CIRCULAR MEMO. No. 36 OF 1888.

(No. 5042.)

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,

Dated Lahore, 20th August 1888.

TO

ALL COMMISSIONERS AND DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS IN THE PUNJAB.

Punctual submission of statements of suspensions of land revenue.

As it is found that suspensions of land revenue are frequently not reported to this office promptly, the Financial Commissioners desire to invite the special attention of all Commissioners to Rule 81 of Chapter IX of the Rules under the Land Revenue Act, 1887, and request that care may be taken to report all suspensions at once on sanction. This office is now required to submit a statement of suspensions month by month to Government, and unless timely intimation of suspensions is received from Divisional Offices it is impossible to prepare this statement in a complete form.

By order, &c.,
T. GORDON WALKER,
Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

CIRCULAR MEMO. No. 37 OF 1888.

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,

(No. 5043.)

Dated Lahore, 20th August 1888.

To

ALL COMMISSIONERS IN THE PUNJAB.

Prescribes half-yearly submission of Nominal Rolls of recipients of pensions granted on condition of education.

IT has lately been brought to the notice of the Financial Commissioner that there are in this Province a good many pensions granted on condition of education or in order that the recipients may be able by acquiring a good education to fit themselves for employment under Government, but that there is no means for this office to judge whether as a fact the recipients are or are not being properly educated. It is therefore requested that on 1st April and 1st October of each year, beginning from 1st October 1888, each Commissioner will submit a nominal roll of all such pensioners in his Division, showing the age of each pensioner, the monthly rate of the pension, the date on which the pension was granted, the date on which the pension will lapse, and, in the column of remarks, the progress hitherto made in the education of the pensioner and the arrangements for the future.

By order, &c.,
D. C. JOHNSTONE,
Offg. Junior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 16th August 1888.

No. 129.—*Promotions.*—The Financial Commissioners are pleased to make the following promotions amongst Tahsíldárs :—

With effect from the 10th July 1888, *vice* Sheikh Mehr Bakhsh, retired—

Bhagwán Singh, Tahsíldár, 2nd Grade, to be Tahsíldár, 1st Grade;
Mahesh Dás, Tahsíldár, 3rd Grade, to be Tashíldár, 2nd Grade;
Shankar Dás, Tahsíldár, 3rd Grade, sub. *pro tem.*, is confirmed in his appointment;
Shahzáda Muhammad Yúsaf, Tahsíldár, 4th Grade, to be Tahsíldár, 3rd Grade, sub. *pro tem.*;
Jowála Singh, Tahsíldár, 4th Grade, sub. *pro tem.*, is confirmed in his appointment;
Wahid Bakhsh, Officiating Tahsíldár, to be Tahsíldár, 4th Grade, sub. *pro tem.*

With effect from the 21st July 1888, *vice* Jodh Singh, retired—

Dalíp Singh, Tahsíldár, 3rd Grade, to be Tahsíldár, 2nd Grade;
Shahzáda Muhammad Yúsaf, Tahsíldár, 3rd Grade, sub. *pro tem.*, is confirmed in his appointment;
Alla Bakhsh (I), Tahsíldár, 4th Grade, to be Tahsíldár, 3rd Grade, sub. *pro tem.*

Erratum.—In Notification No. 87, dated 28th June 1888, for *Ghauka Rám* read *Ghanka Rám.*

The 18th August 1888.

Erratum.—In Notification No. 98, dated 12th July 1888, granting an extension of furlough for 3 months to Sarab Diál, Tahsíldár, for *13th September* 1888, read *13th October* 1888.

By order, &c.,
T. GORDON WALKER,
Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

GENERAL SERVICES.

Statement of the Actual Receipts and Disbursements in the Punjab during the month of June 1888, *showing also the figures of the Budget Estimate for* 1888-89.

REVENUE AND RECEIPTS.	Budget Estimates, 1888-89.	Actual Receipts in June 1888.	Actual Receipts from 1st April to 30th June 1888.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue	2,21,05,000	46,23,752	52,65,929
II.—Opium	49,000	2,509	15,330
IV.—Stamps	35,80,000	4,57,176	10,65,085
V.—Excise	13,58,000	1,22,524	4,25,010
VI.—Provincial Rates	38,04,000	10,59,920	12,03,946
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	9,97,000	2,50,938	4,53,784
IX.—Forest	9,38,000	11,309	11,309
X.—Registration	1,97,000	36,617	71,235
XI.—Tributes from Native States ...	2,80,000	6,442	11,854
XII.—Interest	2,05,000	5,295	14,814
XIII.—Post Office	24,000	3,018	8,522
XVIA.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law ...	3,70,000	37,848	1,07,871
XVIB.— Do. do. Jails ...	2,43,000	12,773	35,994
XVII.—Police	6,74,000	56,965	1,62,893
XIX.—Education	64,000	5,205	13,601
XX.—Medical	49,000	2,753	6,089
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	91,000	6,215	21,497
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, &c.	1,13,000	7,325	24,212
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing ...	54,000	3,665	8,483
XXV.—Miscellaneous	2,41,000	15,801	47,728
XXIX.—Irrigation—Major Works Direct Receipts	2,68,000	5,657	18,880
XXX.—Irrigation—Minor Works, and Navigation	46,000	12,131	12,633
XXXII.—Civil Works	5,46,000	41,985	1,49,737
Total Revenue and Receipts ...	3,62,96,000	67,87,823	91,56,436
Add—Debt Accounts, &c. ...	...	1,01,99,122	3,86,85,679
Total ...	...	1,69,86,945	4,78,42,115
Opening Cash Balance ...	...	* 1,03,51,640	† 91,84,569
GRAND TOTAL ...	...	2,73,38,585	5,70,26,684

EXPENDITURE.	Budget Grants, 1888-89.	Actual Disbursements in June 1888.	Actual Disbursements from 1st April to 30th June 1888.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1—Refunds and Drawbacks	1,14,000	7,142	21,624
2—Assignments and Compensations ...	1,79,000	68,581	75,400
3—Land Revenue	37,34,000	2,18,648	8,65,265
6—Stamps	1,73,000	13,170	30,211
7—Excise	57,000	4,803	14,485
8—Provincial Rates	1,70,000	48,340	54,206
10—Assessed Taxes	17,000	2,848	7,443
11—Forest	6,82,000	36,505	36,505
12—Registration	1,05,000	9,157	28,820
13—Interest on Ordinary Debt, &c. ...	11,000	135	775
14—Interest on other obligations	47,000	...	...
15—Post Office	1,33,000	10,993	31,803
18—General Administration	12,20,000	90,296	2,71,726
19A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law ...	28,34,000	2,29,555	7,04,378
19B.— Do. do. Jails	8,63,000	74,607	2,32,013
20—Police	34,02,000	2,86,714	8,91,737
22—Education	13,41,000	82,673	3,24,721
23—Ecclesiastical	2,12,000	21,125	60,411
24—Medical	8,42,000	65,390	2,01,339
25—Political	6,03,000	73,403	1,72,563
26—Scientific and other Minor Departments ...	2,25,000	19,744	54,559
27—Territorial and Political Pensions ...	4,40,000	91,934	1,34,355
29—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions ...	7,28,000	1,16,613	2,14,718
30—Stationery and Printing	4,28,000	19,805	55,373
32—Miscellaneous	2,43,000	11,223	39,811
38—State Railways—Interest on Debt ...	1,98,000	...	...
42—Major Works—Working Expenses ...	1,000	41	73
43—Minor Works and Navigation	33,000	1,404	2,827
45—Civil Works	44,000	2,725	9,365
Total Expenditure ...	1,90,79,000	16,07,574	45,36,506
Add—Debt Accounts, &c.	...	1,26,70,429	3,94,29,596
Total ...	...	1,42,78,003	4,39,66,102
Balance on 30th June 1888 ...	...	1,30,60,582	1,30,60,582
GRAND TOTAL ...	...	2,73,38,585	5,70,26,684

* On 1st June 1888.
† On 1st April 1888.

OFFICE OF ACCT.-GENL., PUNJAB,
LAHORE :
The 17th August 1888.

R. LOGAN,
Accountant-General, Punjab.

Distribution Statement of the Actual Receipts in the Punjab for June 1888 *and of the Budget Estimate for the year* 1888-89.

REVENUE AND RECEIPTS.	BUDGET, 1888-89.				ACTUAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 30TH JUNE 1888.			
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue	1,26,12,000	94,46,000	47,000	2,21,05,000	31,51,838	21,01,226	12,865	52,65,929
II.—Opium	49,000	...	...	49,000	15,330	...	...	15,330
IV.—Stamps	17,90,000	17,90,000	...	35,80,000	5,32,542	5,32,543	...	10,65,085
V.—Excise	6,79,000	6,79,000	...	13,58,000	2,12,505	2,12,505	...	4,25,010
VI.—Provincial Rates	...	6,68,000	31,36,000	38,04,000	...	2,09,241	9,94,705	12,03,946
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	7,70,000	2,27,000	...	9,97,000	3,97,034	56,750	...	4,53,784
IX.—Forest	4,69,000	4,69,000	...	9,38,000	5,654	5,655	...	11,309
X.—Registration	98,000	99,000	...	1,97,000	35,617	35,618	...	71,235
XI.—Tributes from Native States	2,80,000	...	...	2,80,000	11,854	...	...	11,854
XII.—Interest	1,97,000	8,000	...	2,05,000	10,793	3,700	321	14,814
XIII.—Post Office	...	12,000	12,000	24,000	...	108	8,414	8,522
XVIA.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	...	3,70,000	...	3,70,000	...	1,06,364	1,507	1,07,871
XVIB.— Do. do. Jails	...	2,43,000	...	2,43,000	...	35,994	...	35,994
XVII.—Police	...	6,34,000	40,000	6,74,000	...	1,54,405	8,488	1,62,893
XIX.—Education	...	23,000	41,000	64,000	...	1,945	11,656	13,601
XX.—Medical	...	39,000	10,000	49,000	...	3,796	2,293	6,089
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	...	37,000	54,000	91,000	...	12,125	9,372	21,497
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, &c.	69,000	44,000	...	1,13,000	17,639	6,573	...	24,212
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	10,000	44,000	...	54,000	3,414	5,069	...	8,483
XXV.—Miscellaneous	6,000	1,38,000	97,000	2,41,000	2,638	21,348	23,742	47,728
XXIX.—Irrigation—Major Works, Direct Receipts	2,68,000	...	...	2,68,000	18,880	...	...	18,880
XXX.—Irrigation—Minor Works and Navigation	...	43,000	3,000	46,000	...	11,652	981	12,633
XXXII.—Civil Works	...	3,55,000	1,91,000	5,46,000	...	1,00,829	48,908	1,49,737
TOTAL CIVIL ACCOUNTS ...	1,72,97,000	1,53,68,000	36,31,000	3,62,96,000	44,15,738	36,17,446	11,23,252	91,56,436

OFFICE OF ACCT.-GENL., PUNJAB,
LAHORE:
The 17*th August* 1888.

R. LOGAN,
Accountant-General, Punjab.

Distribution Statement of the Actual Expenditure in the Punjab for June 1888 *and of the Budget Estimate for the year* 1888-89.

EXPENDITURE.	BUDGET, 1888-89.				ACTUAL DISBURSEMENTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 30TH JUNE 1888.			
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.—Refunds and Drawbacks	77,000	36,000	1,000	1,14,000	11,178	10,330	116	21,624
2.—Assignments and Compensations	1,79,000	...	...	1,79,000	75,400	...	...	75,400
3.—Land Revenue	4,47,000	21,89,000	10,98,000	37,34,000	75,820	5,17,322	2,72,123	8,65,265
6.—Stamps	87,000	86,000	...	1,73,000	15,106	15,105	...	30,211
7.—Excise	29,000	28,000	...	57,000	7,242	7,243	...	14,485
8.—Provincial Rates	...	1,70,000	...	1,70,000	...	54,206	...	54,206
10.—Assessed Taxes	16,000	1,000	...	17,000	7,303	140	...	7,443
11.—Forest	3,41,000	3,41,000	...	6,82,000	18,252	18,253	...	36,505
12.—Registration	53,000	52,000	...	1,05,000	14,410	14,410	...	28,820
13.—Interest on ordinary debt	11,000	...	...	11,000	775	...	...	775
14.—Interest on other obligations	47,000	...	...	47,000	...	...	...	...
15.—Post Office	...	1,13,000	20,000	1,33,000	...	23,677	8,126	31,803
18.—General Administration	1,75,000	9,11,000	1,34,000	12,20,000	38,693	2,03,008	30,025	2,71,726
19A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	...	28,34,000	...	28,34,000	...	7,02,935	1,443	7,04,378
19B.— Do. do. Jails	...	8,63,000	...	8,63,000	...	2,32,013	...	2,32,013
20.—Police	2,22,000	31,64,000	16,000	34,02,000	58,821	8,29,720	3,196	8,91,737
22.—Education	...	8,19,000	5,22,000	13,41,000	...	2,03,640	1,21,081	3,24,721
23.—Ecclesiastical	2,12,000	...	...	2,12,000	60,411	...	...	60,411
24.—Medical	...	5,42,000	3,00,000	8,42,000	...	1,30,106	71,233	2,01,339
25.—Political	6,03,000	...	...	6,03,000	1,72,563	...	...	1,72,563
26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	9,000	86,000	1,30,000	2,25,000	600	23,136	30,823	54,559
27.—Territorial and Political Pensions	4,40,000	...	...	4,40,000	1,34,355	...	...	1,34,355
29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	...	7,25,000	3,000	7,28,000	...	2,14,610	108	2,14,718
30.—Stationery and Printing	...	4,23,000	5,000	4,28,000	...	53,165	2,208	55,373
32.—Miscellaneous	39,000	1,54,000	50,000	2,43,000	6,687	15,231	17,893	39,811
38.—State Railways—Interest on debt	...	1,98,000	...	1,98,000	...	...	...	...
42.—Major Works—Working Expenses	1,000	...	...	1,000	73	...	...	73
43.—Minor Works and Navigation	...	33,000	...	33,000	...	2,735	92	2,827
45.—Civil Works	...	33,000	11,000	44,000	...	7,113	2,252	9,365
TOTAL ...	29,88,000	1,38,01,000	22,90,000	1,90,79,000	6,97,689	32,78,098	5,60,719	45,36,506

OFFICE OF ACCT.-GENL., PUNJAB,
LAHORE:
The 17*th August* 1888.

R. LOGAN,
Accountant-General, Punjab.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 20th August 1888.

No. 2625.—*Transfer.*—Assistant Surgeon Sheikh Ghulám Muhammad, doing general duty at Amritsar, to the charge of the Kasúr Dispensary, Lahore District, which he joined on the afternoon of the 3rd August 1888.

No. 2627.—*Transfer.*—Assistant Surgeon Ganpat Rái, Imperial List, doing general duty at the Mayo Hospital, Lahore, to Murree for cholera duty.

He reported himself to the Civil Surgeon on the afternoon of the 7th August 1888.

No. 2628—*Transfer.*—Third Class Hospital Assistant No. 270 Háji Khán, doing general duty at Mooltan, to Ráwalpindi for cholera duty.

He reported himself to the Civil Surgeon on the forenoon of the 11th August 1888.

A. M. DALLAS,
Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab.

JAIL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 18th August 1888.

No. 40.—Dr. W. P. Dickson made over charge of the duties of Superintendent of the Lahore Central, District, and Female Jails to Honorary Surgeon J. Rehill on the forenoon of the 3rd August 1888.

No. 41.—Sardár Charat Singh, Extra Assistant Commissioner, made over charge of the duties of Superintendent of the Montgomery Jail to Assistant Surgeon Mehta Dúni Chand on the forenoon of the 4th August 1888.

R. GRAY,
Inspector-General of Prisons, Punjab.

Miscellaneous Notices and Advertisements.

PUNJAB GAZETTE.

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE.

PUBLIC OFFICERS who are allowed to use the *Punjab Government Gazette* for the publication of their Official Notifications are requested to take notice that Thursday is the publishing day, and that matter intended to appear in the Gazette should always be forwarded so as to reach the Press not later than noon of the preceding day. Matter received at a later period will be kept over until the following week. To ensure their publication, all lengthy Notifications and Notifications containing tabular work should be sent on the preceding Tuesday.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the Gazette should be forwarded not later than a week after the day on which it is due.

All communications should be addressed to the SUPERINTENDENT, PUNJAB GOVERNMENT PRESS, LAHORE.

APPEAL ON BEHALF OF THE BUILDING FUND OF THE AITCHISON (CHIEFS) COLLEGE, LAHORE.

IN making an appeal to the further liberality of the Chiefs and Gentry of the Punjab on behalf of the Aitchison (Chiefs) College, the Council of the College do not think it necessary to refer to the history and objects of the Foundation otherwise than very briefly.

2. These were fully explained by the first Patron and President of the Council, Sir Charles Aitchison, K. C. S. I., in his address at the laying of the foundation-stone of the College by His Excellency the Viceroy of India on the 3rd November 1886, as follows :—

"As long ago as 1864 Captain Tighe, then Deputy Commissioner of Umballa, impressed with the extreme importance of giving a good education to the young Sardárs of his district who were committed to his charge as Wards of Court, proposed the establishment of a superior school under the superintendence of an English gentleman. This proposal was warmly supported by Colonel Lake, then Financial Commissioner, and by Sir Donald McLeod, the Lieutenant-Governor, and resulted in the establishment of the Wards' School at Umballa. Captain Tighe's original proposal was that the Wards should be placed in a single building, two rooms being allotted to each, and that the institution should be under the control of a Committee of Sikh Chiefs. Now, more than 20 years later, the wisdom of this suggestion has been confirmed by a long course of experience, by the successful establishment of schools upon this basis in other parts of India, and by the unanimous opinion, Native and official, of those who have assisted me in framing the Statutes of the Punjab Chiefs' College. But in 1864 the times were not ripe for a measure of the kind. It was considered impossible for Government to undertake the whole responsibility for the management of the Wards, and accordingly the Wards' School assumed the character of a day school, the boys being lodged with their relatives and attending the school during the day for instruction. Subsequently, from the income of the several Wards' estates, detached buildings were constructed round the residence of the Superintendent, and there the students lived as home boarders, their domestic arrangements being organized, without regard to any particular system of discipline, according to the means and proclivities of the different families. The school was made in fact as much like home as could be, and in many cases the mothers of the boys came with their sons to dwell in the school compound and watch over them. After a few years confidence was established and all the mothers returned to their homes. But the disposition of the buildings and the internal economy of the institution have always been obstacles in the way of enforcing discipline and encouraging manly bearing and a public school spirit among students. Nor was the educational progress of the students under these circumstances all that could be desired. The annual inspection of the officers of the Education Department showed that the standard of attainments was by no means equal to that of the Government Schools and Colleges. The institution was in fact neither so popular nor so useful as to justify its continuance on the established basis.

"In 1874 Sir Henry Davies made an effort to extend the scope of the Umballa Wards' School so that it might be made available for the education of all Government Wards in the six lower Divisions of the Punjab and of the sons of jágírdárs and Native gentlemen of position. In the course of the discussion which followed upon this suggestion, proposals were made for establishing a school at Mádhopur in the Gurdáspur District. But it was finally decided that efforts should be concentrated on the existing institution at Umballa, the efficiency and scope of which was to be enlarged as funds should become available. For many years, however, the difficulty of funds—a difficulty which unfortunately is too familiar in the annals of Punjab administration—was an obstacle to all progress. The suggestions of the Local Government on the one hand and of the Director of Public Instruction and of the Umballa authorities on the other were alike consigned to the record-room under this potent influence. At last in May 1882 a vigorous effort was made to place the institution on a permanent and satisfactory footing. Influential Native gentlemen were consulted on a proposal to accommodate the students under one roof, to allot definite accommodation and a definite number of attendants to each, to require the pupils to pass the examinations prescribed by the Education Department, and to transfer the institution to Lahore, where unusual advantages can be secured, educational, social and sanitary. I desire to acknowledge gratefully the suggestions made by these gentlemen, upon which to a very large extent the present scheme has been based. The College has for the present been opened in hired houses till the permanent buildings can be erected, and the youths present to-day have become its first students. The Principal or Head of the teaching staff is Mr. Robinson, who has for fifteen years been Head of the Wards' School at Umballa.

"It is to the princely liberality of the Chiefs and Native gentlemen who are present on this occasion that the Punjab is indebted for the completion of a project the need of which has long been felt in the Province. As soon as the lines were settled upon which the institution was to be constructed, an appeal was made to the Chiefs and gentlemen of the Province to promote, both by subscriptions and by the exercise of their personal influence, a scheme in which the interests of the aristocracy of the Punjab were so closely concerned. The response to that appeal has been most cordial and encouraging. The private subscriptions to the Building Fund of the Punjab Chiefs' College have reached up to date the sum of Rs. 1,77,953-12-0, and the Local Government has contributed a like amount, while the Imperial Government has assisted with a contribution of Rs. 15,000 which I desire on this occasion gratefully to acknowledge. In connection with the ceremonial of to-day I have only one regret—that the youthful Mahárája of Patiála, the largest subscriber, should have been prevented by illness from witnessing the commencement under such favourable auspices of the institution to which he has contributed the princely sum of half a lakh of rupees.

"After the fullest consideration and discussion, in which many of the Ruling Chiefs of the Punjab and Native gentlemen of position have materially assisted, the constitution of the Punjab Chiefs' College has been definitely settled, and Statutes have been framed in accordance with the conclusions generally approved by the Committee of Chiefs and gentlemen who have been taken into counsel. Those delicate and difficult questions which invariably arise when attempt is made to combine with the habits of Eastern life the advantages of Western culture have been worked out with an amount of care and detail which I wish specially to acknowledge on the present occasion. If the interest which has been shown by the Punjab Chiefs and Nobles in this undertaking is maintained without diminution in the future, I feel that I may confidently predict for the College a large amount of success, and that it will become a strength to the Government and a centre of good influence on the administration of the Province."

3. Sir Charles Aitchison added the following weighty observations regarding the work for which the College has been created :—

"In the Punjab, with its large number of Ruling Chiefs and extensive Native aristocracy, the education of the Native nobility is in every way as important as in any part of India. Within the last decade the Rulers of seven of the principal Native States in the Punjab have been minors. There is no Province of India where the relations between the people and the aristocracy are so close or where the "downward filtration" theory of education has a better chance of success. But here, as elsewhere in India, the Native aristocracy has hitherto participated but little in the benefits of our system of education. Here, as elsewhere, the inducements have been insufficient, the hindrances great, and the opportunities defective. From the middle and lower ranks of Native society is rising up year by year an ever-increasing number of candidates for honors in our academical institutions and for positions of responsibility under the Government; while those who are the hereditary leaders of the people are being elbowed out of the positions which they are naturally expected by their fellow-countrymen to occupy, but for which under the altered circumstances of the times they have in most cases as yet failed to qualify themselves. As stone is placed upon stone in the visible structure of this edifice, and tier upon tier rises from the level plain, let it be our earnest hope that there may rise a still fairer edifice in which the aristocracy of the Punjab shall be the polished corner stones, bright examples to their fellow-countrymen of true manliness, of the highest culture and the gentlest manners that the times can boast."

4. His Excellency the Viceroy, the Right Honorable the Earl of *Dufferin*, was also pleased to make the following remarks with reference to the College and its work in the Punjab :—

"I have already had an opportunity last year at the opening of the Mayo College of stating the grounds upon which institutions of this description command my warmest and my sincerest sympathy, and I am quite certain that in no part of India will a college for the young nobility of the land be surer to meet with greater success or to command a more extensive sympathy than in this Province. For nowhere else in India are there to be found historical houses of a more illustrious antiquity, or a nobility that from age to age has been inspired by nobler aspirations or by traditions of a purer honour or of a more courageous or lofty bearing; and what is better still, in no part of India, I believe, have they been more closely or more harmoniously united with the populations amongst which they are established. But, as I have already said on the occasion to which I have referred, in these practical days of ours, when education is so largely diffused and when competition is so keen, *nobility of birth*, high descent, wealth and other adventitious circumstances cannot meet *with their due recognition*, or exercise the influence to which, under other circumstances, they might be entitled, unless they are re-enforced by intellectual acquirements and by proper mental cultivation. It is only under these circumstances that an aristocracy is either entitled to or is able to lead the community and to take its place upon a level of moral and material advantage. But when the ancient families of a country, to the natural advantages which they have inherited, add those mental acquirements to which I have referred, then, indeed, do they become the real guides and rulers of the people, and acquire a power for good and an authority and influence which even in these democratic days every one must acknowledge is beneficial to the community at large. The people must have leaders along the path of moral and material advancement, and where can they be better found, or from whence can they be more conveniently drawn, than from amongst those great and illustrious families whose deeds in former generations have made the history of their Province famous, and whose descendants I trust are bound, both by the material as well as by the moral pledges which they have given, to show a bright example of devotion to the public service."

5. The subscriptions received from the Chiefs and Gentry of the Punjab up to 3rd November 1886 amounted to Rs. 1,78,000. Since then a further sum of nearly Rs. 17,000 has been received, raising the total amount to 1,94,800 rupees. With the Punjab Government grant of Rs. 1,92,120, the Supreme Government grant of Rs. 15,000, and interest amounting up to date to about Rs. 19,000, the total sum available for the buildings of the College is about Rs. 4,21,000. A list of the donors is appended to the present appeal. Scholarships to the number of 28, with an endowment of Rs. 7,500 each, have also been founded since then,—one by Sir Charles Aitchison, one by the Punjab Government from the surplus income in hand on closing the late Wards' School at Umballa, and the rest by the Local Bodies of the Province.

At various meetings of the Council held in 1886 and 1887 it wa decided to put in hand the following College buildings and to incur the following expenditure of Rs. 3,74,200 in connection with them:—

	Rs.
Central building, exclusive of the Library wing	1,58,000
Two boarding-houses	1,22,000
Six ranges of cook-houses	16,000
Four ranges of servants' houses	15,000
Two sets of stables	6,200
Two ranges of College servants' houses	3,000
Four latrines	1,300
Governor's house and servants' quarters, &c.	26,000
Water-supply	9,500
Laying out of grounds, &c.	11,000
Dispensary	6,200
Total	3,74,200

Miscellaneous expenditure, including the rewards paid for the designs of the College, has amounted to Rs. 5,000, and charges of Rs. 10,000 have been incurred in connection with the payment of octroi on the materials imported for the College buildings and royalty for the use of Bull's Patent Brick-kiln. The total expenditure sanctioned and incurred is therefore Rs. 3,89,000, leaving a balance at the credit of the Committee of Rs. 32,000.

6. The two boarding-houses sanctioned in the above estimate will accommodate only 32 students, or, with some possible modifications, perhaps three or four students more. Each student in these buildings will have one large room 18′ × 16′ and two smaller rooms (each 8′ × 8′) attached to it. He will also have further accommodation for his servants as required by the Statutes. Such accommodation is no doubt desirable for the relations of Ruling Chiefs and the sons of wealthy families of high rank who are well able to pay the full College fees. But in the case of the scholarship-holders, who will be accustomed to less luxurious surroundings in their own homes, it does not seem necessary to provide the same amount or class of accommodation, and the same considerations apply also to students other than scholarship-holders for whom less than the full fees are paid. The number of scholarships founded, *viz.*, 28, has led to a satisfactory, but somewhat unexpected, increase in the students of the College, who now number 46, of whom 16 are scholarship-holders. It is expected that the students will number 60 after the summer vacation. The Council of the College has accordingly decided after two meetings that for these classes a third boarding-house shall be constructed similar to the others in general outward appearance, but so arranged internally as to provide quarters for a much larger number of students. A design has been prepared by the Department Public Works, to whom the construction of the College buildings is entrusted, by which 44 students will be accommodated in a single building of the same dimensions as the two boarding-houses already under construction, and this design has been approved by the Council. The accommodation of so many students is effected by dividing each half of the building into three long rooms, instead of dividing it into separate quarters as in the two boarding-houses at present sanctioned. The first of these long rooms will contain 10 students, the next 8, and the third, which is situated at the front end of the wing of the building, 4. These rooms will be divided by wooden partitions 7½ feet high into 10, 8 and 4 cubicles. The entrance to each cubicle will be by a door from the verandah running round the front of the building, as in the case of the separate quarters in the other boarding-houses, and a bath-room will be attached to each cubicle and will be entered from it. The cubicle itself will be 9 feet 4 inches by 16 feet in size, and the bath-room 6 feet by 8 feet. The height of the rooms will be the same as in the other two boarding-houses. Above the cubicle partition walls will run a gallery on iron brackets, which will communicate

with the quarters of the Musáhib of the building, who will thus be able at all times to exercise effective control over the conduct of the students in their cubicles. Four blocks of kitchens and servants' rooms, and one block of servants' quarters, will also be required for the new boarding-house. The cost of this building is estimated to be Rs. 65,000, and the cost of the servants' houses and cook-rooms attached to it will be Rs. 19,000, or Rs. 84,000 in all. In addition to this expenditure the Council have decided that it is most desirable to construct a house for the Principal of the College at a cost of Rs. 16,500 as soon as possible, in order that he may be always on the spot for purposes of discipline and control. The total additional expenditure which the Council considers necessary for the present to place the College on a proper footing with regard to the objects of its foundation is therefore Rs. 1,00,000. Of this sum only Rs. 32,000 are at present available for building purposes, leaving Rs. 68,000 to be made up. Of this sum the Punjab Government has agreed to contribute one-third or Rs. 22,666 provided the remaining two-thirds, *viz.*, Rs. 45,334, are raised by private subscription.

7. It was accordingly decided at a meeting of the Council held at Government House, Lahore, on 11th May last, and at which the members whose names are noted in the margin were present, that an appeal should be made by the Council to the Chiefs and Gentry of the Punjab for further assistance towards the completion of the Aitchison College, and by permission of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, who has himself agreed to subscribe the sum of Rs. 1,000, this appeal is circulated accordingly. It was originally proposed that only one-half of the new boarding-house should be built, but the encouraging replies given by the representatives of the Punjab Chiefs at the meeting of 11th May induced the Council to decide to undertake the whole building at once in the belief that the additional support now sought would be forthcoming. The Council are anxious to see the third boarding-house completed now, not only because of the rapidly increasing number of students, but also because it will cost considerably more to build the second half of it some years hence after the manufactory and workshops at present established for the building of the College have been removed. The Council feels that in view of the generosity shown by the Chiefs and Gentry of the Punjab on the occasion of the first appeal made in 1885, and of the liberality since displayed by Local Bodies in founding scholarships, that it will not appeal in vain for the further sum of Rs. 45,500 now needed, and that the *aid* required will be forthcoming to complete the work originated by Sir Charles Aitchison and so heartily supported by the Chiefs and Gentry of the Punjab. Subscriptions may be forwarded to the Secretary to the Punjab Government or to the Governor of the Aitchison (Chiefs) College, or may be paid to the credit of the Building Fund of the College with the Bank of Bengal, Lahore. Any sum which may be received in excess of Rs. 45,500 will be credited to the General Building Fund, and will be devoted hereafter to the completion of the library wing of the main building of the College, which will cost Rs. 60,000 and which has been allowed to stand over for the present. A list of the subscriptions received will be published weekly in the *Punjab Government Gazette*.

The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, *President*.
Mr. G. R. Elsmie, *Chairman of the Committee*.
Colonel Gordon Young.
Major-General Perkins, C.B., R.E.
Mr. C. Rivaz.
Colonel Wallace, R.E.
Surgeon-General Dallas, C.I.E.
Mr. C. Tupper.
Mr. W. O. Clark.
Colonel Holroyd.
Sardár Arjan Singh.
Faquír Syad Zahúr-ud-dín.
The Representatives of—
The Mahárája of Kashmir.
The Maháraja of Patiála.
The Nawáb of Baháwalpur.
The Rája of Jínd.
The Rája of Nábha.
The Rája of Kapurthala.

By order of the President and Council,
S. BLACK, MAJOR-GENERAL,
Secretary to the Council.

The 19th July 1888.

List of Subscriptions received up to 1st June 1888.

No.	Names.	Amount.
		Rs.
1	The Hon'ble Sir C. U. Aitchison, K C S I., C.I.E., LL.D.	1,000
2	His Highness the Mahárája of Kashmir	10,000
3	His Highness the Mahárája of Patiála	50,000
4	His Highness the Nawáb of Baháwalpur, G C.S.I., C.I.E.	25,000
5	His Highness the Rája of Jínd, G.C.S.I., C.I.E.	10,000
6	His Highness the Rája of Nábha, G.C.S.I.	12,000
7	His Highness the Rája of Kapurthala	20,000
8	His Highness the Rája of Mandi	1,000
9	His Highness the Rája of Náhan, K.C.S.I.	5,000
10	His Highness the Nawáb of Máler Kotla	10,000
11	His Highness the Rája of Farídkot	5,000
12	His Highness the Rája of Chamba	5,000
13	His Highness the Rája of Suket	250
14	The Sardár of Kalsia	4,000
15	The Nawáb of Pataudi	5,000
16	Rája Moti Singh of Poonch	2,500
17	Mián Ghulám Rasúl of Peshávar	10,000
18	Sardár Balwant Singh of Bér, for a Dispensary	6,200
19	Sardár Autár Singh of Manauli	2,000
20	Malik Umar Hayát Khán of Kálra, Shahpur...	1,500
21	Khán Muhammad Ináyat Ali Khán, Máler Kotla	1,000
22	Nawáb Nawázish Ali Khán, C.I.E., Lahore	1,000
23	Sri Kishan Dás, Gurwála, Delhi	1,000
24	Rái Bahádur Seth Rám Rattan, Meean Meer	500
25	Sardár Atar Singh, C.I.E., of Bhadaur	500
26	Sardár Bikrama Singh, Bahádur, C.S.I., Jullundur	500
27	Nawáb Ghulám Kásim Khán, Tánk	500
28	Sardár Jíwan Singh, Umballa	500
29	Sodhi Hukm Singh, Lahore	300
30	Suján Singh, Ráwalpindi	300
31	Kanwar Suchet Singh, Ahlúwália, Jullundur	300
32	Lála Lorhinda Mal, Peshávar	300
33	Nawáb Abdul Majíd Khán, Lahore	200
34	Nawáb Muhammad Sarfaráz Khán, Dera Ismail Khan	200
35	Sardár Badan Singh, Ludhiána	125
36	Bedi Khem Singh, C.I.E., Ráwalpindi	100
37	Muhammad Afzal Khán, Dera Ismail Khan	100
38	Nawáb Abdulla Khán, Alizai, Dera Ismail Khan	100
39	Nawáb Ata Muhammad Khán, Dera Ismail Khan	100
40	Nawáb Rabnawáz Khán, Alizai, Dera Ismail Khan	100
41	Sardár Uttam Singh, Ludhiána	100
42	Díwán Rám Náth, District Judge, Hoshiárpur	100
43	Nawáb Imám Bakhsh Khán, C.I.E., Mazári, Dera Ghází Khan	100
44	Sardár Muhammad Khán, Leghári, Dera Ghází Khan	100
45	Nawáb Azmat Ali Khán, Karnál	100
46	Sardár Kartár Singh, Jhelum District	100
47	Rái Bahádur Kanhaiya Lál, M.I.C.E., Lahore	100
48	Nawáb Ibráhím Ali Khán	100
49	Sardár Naráin Singh, Ludhiána	75
50	Fakír Zahúr-ud-dín, Lahore	75
51	Shahzáda Sultán Ján, C.I.E., Kohát	50
52	Sardár Richpál Singh, of Siranwála, Siálkot	50
53	Shamsher Ali Khán	50
54	Sardár Rám Singh	50
55	Sardár Baghel Singh, Rái Bahádur, Siálkot	40
56	Subadár-Major Jaggat Singh, Siálkot	40
57	Sardár Diál Singh, Siálkot	30
58	Sardár Mehtáb Singh, Ludhiána	30
59	Sardár Jalab Khán, Gurchani, Dera Ghází Khan	20
60	Sardár Gunda Singh, Ludhiána	20
61	Muhammad Kálu Khán, Bahádur, Dera Ismail Khan	15
62	Abdul Karím Khán, Sadozai, Dera Ismail Khan	15
63	Sardár Midhan Singh, Ludhiána	15
64	Sardár Shám Singh, Ludhiána	15
65	Sardárni Nehál Kour, Ludhiána	15
66	Sardár Sundar Singh, Ludhiána	15
67	Sardár Ujal Singh, Karnál	15
68	Malik Aulia Khán, Pindigheb, Ráwalpindi	10
69	Sardár Nihál Singh, Ludhiána	10
70	Sardár Jowáhar Singh, Ludhiána...	10
71	Sardár Lál Singh, Ludhiána	5
72	Sardárni Rattan Kour, Ludhiána...	5
73	Sardár Sangat Singh, Ludhiána	3¾
74	Sardár Harnám Singh, Ludhiána...	3¾
75	Sardár Hari Singh, Ludhiána	3¾
76	Sardár Albail Singh, Ludhiána	3¾
77	Sardár Harnám Singh, Ludhiána...	3¾
78	Raised by Deputy Commissioner, Jhelum	219
	Total	1,94,887¾

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

LAHORE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

Hours of Business.

THE General Post Office is open for the transaction of business at the following hours:—

For references and applications „ registration and insurance „ posting parcels „ posting value-payable articles „ granting certificates of posting „ sale of postage stamps, envelopes and post-cards	From 7 to 8 A.M., and from noon to 5 P.M.
For issue and payment of money orders „ depositing and withdrawing money from Post Office Savings Bank „ British Postal Orders „ sale of Stock Notes	From noon to 4 P.M.

No business will be transacted on Sunday or on the following Post Office holidays:—

New Year's Day, Good Friday, the Queen's Birthday and Christmas Day.

Inland Post.

The following hours of delivery and closing of mails at the General Post Office are notified for the information of the Public :—

Delivery.

1st delivery at ...	10-30 A. M.	Only one delivery at 10-30 A. M. on Sundays and Post Office Holidays.
2nd delivery, Rajputana, Bombay, Madras and Overland mails at ...	12 noon.	
3rd delivery, Peshawar, Mooltan, Sindh, &c., &c., at	6-30 P. M.	

Despatch.

1. All stations between Lahore, Mooltan, Sindh, Derajat, Ferozepore and Kasur ...	8-20 A. M.	The last Letter Box will be cleared at 3 P. M. on Sundays and Post Office Holidays.
2. All stations between Lahore and Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan	8-40 „	
3. All stations between Lahore and Delhi ...	8-40 „	
4. Meean Meer (1st despatch) ...	8-40 „	
5. Amritsar, Dharmsala, Dalhousie, &c.	1-15 P. M.	
6. Meean Meer, Kasur, Ferozepore, Raewind, Sirsa, Hissar, &c., and Rajputana, Bombay, Madras and Europe* ...	2-30 „	
7. All stations between Lahore and Calcutta, including North-Western Provinces, Oudh, Burmah, Assam and the Central Provinces, Batala, Pathankot, Palampur, Dalhousie, Dharmsala, &c. ...	4-35 „	
8. All stations between Lahore and Peshâwar (2nd despatch) ...	4-35 „	
9. All stations between Lahore, Mooltan, Jhang, Dera Ghazi Khan and Muzaffargarh ...	5-40 „	
10. Chung and Sharakpur ...	6 „	
11. Lahore station	9-45 A. M. & 6 P. M.	
12. Gujranwala, Wazirabad, Gujrat and Sialkot ...	6 „	

N.B.—The days and hours for the posting of Overland parcels (Thursdays in the rainy, and Saturdays in the fair, months) will remain unaltered.

*Every Tuesday except during the monsoons, when the English mailday is altered to Saturday.

Certificates of Posting

Are granted for unregistered articles. Fee half an anna, payable by means of a postage stamp.

Postal Acknowledgments

For the delivery of a registered letter, packet or parcel, can be obtained on payment of 1 anna in stamps in the case of registered letters and packets; and in cash in the case of parcels.

Late Letters

Will be received at the window until 15 minutes before the despatch of the mails, and must be fully prepaid by stamps, so as to include ordinary postage and late-letter fee of half an anna.

Foreign Post.

The latest safe day and hour for the posting of overland letters, post-cards, newspapers, printed and commercial papers, and sample and mixed packets, is every Saturday up to 2-30 P.M.

For foreign parcels every Thursday up to 8 A.M.

Delivery of Letter and Parcel Mail.

The hours of delivery are dependent on the hours of arrival of the several trains. If they arrive punctually at the advertised hours, the first delivery will take place at 10-30 A.M., the second at 12 noon, and the third at 6-30 P. M. On Sundays and holidays only one delivery is made of prepaid letters at 10-30 A.M.

Parcels are delivered at 10-30 A.M. only.

Insured articles exceeding Rs. 1,000 in value will be delivered only at the Post Office window.

Postage.

Whatever postage is marked on a letter, post-card, newspaper, packet or parcel must be paid at once on delivery, after which any complaint of overcharge will be duly attended to.

Complaints.

In all complaints of overcharge or unnecessary delay in delivering letters, the covers bearing the Post Office stamps must be presented for inspection; and when any complaint is preferred against any postman, the number on his badge must be specified.

Registration

Makes the transmission of a letter more secure, but the Post Office is not responsible for loss unless the letter be also insured. Currency Notes or part of a Currency Note, Stamps, Cheques, and the like, must be registered. Registration fee 2 annas in stamps.

Insurance.

Registered letters and parcels can be insured without limit of value. Coin, jewels, &c., must be insured. Rates of insurance are 2 annas up to Rs. 50 of value, 4 annas up to Rs. 100, and 4 annas for every additional Rs. 100. Insurance charge payable in stamps in the case of letters and in cash in the case of parcels.

Value Payable

Parcels, registered letters and book packets can be sent value payable, the value being realized from the addressee and paid to the sender by the Post Office. Limit of value is Rs. 1,000. Value payable can also be insured.

Inland Parcels

May be sent prepaid or unpaid at sender's option. Rates of postage are 4 annas for 20 tolas, 8 annas for 40 tolas, and 4 annas for every additional 40 tolas; postage payable in cash.

Savings Bank.

Floating Deposits are received from 4 annas up to Rs. 500, and interest allowed. Printed rules obtainable at the Post Office.

Inland and Foreign Money Orders.

Remitter of a money order has nothing to do with its transmission to payee; this work is done entirely by the Post Office. When the money order is delivered, the remitter will receive an acknowledgment of its delivery. Maximum limit for a money order is Rs. 150, and the same remitter cannot obtain in one day money orders for more than Rs. 600 in the aggregate drawn on the same office or payable to the same person. Forms of money order application supplied gratis.

British Postal Orders.

British Postal Orders for fixed sums from 1*s.* to £1 available for sale to the public.

Full particulars obtainable at the Post Office.

Stock Notes.

Stock Notes of the following values:—

Rs. 12-8-0, 25-0-0, 50-0-0 and 100-0-0 can be purchased at the Post Office.

Postal Books for sale.

Indian Postal Guide, price ... 4 annas.

Do. Postal Abstract, price ... 1 anna.

Calendar of Mail Steamer departures from Bombay, price 4 annas.

Postage stamps, post-cards, embossed envelopes of all descriptions, at the value denoted upon each.

LAHORE:
The 22nd August 1888.
SAZAVAR,
Post Master.

Notice.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

THIS preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine, and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates—per four-ounce tin, *Rs.* 4 *annas* 8; per eight-ounce tin, *Rs.* 8 *annas* 8; per pound tin, *Rs.* 16 *annas* 8. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only*, at the undernoted rates—per four-ounce tin, *Rs.* 5 *annas* 8; per eight-ounce tin, *Rs.* 10 *annas* 8; per pound tin, *Rs.* 20. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage eight annas per 4 and 8 *oz.* tins and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

سرکاری سنکونا دافع بخار

یہہ دوا بجائے کونین کے نہایت عمدہ ہے
سرکاری عہدہ دار سرکاری اور خیراتی
کاموں کے لئے اور اور اشخاص جو یک لخت
۲۰ پونڈ خریدنا چاہیں بوٹینیکل گارڈن کلکتہ
کے صاحب سپرنٹنڈنٹ سے نقد قیمت پر
بشرح مندرجہ ذیل خرید سکتے ہیں

فی بکس ٹن بوزن چار انس — ۴ روپیہ ۸ آنہ
ایضا ایضا آٹھ انس — ۸ روپیہ ۸ آنہ
ایضا ایضا ایک پونڈ — ۱۶ روپیہ ۸ آنہ

عام خریداروںکو یہہ دوا صاحب سپرنٹنڈنٹ
بوٹینیکل گارڈن سے نقد قیمت پر حسب
شرح ذیل مل سکتی ہے

فی بکس ٹن بوزن ۴ انس — ۵ روپیہ ۸ آنہ
ایضا ایضا ۸ انس — ۱۰ روپیہ ۸ آنہ
ایضا ایضا ایک پونڈ — ۲۰ روپیہ

یہہ دوا کلکتہ کے بڑے بڑے انگریز اور
ہندوستانی دوا فروشوں کے ہاں سے بھی
مل سکتی ہے شرح ہائے مذکورہ بالا کے
علاوہ ۴ اور ۸ انس والے بکس کے لئے ۸ آنہ
اور ایک پونڈ والے بکس کے لئے ۱۲ آنہ محصول
ڈاک ادا کرنا پڑیگا

CALCUTTA:
The 6th March 1888.

[124-29.]

For Sale.

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OFFICE OF SUPDT. OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING,

No. 8, *Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

[437-*t.-f.-o.*]

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[18-*t-f-o.*]

Notice.

OUDH FOREST DEPARTMENT,

BAHRAMGHAT DEPOT,

On the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

FROM this date the prices of Sál Beams and Scantlings supplied from this Depôt will be as follows :—

Beams—21 feet length	at Rs.	2 10 0	per cubic foot.
22	ditto	,,	2 12 0	ditto.
23	ditto	,,	2 14 0	ditto.
24	ditto	,,	3 0 0	ditto.

Above the lengths given, two annas per foot run will be charged; any inches over the foot will be charged as a foot.

Scantlings—From 12 to 20 feet	at Rs.	2 8 0	per cubic foot.
Under 12 and over 7	,,	2 4 0	ditto.
Under 7 feet	,,	2 0 0	ditto.

The above prices are for ordinary building purposes.

For *planking, sleepers,* &c., special rates will be fixed by agreement.

The Department will still take orders for buildings all over at Rs. 2-4-0 per cubic foot, provided the scantlings are taken in fair proportion.

Second and *third class timber* will be sold, and price fixed by agreement.

Auction sales will be held from time to time to clear off stock.

For further particulars apply to the Officer in charge of the Depôt.

By order of the Conservator of Forests, N.-W. P. and Oudh, Oudh Circle.

KANHYA LAL,

Sub-Asst. Conservator of Forests,

Bahramghat Division.

BAHRAMGHAT:
The 1st *April* 1886.

[119-*t.-f.-o.*]

Notice.

INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be received for publication on the wrappers of the Indian Law Reports, Calcutta Series, by the Calcutta Central Press Company, "Limited," 5-1, Council House Street, at the following rates, payable in advance :—

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[20-*t.-f.-o.*]

Notice.

THE following official publications can be obtained on payment from Messrs. E. Gillon & Co., Lahore:—

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	Ditto ditto, 1885-86 ...	0 5 0
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13	Report on Lunatic Asylums in the Punjab for 1885.	0 6 0
	Ditto ditto, 1886 ...	0 9 0
	Ditto ditto, 1887 ...	0 10 0
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	Bannu „ ...	4 0 0
	Peshâwar „ ...	4 0 0
	Hazára „ ...	4 0 0

NOTICE TO HEADS

Register of Men who, on discharge from Regiments, &c., noted, are desirous, and registered for

[The previous List was published in Part III of the

Pension No.	Rank and Name (also Surname).	Former Corps and Regimental No.	Nationality.	Religion.	Caste.	Age.		Length of service.		Date of discharge.	Cause of discharge, *i.e.*, remarks of the Medical Committee.	Rate of pension on discharge.	If in possession of Order of Merit pay, state the amount.	Personal appearance and particular marks.
						Years.	Months.	Years.	Months.					
...	Sepoy Santa Singh.	14th Sikhs, No. 957.	Sikh.	Sikh.	Ját Sikh, Gill.	34	10	15	8	30th April 1888.	Unfit for any further service in consequence of greatly and chronically enlarged spleen.	Rs. 4.	...	Tall spare figure. Black scar on left malar-bone. Irregular scar, front of left thigh, upper third.

OF DEPARTMENTS.

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are specially recommended by Commanding Officers, to have their names *employment*—continued.

Gazette of the 26th July 1888, *vide* pages 816 and 817.]

War service.	Educational Qualifications.				Physical Qualifications.			Character and conduct during service.	What particular situations the man would be willing to accept, the one preferred being stated first; also place where he would like to be employed.	Commanding Officer's recommendation.	Circle of Pension Paymaster in which the applicant receives his pension.	Permanent address, Village, Thána, Tahsíl, or Pargana, and District.	Remarks by Civil authorities.	REMARKS.
	Reading and writing,—efficient or rudimentary.	Arithmetic,—efficient or rudimentary.	Languages, or English,—to what extent.	General intelligence, apart from education.	General health.	If strong, active and energetic.	Whether fit for out-door labour or for in-door employment only.							
(1). Afghán War, 1878-79—Medal.	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	Gurmukhi.	Good.	Good.	Yes.	Yes. Fit for civil employment.	Very good.	(1) Canal Chaukídár. (2) Tahsíl Chaprási. (3) Forest Chaukídár.	Of excellent character and trustworthy.	N.-W. Circle.	Kaloke, Moga, Ferozepore.	...	...

Notice.

FORM A.

WHEREAS sanction has been received to sell the plots of Government waste land described in the particulars hereunto annexed and marked Schedule I, notice is hereby given that the plans of the said plots of waste land are open to inspection free of charge at the office of the Deputy Commissioner at Muzaffargarh, and that the said plots will be put up to sale by public auction at the said office on 27th of August next at 10 A.M. in the forenoon and will be sold upon the conditions hereunto annexed and marked Schedule II, unless the sale shall in the meantime have been stopped or postponed by order of superior authority or in consequence of claims or objections made under Act XXIII of 1863, or for any other reason.

MUZAFFARGARH :
The 19th May 1888.

GURDYAL SINGH, SARDAR,
Officiating Deputy Commissioner.

SCHEDULE I.

Particulars of the plots to be sold.

1. The land to be sold is Government waste land as below :—

I.—IN TAHSIL MUZAFFARGARH.

(1). 24 acres 1 rood and 3 poles more or less situated in Mauza Gul Kaim Mastoi bounded on the—

North—By Patti Manjokhwáli and Mauza Zabti Kureshi ;

South—By Mauza Gul Khakh ;

East—By Zabti Kureshi ;

West—By Chahi Phulluwála.

(2). 28 acres and 25 poles more or less situated in Mauza Gindi Khoki Seri, Sirkárwáli Patti, bounded on the—

North—By Nala Bahishtiwáh ;

South—By Jarah Kathel ;

East—By Mahiwalwála ;

West—By Hassanpur Kachcha and Jarah Kathel.

(3). 192 acres 1 rood and 37 poles more or less situated in Mauza Daira Wadhu, Dal Bakhshuwál, bounded on the—

North—By Mauza Jogiwáli ;

South—By Komhárwála well ;

East—By Mauza Shakkar bela ;

West—By Patti Drigwáli, Chah Mundewála and Chah Gujarwála.

(4). 135 acres 1 rood 10 poles more or less situated in Mauza Rakba Sirkári and Patti Dramanwáli bounded on the—

North—By Mauza Kabírpur and Daira Wadhu ;

South—By Chah Khákiwála, Chah Khojiwála, &c. ;

East—By Mauza Jalwála ;

West—By Chahi Dinwála.

(5). 56 acres 3 roods 18 poles more or less situated in Mauza Rakba Sirkári Ghair Mutaalliq bounded on the—

North—By Chah Jhabailwála, Pakdandi ;

South—By Chah Kuráiwála, Qitta Ghair Mutaalliq ;

East—By Chah Yarnwála ;

West—By Patti Ghair Mutaalliq.

(6). 63 acres 24 poles situated in Mauza Ghazanfargarh, Patti Sirkárwáli, on the—

North—By Chah Indarwála, Chahak Ranjewáli, &c.;

South—By Chah Sirdárwála and Chah Mughalwála ;

East—By Patti Gamanwáli and Dal Kuriawáli;

West—By Chah Pipliwála.

(7). 22 acres 39 poles in Mauza Wáhi Mirza Beg, Patti Ariwáli, on the—

North—By Mauza Dittanwáli ;

South—By Mauza Tibba Bhattián ;

East—By Mauza Amanpur ;

West.—By Dal Rodewáli.

(8). 13 acres 19 poles in Mauza Wáhi Mirza Beg, Patti Ghair Mutaalliq (independent), on the—

North—By Dal Ariwáli ;

South—By Patti Bhattiwáli ;

East—By Mauza Amanpur ;

West—By Mauza Tibba Bhattián ;

(9). 7 acres 2 roods 18 poles in Mauza Wáhi Mirza Beg, Patti Ghair Mutaalliq (independent), on the—

North—By Chah Kallarwála ;

South—By Qitta Ghair Mutaalliq ;

East—By Chah Chauwála ;

West.—By Dal Jawindewáli.

(10). 11 acres 9 poles in Mauza Wáhi Mirza Beg, Patti Dal Bhateariwáli, on the—

North—By Kureshiwála and Patti Jewanwáli ;

South—By Dal Bhateariwáli ;

East—By Chah Kureshiwála ;

West—By Dal Niaziwáli.

(11). 16 acres 1 rood 32 poles in the above Mauza, Patti Ghair Mutaalliq (independent), on the—

North—By Patti Táliwáli ;

South—By Chah Sowariwála ;

East—By Mauza Ahmadpur ;

West—By Patti Jatiwáli.

(12). 10 acres 3 roods 4 poles in the above Mauza, Patti Ghair Mutaalliq, on the—

North—By Dal Bhateariwáli ;

South—By Mauza Pakka Ghalwan ;

East—By Dal Jawindewáli ;

West—By Chah Baranthelwála.

(13). 32 acres 1 rood 29 poles in the above Mauza, Patti Dalwanwáli, on the—

North—By Qitta Ghair Mutaaliq ;

South—By Patti Kothaliwáli ;

East—By Mauza Amanpur ;

West—By Kharora Kureshi

(14). 25 acres 2 roods 5 poles in Mauza Wahi Mirza Beg, Dal Jawindewáli (independent), on the—

North—By Dal Bhateariwáli Chah Kalarwáli,

South—By Mauza Pakka Ghalwan ;

East—By Dal Burewáli ;

West—By Qitta Ghair Mutaalliq.

(15). 5 acres 17 poles situated in the above Mauza, Qitta Ghair Mutaalliq, on the—

North—By Chah Anaitwála ;

South—By Dal Wánwáli ;

East—By Mauza Amanpur ;

West—By Kharora Kureshíwála.

(16). 92 acres 2 roods 2 poles situated in the above Mauza, Patti Kotháliwáli (independent), on the—

North—By Dal Wánwáli ;

South—By Chah Mohánewála, Qitta Ghair Mutaalliq ;

East—By Mauza Amanpur ;

West—By Dal Báthlewáli.

(17). 33 acres 3 roods 34 poles situated in the above Mauza, Patti Báthlewáli (independent), on the—

North—By Dal Burewáli, Dal Wánwáli, &c. ;

South—By Chah Mohánewála ;

East—By Patti Kathelewáli ;

West—By Dal Burewáli.

(18). 18 acres 1 rood 31 poles in the above Mauza, Dal Burewáli (independent), on the—

North—By Qitta Ghair Mutaalliq, Dal Jawindewáli ;

South—By Chah Mohánewála ;

East—By Dal Báthlewáli ;

West—By Dal Jamanwáli.

(19). 20 acres 2 roods 24 poles situated in the above Mauza, Dal Jamanwáli, on the—

North—By Dal Burewáli ;

South—By Patti Nabbi Bakhshwáli ;

East—By Chah Mohánewála ;

West—By Mauza Pakka Ghalwan ;

(20). 8 acres 2 roods 11 poles situated in the above Mauza, Qitta Ghair Mutaalliq, on the—

North—By Dal Rorewáli ;

South—By Chah Báranthehwála ;

East—By Dal Bhateariwáli, Patti Jiwanwáli ;

West—By Chah Panwárwála.

(21). 12 acres 1 rood 20 poles situated in the above Mauza, Qitta Ghair Mutaalliq, on the—

North—By Chah Kálewála ;

South—By Qitta Ghair Mutaalliq ;

East—By Patti Jaggowáli ;

West—By Dal Jánjiwáli.

(22). 19 acres 7 poles situated in the above Mauza, Patti Bakhshwáli (independent), on the—

North—By Chah Mohánewála ;
South—By Dal Jánjiwáli ;
East—By Chah Kálewála ;
West—By Mauza Basti Qázi.

(23). 30 acres 3 roods 25 poles in the above Mauza, Chah Jánjiwála, on the—

North—By Chah Kálewála, Patti Nabbi Bakhshwáli ;
South—By Patti Duddiánwáli ;
East—By Qitta Ghair Mutaalliq ;
West—By Mauza Basti Qázi.

(24). 37 acres 27 poles situated in the above Mauza, Patti Dúyánwáli (independent), on the—

North—By Dal Jánjiwáli ;
South—By Mauza Jogiwáli ;
East—By Qitta Ghair Mutaalliq ;
West—By Mauza Basti Qázi.

(25). 22 acres 1 rood 25 poles in the above Mauza, Patti Godriwáli, on the—

North—By Patti Dúyánwáli ;
South—By Mauza Raqba Núr Khán ;
East—By Chah Khizirpurwála ;
West—By Mauza Jogiwáli.

(26). 7 acres 3 roods 1 pole in the above Mauza, Qitta Ghair Mutaalliq, on the—

North—By Qitta Ghair Mutaalliq ;
South—By Patti Godriwáli ;
East—By Chah Khizirpurwála ;
West—By Patti Dúyánwáli.

(27). 7 acres 2 roods 10 poles in Mauza Mondka, Qitta Ghair Mutaalliq, on the—

North—By Chah Mahmud Shahwála, &c. ;
South—By Chah Nálwála, old ;
East—By ditto, new ;
West—By Patti Muhyánwáli, Ghair Mutaalliq.

II.—IN TAHSIL SINANWAN.

(28). 13 acres 2 roods 17 poles in Mauza Bet Zaini, Qitta Bhanjarwála, on the—

North—By Chah Wangiwála, Kalasrewála ;
South—By Ser Kandewáli Ser Umarwáli ;
East—By Ser Dhorewáli ;
West—By Qitta Darmiáni.

(29). 9 acres 1 rood 8 poles situated in the above Mauza, Qitta Darmiáni (independent), on the—

North—By Mauza Raniya ;
South—By Qitta Bhanjar ;
East—By Qitta Bhanar, Se Umarwáli ;
West—By Ser Nurnwáli.

(30). 2 acres 1 rood 4 poles situated in the above Mauza, Qitta Bhanjar (independent), on the—

North—By Chah Kháruwála ;

South—By Qitta Bhanjar ;

East—By ditto ;

West—By ditto.

(31). 7 acres 2 roods situated in Mauza Bet Zaini, Qitta Bhanjar (independent), on the—

North—By Chah Bhukhkiwála ;

South—By Chah Chothuwála ;

East—By Chah Murádwála ;

West—By Qitta Pakdandíwála.

(32). 1 rood 12 poles in Mauza Bet Zaini, Qitta Bhanjar (independent), on the—

North—By Ser Dhorewáli ;

South—By Ser Pakdandíwáli ;

East—By Ser Dhorewáli ;

West—By Ser Kandewáli.

(33). 16 acres 3 roods 5 poles in the above Mauza, Qitta Ghair Mutaalliq, on the—

North—By Ser Kalasrewáli, Ser Isanwáli ;

South—By Chah Bhukhkiwála ;

East—By Chah Maharwála ;

West—By Chah Balochwála.

(34). 46 acres 1 rood 2 poles in the above Mauza, Qitta Ghair Mutaalliq, on the—

North—By Mauza Bet Ranuja ;

South—By Chah Suraniwála ;

East—By Mauza Gujrát ;

West—By Chah Nurwála, Chah Sandurewála.

(35). 42 acres 1 rood 8 poles situated in Mauza Bet Zaini, Qitta Bhanjar (independent), on the—

North—By Chah Maharwála ;

South—By Chah Balochwála ;

East—By Chah Gharuwála ;

West—By Ser Jummewáli.

(36). 4 acres 3 roods 6 poles in the above Mauza, Qitta Bhanjar (independent), on the—

North—By Qitta Bhanjar, Chah Gharuwála ;

South—By Qitta Bhanjar ;

East—By Ser Labanewáli, Ser Jaggowáli ;

West—By Chah Balochwála, 2.

(37). 6 acres 2 roods 32 poles in Mauza Bet Dabbi Shah Ser Kálewáli (independent), on the—

North—By Chah Jhángiwála ;

South—By Mauza Bet Ranuja ;

East—By Ser Kasáiwáli ;

West—By Ser Kalewáli.

(38). 10 acres 33 poles situated in the above Mauza, Qitta Darmanwála, on the—

North—By Ser Músewáli ;

South—By Ser Sumerwáli ,

East—By Ser Músewáli, Ser Sumerwáli ;

West—By Ser Muhammadwáli.

(39). 7 acres 2 roods 18 poles in the above Mauza, Qitta Darmanwála (independent), on the—

North—By Mauza Dándiwála ;

South—By Qitta Darmanwála ;

East—By Qitta Bághwála ;

West—By Ser Dholwáli.

(40). 2 acres 2 roods 21 poles in the Mauza Bet Ranuja Ser Maggiwáli (independent), on the—

North—By Qitta Bhanjar ;

South—By ditto ;

East—By ditto ;

West—By ditto.

(41). 21 acres 2 roods 35 poles in the above Mauza, Qitta Bhanjar (independent), on the—

North—By Rakh Forest ;

South—By Qitta Bhanjar ;

East—By Rakh Sarkár ;

West—By Dal Bháwanwáli.

(42). 3 acres 19 poles situated in the above Mauza, Dal Tálib Hussainwáli, on the—

North—By Rakh Forest ;

South—By Qitta Bhanjar ;

East—By ditto ;

West—By ditto.

(43). 10 acres 1 rood 37 poles in the above Mauza Ser Maqbúlwáli on the—

North—By Ser Mahtamwáli ;

South—By Mauza Gujrát ;

East—By Qitta Phatwála ;

West—By Ser Lisháriwáli.

(44). 32 acres 3 roods 2 poles in the above Mauza, Qitta Sehaddawála, on the—

North—By Ser Kaman Singhwáli ;

South—By Mauza Bet Zaini ;

East—By Ser Khananwáli ;

West—By Qitta Bhanjar.

(45). 8 acres 3 roods 14 poles in the above Mauza, Qitta Bhanjar (independent), on the—

North—By Qitta Dhorewála ;

South—By Mauza Gujrát ;

East—By Ser Dhorewáli ;

West—By Ser Kasáiwáli.

(46). 29 acres 2 roods 4 poles in the above Mauza, Qitta Bhanjar (independent), on the—

North—By Mauza Dabbi Shah;

South—By Ser Alli Sahwalwáli;

East—By Qitta Phatwála;

West—By Ser Murádwálí, Qitta Bhanjarwála.

(47). 1 acre 6 poles situated in Mauza Bet Ranuja, Qitta Bhanjar (independent), on the—

North—By Mauza Dabbi Shah;

South—By Qitta Bhanjar;

East—By Ser Sabkiwáli;

West—By Qitta Darhaiwála.

(48). 36 acres 1 rood 3 poles in the above Mauza, Qitta Bhanjar (independent), on the—

North—By Chah Khandoewála;

South—By Qitta Bhanwála;

East—By Qitta Pakdandíwála;

West—By Chah Chahroewála.

(49). 54 acres 2 roods 26 poles in the above Mauza, Qitta Bhanjar (independent), on the—

North—By Qitta Bhanjar;

South—By Mauza Bet Zaini;

East—By Qitta Ghair Mutaalliq;

West—By Qitta Bhanjar.

(50). 15 acres 2 roods 28 poles in the above Mauza, Qitta Bhanjar (independent), on the—

North—By Dal Baháwalwáli;

South—By Mauza Bet Zaini;

East—By Qitta Bhanjar;

West—By Qitta Pakdandíwála.

(51). 7 acres 2 roods 13 poles in Mauza Bet Ranuja, Dal Motiwáli (independent), on the—

North—By Rakh Sarkár Forest;

South—By ditto;

East—By ditto;

West—By ditto.

(52). 9 acres 2 roods 32 poles in the above Mauza, Qitta Dhorewála (independent), on the—

North—By Ser Bihárìwáli;

South—By Qitta Bhanjar;

East—By Ser Wánwáli, Ser Khannawáli; and

West—By Ser Dhorewáli.

(53). 19 acres 3 roods 24 poles in the above Mauza, Qitta Pakdandíwála (independent), on the—

North—By Chah Khandoewála;

South—By Qitta Pakdandíwála;

East—By Rasta Pakdandi;

West—By Qitta Bhanjar.

(54). 30 poles situated in the above Mauza, Qitta Bhanjarwála (independent), on the—

North—By Rakh Sarkár;

South—By Qitta Darmiáni;

East—By ditto;

West—By Ser Dhorewáli.

(55). 12 acres 1 rood 37 poles in the above Mauza, Qitta Linewála (independent), on the—

North—By Ser Dhorewáli;

South—By Mauza Gujrát;

East—By Ser Khatewáli;

West—By Ser Mussallimwáli.

(56). 23 acres 24 poles situated in Mauza Bet Ranuja, Qitta Bhanjar (independent), on the—

North—By Qitta Bhanjar, Qitta Dargahiwála, Mauza Dabbi Shah;

South—By Qitta Bhanjar;

East—By Ser Sálqiwáli;

West—By Chah Dholwála.

(57). 16 acres 3 roods 19 poles in the above Mauza, Qitta Bakhshewála (independent), on the—

North—By Mauza Dabbi Shah;

South—By Qitta Bhanjar;

East—By Ser Dholwáli;

West—By Qitta Ghair Mutaalliq.

(58). 41 acres 2 roods 32 poles in the above Mauza, Qitta Darmiáni (independent), on the—

North—By Rakh Sarkár;

South—By Ser Diwánwáli;

East—By Ser Qádewáli, Ser Rám Chandwáli, Ser Rahálawáli;

West—By Qitta Bhanjar, Ser Dhorewáli, Ser Kaman Singhwáli, Ser Khánunwáli.

GURDYAL SINGH, SARDAR,
Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Muzaffargarh.

SCHEDULE II.

Conditions of Sale.

I.—The land will be sold subject to all rights of way or water and other easements, if any, subsisting thereon, and further, subject to all other conditions or reservations which, under the provisions of Section 2 of Act XXIII of 1863, may be notified by the Deputy Commissioner at the time of sale.

II.—The land will be sold in full proprietary right, but subject—

(*a*) to the exception and reservation to Government, its successors and assigns, of all mines, minerals, coals, gold-washings and quarries in or under the said land, and full right at all times to enter upon any part of the said land and to do all acts and things that may be necessary or expedient for the purpose of searching for, working, getting and carrying away any mines, minerals, coals, gold-washings, or quarries in or under the said land, without leaving any vertical or lateral support for the surface thereof, or any building for the time being standing thereon (the Government, its successors, and assigns, making reasonable compensation to the grantee, his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns and his or their lessees or tenants, for all damage occasioned by the exercise of the rights hereby reserved);

(*b*) to the payment of the land-revenue demand for the time being assessed thereon, and of all general taxes and local taxes or cesses to which revenue-paying lands are liable.

In case of any dispute arising between the purchaser and the Government as to the property and rights hereby reserved or any matter incidental or in any way relating thereto, or as to any compensation payable under clause (*a*), the decision thereon in each case of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab shall be considered final and binding on both parties. The sale is also subject to the limitation next following.

III.—The purchaser shall not alienate any portion of the lot sold before he shall have received the deed of conveyance hereinafter mentioned.

IV.—The land will be put up in one lot, and the biddings shall commence at an upset price of Rs. 4 per acre. No purchaser shall advance at each bidding less than Re. 1 per acre, and no bidding shall be retracted, and the highest bidder above the upset price shall be the purchaser. In case of dispute between two equal bidders, the lot shall be put up again at the last preceding bidding.

V.—The purchaser shall immediately after the sale pay into the hands of the Deputy Commissioner, or whoever acts as auctioneer, the costs of survey and demarcation if not already paid by him, and a deposit in part payment of the purchase-money of not less than Re. 1 per acre of the lot, as estimated in the foregoing particulars, and sign an agreement in the Form B hereto annexed upon stamp paper to be provided at his expense.

VI.—In default of such payment, or in the event of refusal to sign such agreement, the lot may be put up again and re-sold. In the event of the foregoing conditions being fulfilled, the purchaser shall receive an attested copy of the said agreement upon stamp paper to be provided at his expense.

VII.—The purchaser, if he shall so require, will be supplied with a map of the land sold, to be prepared at his expense, upon his depositing the sum estimated by the Deputy Commissioner to be sufficient for the purpose.

VIII.—Upon the expiration of one month from the date of sale, simple interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum shall be charged upon the balance of the purchase-money for the time being remaining unpaid.

IX.—Within three months from the date of sale the purchaser shall, without demand, pay a sum which, together with the amount paid at the date of sale, shall amount to not less than one-half of the purchase-money, and shall also pay the interest, if any, due at the date of such payment. The payment within the period specified of such amount, and of the interest due, if any, shall be deemed to be of the essence of the contract for sale.

X.—If the purchaser shall duly make such payment, he will thereupon be placed in possession of the land sold by an officer appointed in that behalf by the Deputy Commissioner, and shall furnish to such officer a written acknowledgment of receipt of possession.

XI.—If the purchaser shall make default in such payment the Deputy Commissioner may rescind the contract, and the deposit shall be forfeited to the Government.

XII.—If the purchaser shall make the payment as required in Clause IX he shall, subject to the proviso in Clause XIII, within two months from the date of delivering to the Deputy Commissioner at his office the stamp paper requisite for a deed of conveyance of the lands sold, or the value of such paper, receive, from the Deputy Commissioner, a deed of conveyance in English, signed by him, in the Form C annexed to the *Punjab Government Gazette* Notification No. 760, dated the 3rd November 1885, or to the same effect. The delivery of such deed within the period specified shall not be deemed of the essence of the contract for sale, and the purchaser shall not, in default of such delivery, be entitled to rescind the contract.

XIII.—Provided that, if the whole of the purchase-money shall not have been paid previous to the delivery to the purchaser by the Deputy Commissioner of the deed of conveyance abovementioned, the purchaser shall execute, when tendered, a mortgage deed to secure payment within five years of the unpaid balance, with interest thereon ; such deed to be attached to the deed of conveyance in Form D annexed to *Punjab Government Gazette* Notification No. 760, dated the 3rd November 1885, or to the same effect. The deed of conveyance and the deed of mortgage shall both be registered, and the latter stamped at the purchaser's expense, and shall remain in the possession of the Local Government until the whole of the purchase-money, with the interest due thereon, shall have been paid, when the conveyance shall be made over to the purchaser, or his heirs or assigns, the mortgage deed having first been cancelled by the Deputy Commissioner of the Muzaffargarh District for the time being.

XIV.—All payments to be made under these conditions on account of purchase-money or interest, or any other charges, shall be made at the office of the Deputy Commissioner at Muzaffargarh.

XV.—The land is believed, and shall be taken, to be correctly described as to quantity and otherwise, and if any error, mis-statement or omission in the foregoing particulars shall be discovered, the same shall not annul the sale, nor shall any compensation be allowed by the Government or by the purchaser in respect thereof.

GURDYAL SINGH,

Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Muzaffargarh.

FORM B.

I, *A. B.*, the son of *C. D.*, of , do hereby acknowledge that on the sale by auction this day of 188 of the property described in the particulars annexed to the notice of sale issued by the Deputy Commissioner of Muzaffargarh under date the published at page of the *Punjab Government Gazette*, I was the highest bidder and was declared the purchaser thereof, subject to the conditions of sale annexed to the said notice (and to the further conditions and reservations notified by the Deputy Commissioner under the first of the said conditions), at the price of Rs. , and that I have paid the sum of Rs. by way of deposit, and in part payment of the said purchase-money, to the Deputy Commissioner of Muzaffargarh, and I hereby agree to pay the remainder of the said purchase-money and complete the said purchase according to the aforesaid conditions.

NOTE.—To be inserted when any such conditions or reservations have been notified.

Signature of purchaser.

I hereby ratify this sale and acknowledge receipt of the said deposit of Rs. .

Deputy Commissioner.

[702-1.]

Notice.

Dilapidated Monuments in Ferozepore Cemetery.

THE undermentioned monuments in the Station Cemetery, Ferozepore, having fallen into disrepair, the attention of surviving relatives or others interested is called to their condition. Should their repair be wished for, notice should be sent without delay to the Chaplain of Ferozepore.

If no such notice be received, the monuments will be made level with the ground in accordance with the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 103 of 1885, Rule XIX, the inscriptions being preserved in the manner therein prescribed.

The monuments referred to are in memory of—

1. Lieutenant Murray, 22nd Bengal Cavalry,—died October 17th, 1854.
2. Sergeant-Major Sullivan, 5th Light Cavalry,—died March 13th, 1854.
3. Hannah Whittaker, wife of Lieutenant and Adjutant Whittaker.
4. Martha Clarke, wife of Sergeant E. Clarke, Department Public Works,—died September 10th, 1851.
5. A. S. Moule, wife of Brigadier Moule,—died April 4th, 1856.
6. Sergeant Moyse, 3rd Company, 6th Battery, Artillery,—died June 9th, 1853.
7. Maria Park, wife of Sergeant-Major Robert Park, 19th Native Infantry,—died February 1842.

ANDREW N. W. SPENS,

Chaplain of Ferozepore.

FEROZEPORE:
The 2nd August 1888.

[708-2]

Notice.

CENTRAL TRAINING COLLEGE, LAHORE.

SESSION, 1888-89.

Senior English Class.—15 Scholarships.

5 Scholarships for B. As., each of Rs. 25.
10 " " F. As., " Rs. 15.

N. B.—If a sufficient number of passed students do not present themselves, those who have failed in the Examination will be taken and will receive scholarships of Rs. 20 and Rs. 12 respectively.

Junior English Class.—15 Scholarships, each of Rs. 10, are open to the students who have passed the University Entrance Examination in English.

Senior Vernacular Class.—30 Scholarships.

For Intermediate or higher Oriental Examination passed, Rs. 12
" Entrance " " 8
" Normal School " " 9

UMRAO SINGH,

Offg. Principal, Central Training College.

[569-6.]

Notice.

TRAINED TEACHERS.

A LIST of teachers who have passed through the Central Training College, Lahore, and hold Departmental Certificates under Articles 127, 129, 130, 133 and 134 of the Punjab Education Code, will shortly be opened in the office of the undersigned from which men will be selected for recommendation to the Managers of Board and Aided Schools in the Lahore Circle when vacancies occur. Candidates who wish their names enrolled on the list should send full particulars as to their qualifications, pay, present and expected, &c., to the undersigned.

No person who does not hold an Anglo-Vernacular or Vernacular Certificate as issued by the Educational Department under the new Code need apply as his name will not be registered.

F. HADEN COPE, M.A.,

Offg. Inspector of Schools, Lahore Circle.

[420-*t.-f.-o.*]

AMRITSAR HORSE SHOW, 1888-89.

Branded (B. M., V. R., V. I., & /\\.) Mares and their Stock got by Government Stallions the property of bonâ-fide *horse-breeders in the districts of Amritsar, Jullundur, Hoshiárpur and Gurdáspur.*

	Prizes 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Amount.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
CLASS I.—*Branded Mares.*										
Branded Mares of 4 years old and upwards, but not exceeding 14, if served by a Government stallion within 12 months of dates of show (*vide* Rules II and III) ...	15	10	5	5	5	...	...	...	40	
Branded Mares of 4 years old and upwards with foal at foot by a Government stallion (*vide* Rule II) ...	30	20	10	5	5	5	5	...	80	12
CLASS II.—*Branded Fillies.*										
Branded fillies not in foal, under 4 years of age (*vide* Rule V)	35	25	15	10	5	5	5	5	105	10
CLASS III.—*Fillies.*										
Fillies out of branded mares by Government stallions—										
3 years old	10	5	5	5	5	...	...	...	30	
2 years old	10	5	5	5	5	...	...	...	30	
CLASS IV.—*Remounts.*										
Stock of any age *purchased* at the show for Government, Army and Police Remount purposes. Prizes to be awarded to *sellers* of stock—										
British Service Remounts ... Over 3 years of age ...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	
British Service Remounts ... Under 3 years of age ...	10	5	5	5	...	...	...	...	25	
Native Cavalry and Police Remounts. Over 3 years of age ...	15	10	5	5	5	...	...	...	40	
Native Cavalry and Police Remounts. Under 3 years of age ...	8	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	
CLASS V.—*Yearlings.*										
Yearlings out of branded mares by Government stallions—										
Colts	16	10	5	5	...	...	...	...	36	
Fillies	16	10	5	5	...	...	...	...	36	
CLASS VI.—*Geldings*										
Geldings... (*Vide* Rule VI) ... 4 years old ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	
Do. ... 3 years old ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	
Do. ... 2 years old ...	15	5	5	5	...	...	...	...	30	
Do. ... 1 year old ...	20	10	5	5	5	5	...	...	50	
CLASS VII.—*Mules.*										
Mules of any age	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	
Pony mares kept for mule-breeding	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	
CLASS VIII.—*Donkeys.*										
To the best donkey stallion not under 4 years old for sale at less than Rs. 100	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	
To the best donkey mare fit for breeding purposes ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	
TOTAL ...										

DERA GHAZI KHAN HORSE SHOW, 1888-89.

Branded (B. M., V. R., V. I., & /|\·) Mares and their Stock got by Government Stallions the property of bonâ-fide *horse-breeders in the districts of Dera Ghâzi Khan and Dera Ismail Khan.*

	Prizes 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Amount.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
CLASS I.—*Branded Mares.*														
Branded Mares of 4 years old and upwards, but not exceeding 14, if served by a Government stallion within 12 months of dates of show (*vide* Rules II & III) ...	45	30	10	5	5	5	5	5	...	...	...	...	110	
Branded Mares of 4 years old and upwards with foal at foot by a Government stallion (*vide* Rule II)	75	65	55	45	30	20	15	5	5	5	5	5	330	440
CLASS II.—*Branded Fillies.*														
Branded fillies not in foal, under 4 years of age (*vide* Rule V)	80	75	65	55	40	25	20	15	10	5	5	5	400	400
CLASS III.—*Fillies.*														
Fillies out of branded mares by Government stallions—														
3 years old	30	15	10	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	
2 years old	20	10	5	5	5	5	...	...	...	..	...	...	50	115
CLASS IV.—*Remounts.*														
Stock of any age *purchased* at the show for Government, Army and Police Remount purposes. Prizes to be awarded to *sellers* of stock—														
British Service Remounts ... { Over 3 years of age ...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	
British Service Remounts ... { Under 3 years of age	15	10	5	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	
Native Cavalry and Police Remounts { Over 3 years of age ...	25	15	10	5	5	5	5	5	...	...	...	...	75	
Native Cavalry and Police Remounts { Under 3 years of age	10	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	150
CLASS V.—*Yearlings.*														
Yearlings out of branded mares by Government stallions—														
Colts	25	15	10	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	
Fillies	30	20	15	5	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	140
CLASS VI.—*Geldings.*														
Geldings ... (*Vide* Rule VI) 4 years old	15	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	
Do. ... (*Vide* Rule VI) 3 years old	30	20	10	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	
Do. ... (*Vide* Rule VI) 2 years old	40	30	20	10	10	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	120	
Do. ... (*Vide* Rule VI) 1 year old	50	40	30	20	15	10	10	5	5	5	...	...	190	410
CLASS VII.—*Mules.*														
Mules of any age	20	10	10	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	
Pony mares kept for mule-breeding ...	20	10	10	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	100
CLASS VIII.—*Donkeys.*														
To the best donkey stallion not under 4 years old for sale at less than Rs. 100 ...	20	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	
To the best donkey mare fit for breeding purposes	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	45
TOTAL														1,800

GUJRAT HORSE SHOW, 1888-89.

Branded (B. M., V. R., V. I., & /|\.) Mares and their Stock got by Government Stallions th[e] property of bonâ-fide *horse-breeders in the districts of Gujrát, Jhelum and Siálkot.*

	Prizes.													Amount.	Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
CLASS I.—*Branded Mares.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Branded Mares of 4 years old and upwards, but not exceeding 14, if served by a Government stallion within 12 months of dates of show (*vide* Rules II & III) ...	35	25	20	15	10	10	5	5	5	5	...	...	...	135	
Branded Mares of 4 years old and upwards with foal at foot by a Government stallion (*vide* Rule II) ...	40	30	30	25	20	15	10	10	5	5	5	5	...	200	33
CLASS II.—*Branded Fillies.*															
Branded fillies not in foal, under 4 years of age (*vide* Rule V)	60	50	45	40	40	25	15	10	10	5	5	5	5	315	31
CLASS III.—*Fillies.*															
Fillies out of branded mares by Government stallions—															
3 years old	20	10	10	5	5	5	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	55	
2 years old	15	10	5	5	5	5	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	45	10
CLASS IV.—*Remounts.*															
Stock of any age *purchased* at the show for Government, Army and Police Remount purposes. Prizes to be awarded to *sellers* of stock—															
British Service Remounts ... Over 3 years of age ...	25	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	
British Service Remounts ... Under 3 years of age ...	15	10	10	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	
Native Cavalry and Police Remounts ... Over 3 years of age ...	25	20	15	10	5	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	
Native Cavalry and Police Remounts ... Under 3 years of age ...	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	18
CLASS V.—*Yearlings.*															
Yearlings out of branded mares by Government stallions—															
Colts	15	10	5	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	
Fillies	20	15	10	5	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	10
CLASS VI.—*Geldings.*															
Geldings ... (*Vide* Rule VI) 4 years old ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	
Do. ... (*Vide* Rule VI) 3 years old ...	15	10	5	5	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	
Do. ... (*Vide* Rule VI) 2 years old ...	20	15	10	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	...	...	...	80	
Do. ... (*Vide* Rule VI) 1 year old ...	25	20	15	10	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	...	110	2
CLASS VII.—*Mules.*															
Mules of any age	20	15	10	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	
Pony mares kept for mule-breeding	15	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	
CLASS VIII.—*Donkeys.*															
To the best donkey stallion not under 4 years old for sale at less than Rs. 100 ...	20	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	
To the best donkey mare fit for breeding purposes ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	
TOTAL															1,4

GULU SHAH, HORSE-SHOW, 1888-89.

Branded (B. M., V. R., V. I., & /|\ .) Mares and their Stock got by Government Stallions the property of bonâ-fide *horse-breeders in the districts of Siálkot and Gujrát.*

	Prizes. 1	2	3	4	5	Amount.	Total.
CLASS I.—*Branded Mares.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Branded Mares of 4 years old and upwards, but not exceeding 14, if served by a Government stallion within 12 months of dates of show (*vide* Rules II and III)	10	5	...	...	...	15	
Branded Mares of 4 years old and upwards with foal at foot by a Government stallion (*vide* Rule II)	15	10	5	5	5	40	55
CLASS II.—*Branded Fillies.*							
Branded fillies not in foal, under 4 years of age (*vide* Rule V)	15	10	5	5	...	35	35
CLASS III.—*Fillies.*							
Fillies out of branded mares by Government stallions—							
3 years old	10	5	5	...	...	20	
2 years old	6	4	...	...	...	10	30
CLASS IV.—*Remounts.*							
Stock of any age *purchased* at the show for Government, Army and Police Remount purposes. Prizes to be awarded to *sellers* of stock—							
British Service Remounts ... Over 3 years of age ...	12	...	...	...	...	12	
British Service Remounts ... Under 3 years of age ...	10	6	...	...	...	16	
Native Cavalry and Police Remounts: Over 3 years of age ...	12	7	6	...	...	25	
Native Cavalry and Police Remounts: Under 3 years age ...	7	...	...	...	...	7	60
CLASS V.—*Yearlings.*							
Yearlings out of branded mares by Government stallions—							
Colts	7	5	...	...	...	12	
Fillies	7	5	...	...	...	12	24
CLASS VI.—*Geldings.*							
Geldings ... (*Vide* Rule VI) ... 4 years old ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Do. ... (*Vide* Rule VI) ... 3 years old ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Do. ... (*Vide* Rule VI) ... 2 years old ...	5	...	...	...	...	5	
Do. ... (*Vide* Rule VI) ... 1 year old ...	10	5	...	...	...	15	20
CLASS VII.—*Mules.*							
Mules of any age	5	3	...	...	...	8	
Pony mares kept for mule-breeding	5	3	...	...	...	8	16
CLASS VIII.—*Donkeys.*							
To the best donkey stallion not under 4 years old for sale at less than Rs. 100	7	...	...	...	...	7	
To the best donkey mare fit for breeding purposes ...	3	...	...	...	...	3	10
			TOTAL	...	...		250

JALALABAD HORSE SHOW, 1888-89.

Branded (B. M., V. R., V. I. & /|\ .) Mares and their Stock got by Government Stallions t... property of bonâ-fide *horse-breeders in the districts of Ferozepore and Montgomery.*

	Prizes. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Amount.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
CLASS I.—*Branded Mares.*														
Branded Mares of 4 years old and upwards, but not exceeding 14, if served by a Government stallion within 12 months of dates of show (*vide* Rules II and III) ...	50	20	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	
Branded Mares of 4 years old and upwards with foal at foot by a Government stallion (*vide* Rule II) ..	65	40	20	15	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	
CLASS II.—*Branded Fillies.*														
Branded fillies not in foal, under 4 years of age (*vide* Rule V) ...	55	35	25	20	15	10	10	10	5	5	5	5	200	
CLASS III.—*Fillies.*														
Fillies out of branded mares by Government stallions— 3 years old ...	22	15	12	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	
2 years old ...	15	11	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	
CLASS IV.—*Remounts.*														
Stock of any age *purchased* at the show for Government, Army and Police Remount purposes. Prizes to be awarded to *sellers* of stock—														
British Service Remounts ... Over 3 years of age	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	
British Service Remounts ... Under 3 years of age	15	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	
Native Cavalry and Police Remounts. Over 3 years of age	25	15	10	5	5	5	5	5	...	...	...	...	75	
Native Cavalry and Police Remounts. Under 3 years of age	10	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	
CLASS V.—*Yearlings.*														
Yearlings out of branded mares by Government stallions— Colts	30	15	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	
Fillies	30	15	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	
CLASS VI.—*Geldings.*														
Geldings (*Vide* Rule VI) 4 years old	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	
Do. 3 years old	12	8	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	
Do. 2 years old	20	15	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	
Do. 1 year old	20	15	12	10	7	5	5	5	...	...	...	...	79	
CLASS VII.—*Mules.*														
Mules of any age ...	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	
Pony mares kept for mule-breeding ...	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	
CLASS VIII.—*Donkeys.*														
To the best donkey stallion not under 4 years old for sale at less than Rs. 100 ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	
To the best donkey mare fit for breeding purposes ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	
TOTAL													...	

JHANG HORSE SHOW, 1888-89.

Branded (B. M., V. R., V. I., & /|\ .) Mares and their Stock got by Government Stallions the property of bonâ-fide *horse-breeders in the district of Jhang.*

	Prizes. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Amount.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
CLASS I.—*Branded Mares.*											
Branded Mares of 4 years old and upwards, but not exceeding 14, if served by a Government stallion within 12 months of dates of show (*vide* Rules II and III) ...	30	20	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	65	
Branded Mares of 4 years old and upwards with foal at foot by a Government stallion (*vide* Rule II) ...	40	30	20	10	10	10	5	5	5	135	200
CLASS II.—*Biranded Fillies.*											
Branded fillies not in foal, under 4 years of age (*vide* Rule V)	45	35	20	15	10	10	5	5	5	150	150
CLASS III.—*Fllies.*											
Fillies out of branded mares by Government stallions—											
3 years old	15	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	
2 years old	10	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	40
CLASS IV.—*Remounts.*											
Stock of any age *purchased* at the show for Government, Army and Police Remount purposes. Prizes to be awarded to *sellers* of stock—											
British Service Remounts — Over 3 years of age ...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	
British Service Remounts — Under 3 years of age ...	10	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	
Native Cavalry and Police Remounts — Over 3 years of age ...	20	15	10	5	5	5	...	...	...	60	
Native Cavalry and Police Remounts — Under 3 years of age ...	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	120
CLASS V.—*Yearlings.*											
Yearlings out of branded mares by Government stallions—											
Colts	10	8	7	5	...	...	...	...	...	30	
Fillies	10	8	7	5	...	...	...	...	...	30	60
CLASS VI.—*Geldings.*											
Geldings ... (*Vide* Rule VI) ... 4 years old ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	
Do. ... 3 years old ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	
Do. ... 2 years old ...	20	10	5	5	5	...	...	...	...	45	
Do. ... 1 year old ...	25	15	10	7	5	5	...	...	...	67	132
CLASS VII.—*Mules.*											
Mules of any age	10	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	
Pony mares kept for mule-breeding	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	33
CLASS VIII.—*Donkeys.*											
To the best donkey stallion not under 4 years old for sale at less than Rs. 100	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	
To the best donkey mare fit for breeding purposes ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	15
TOTAL											750

KARNAL HORSE SHOW, 1888-89.

Branded (B. M., V. R., V. I., & /|\ .) Mares and their Stock got by Government Stallions the property of bonâ-fide *horse-breeders in the districts of Karnál, Delhi, Rohtak, Hissar and others.*

	Prizes 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Amount.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
CLASS I.—*Branded Mares.*										
Branded Mares of 4 years old and upwards, but not exceeding 14, if served by a Government stallion within 12 months of dates of show (*vide* Rules II and III) ...	10	5	5	5	5	...	...	...	30	
Branded Mares of 4 years old and upwards with foal at foot by a Government stallion (*vide* Rule II) ...	20	10	5	5	5	5	...	...	50	80
CLASS II—*Branded Fillies.*										
Branded fillies not in foal, under 4 years of age (*vide* Rule V)	20	10	5	5	5	5	5	5	60	60
CLASS III.—*Fillies.*										
Fillies out of branded mares by Government stallions—										
3 years old	10	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	20	
2 years old	10	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	20	40
CLASS IV.—*Remounts.*										
Stock of any age *purchased* at the show for Government, Army and Police Remount purposes. Prizes to be awarded to *sellers* of stock—										
British Service Remounts ... Over 3 years of age ...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	
British Service Remounts ... Under 3 years of age ...	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	
Native Cavalry and Police Remounts. Over 3 years of age ...	15	10	5	5	5	...	...	...	40	
Native Cavalry and Police Remounts. Under 3 years of age ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	80
CLASS V.—*Yearlings.*										
Yearlings out of branded mares by Government stallions—										
Colts	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	
Fillies	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	30
CLASS VI.—*Geldings.*										
Geldings... (*Vide* Rule VI) ... 4 years old ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Do. ... (*Vide* Rule VI) ... 3 years old ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Do. ... (*Vide* Rule VI) ... 2 years old ...	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	
Do. ... (*Vide* Rule VI) ... 1 year old ...	15	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	35
CLASS VIII.—*Mules.*										
Mules of any age	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	
Pony mares kept for mule-breeding	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	15
CLASS VIII.—*Donkeys.*										
To the best donkey stallion not under 4 years old for sale at less than Rs. 100	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	
To the best donkey mare fit for breeding purposes ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	10
TOTAL									...	350

LAHORE HORSE SHOW, 1888-89.

Branded (B. M., V. R., V. I., & /|\.) Mares and their Stock got by Government Stallions the property of bonâ-fide *horse-breeders in the districts of Lahore and Gujránwála.*

	Prizes. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Amount.	Total.
CLASS I.—*Branded Mares.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Branded Mares of 4 years old and upwards, but not exceeding 14, if served by a Government stallion within 12 months of dates of show (*vide* Rules II and III)	35	20	10	5	5	5	..	...	...	80	
Branded Mares of 4 years old and upwards with foal at foot by a Government stallion (*vide* Rule II) ...	40	35	30	25	20	10	5	5	...	170	250
CLASS II.—*Branded Fillies.*											
Branded fillies not in foal, under 4 years of age (*vide* Rule V)	55	45	40	35	25	10	5	5	5	225	225
CLASS III.—*Fillies.*											
Fillies out of branded mares by Government stallions—											
3 years old	15	10	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	40	
2 years old	15	10	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	35	75
CLASS IV.—*Remounts.*											
Stock of any age *purchased* at the show for Government, Army and Police Remount purposes. Prizes to be awarded to *sellers* of stock—											
British Service Remounts { Over 3 years of age ...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	
British Service Remounts { Under 3 years of age ...	15	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	
Native Cavalry and Police Remounts. { Over 3 years of age ...	25	15	10	5	5	5	5	5	...	75	
Native Cavalry and Police Remounts. { Under 3 years of age ...	10	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	150
CLASS V.—*Yearlings.*											
Yearlings out of branded mares by Government stallions—											
Colts	15	10	7	5	...	...	...	...	...	37	
Fillies	16	10	7	5	...	...	...	...	...	38	75
CLASS VI.—*Geldings.*											
Geldings ... } (*Vide* Rule VI) ... { 4 years old ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	
Do. ... } (*Vide* Rule VI) ... { 3 years old ...	12	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	
Do. ... } (*Vide* Rule VI) ... { 2 years old ...	15	10	5	5	5	...	...	...	...	40	
Do. ... } (*Vide* Rule VI) ... { 1 year old ...	20	15	10	5	5	5	...	...	...	60	130
CLASS VII.—*Mules.*											
Mules of any age	10	8	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	
Pony mares kept for mule-breeding	10	8	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	50
CLASS VIII.—*Donkeys.*											
To the best donkey stallion not under 4 years old for sale at less than Rs. 100	20	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	
To the best donkey mare fit for breeding purposes ...	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	45
TOTAL										...	1,000

MOOLTAN HORSE SHOW, 1888-89.

Branded (B, M., V. R., V. I., & /|\.) Mares and their Stock got by Government Stallions the property of bonâ-fide *horse-breeders in the district of Mooltan.*

	Prizes.												Amount.	Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
CLASS I.—*Branded Mares.*														
Branded Mares of 4 years old and upwards, but not exceeding 14, if served by a Government stallion within 12 months of dates of show (*vide* Rules II & III)...	45	30	10	5	5	5	5	5	...	...	...	...	110	
Branded Mares of 4 years old and upwards with foal at foot by a Government stallion (*vide* Rule II)	75	65	55	45	30	20	15	5	5	5	5	5	330	440
CLASS II.—*Branded Fillies.*														
Branded fillies not in foal, under 4 years of age (*vide* Rule V)	80	75	65	55	40	25	20	15	10	5	5	5	400	400
CLASS III.—*Fillies.*														
Fillies out of branded mares by Government stallions—														
3 years old ...	30	15	10	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	
2 years old	20	10	5	5	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	115
CLASS IV.—*Remounts.*														
Stock of any age *purchased* at the show for Government, Army and Police Remount purposes. Prizes to be awarded to *sellers* of stock—														
British Service Remounts. { Over 3 years of age	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	
{ Under 3 years of age	15	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	30	
Native Cavalry and Police Remounts. { Over 3 years of age	25	15	10	5	5	5	5	5	...	...	...	...	75	
{ Under 3 years of age	10	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	150
CLASS V.—*Yearlings.*														
Yearlings out of branded mares by Government stallions—														
Colts	25	15	10	5	5	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	60	
Fillies	30	20	15	5	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	140
CLASS VI.—*Geldings.*														
Geldings... } (*Vide* Rule VI) { 4 years old	15	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	
Do. ... } { 3 years old	30	20	10	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	
Do. ... } { 2 years old	40	30	20	10	10	5	5	...	...	...	--	...	120	
Do. ... } { 1 year old	50	40	30	20	15	10	10	5	5	5	...	...	190	41
CLASS VII.—*Mules.*														
Mules of any age	20	10	10	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	
Pony mares kept for mule-breeding ..	20	10	10	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	100
CLASS VIII.—*Donkeys.*														
To the best donkey stallion not under 4 years old for sale at less than Rs. 100.	20	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	
To the best donkey mare fit for breeding purposes	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	45
TOTAL													...	1,800

MUZAFFARGARH HORSE SHOW, 1888-89.

Branded (B. M., V. R., V. I., & /|\.) Mares and their Stock got by Government Stallions the property of bonâ-fide *horse-breeders in the district of Muzaffargarh.*

	Prizes.												Amount.	Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
CLASS I.—*Branded Mares.*														
Branded Mares of 4 years old and upwards, but not exceeding 14, if served by a Government stallion within 12 months of dates of show (*vide* Rules II and III) ...	25	15	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	
Branded Mares of 4 years old and upwards with foal at foot by a Government stallion (*vide* Rule II) ...	40	30	20	10	5	5	...	...	...	..	..	...	110	160
CLASS II.—*Branded Fillies.*														
Branded fillies not in foal, under 4 years of age (*vide* Rule V) ...	35	25	15	10	10	10	10	5	5	5	5	5	140	140
CLASS III.—*Fillies.*														
Fillies out of branded mares by Government stallions—														
3 years old ...	15	10	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	
2 years old ...	10	5	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	60
CLASS IV.—*Remounts.*														
Stock of any age *purchased* at the show for Government, Army and Police Remount purposes. Prizes to be awarded to *sellers* of stock—														
British Service Remounts. Over 3 years of age ...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	
British Service Remounts. Under 3 years of age	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	
Native Cavalry & Police Remounts. Over 3 years of age ...	15	10	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	
Native Cavalry & Police Remounts. Under 3 years of age	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	80
CLASS V.—*Yearlings.*														
Yearlings out of branded mares by Government stallions—														
Colts ...	20	10	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	
Fillies ...	20	10	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	80
CLASS VI.—*Geldings.*														
Geldings (*Vide* Rule VI)... 4 years old	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	
Do.... (*Vide* Rule VI)... 3 years old	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	15	
Do.... (*Vide* Rule VI)... 2 years old	15	10	10	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	
Do.... (*Vide* Rule VI)... 1 year old	15	10	12	12	10	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	69	135
CLASS VII.—*Mules.*														
Mules of any age ...	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	15	
Pony mares kept for mule-breeding ...	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	30
CLASS VIII.—*Donkeys.*														
To the best donkey stallion not under 4 years old for sale at less than Rs. 100 ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	
To the best donkey mare fit for breeding purposes ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	15
TOTAL													...	700

SHAHPUR HORSE SHOW, 1888-89.

Branded (B. M., V. R., V. I., & /|\.) Mares and their Stock got by Government Stallions the property of bonâ-fide *horse-breeders in the district of Shahpur.*

	Prizes. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	Amount.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
CLASS I.—*Branded Mares.*																
Branded mares of 4 years old and upwards, but not exceeding 14, if served by a Government stallion within 12 months of dates of show (*vide* Rules II and III)	40	30	20	10	10	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	...	150	
Branded Mares of 4 years old and upwards with foal at foot by a Government stallion (*vide* Rule II)	45	40	30	20	15	10	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	200	350
CLASS II.—*Branded Fillies.*																
Branded fillies not in foal, under 4 years of age (*vide* Rule V)	65	55	50	45	35	20	10	5	5	5	5	...	...	...	300	300
CLASS III.—*Fillies.*																
Fillies out of branded mares by Government stallions—																
3 years old	25	20	15	10	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	
2 years old	20	15	10	5	5	5	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	150
CLASS IV.—*Remounts.*																
Stock of any age *purchased* at the show for Government, Army and Police Remount purposes. Prizes to be awarded to *sellers* of stock—																
British Service Remounts ... Over 3 years of age ...	25	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	
British Service Remounts ... Under 3 years of age ...	15	10	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	
Native Cavalry and Police Remounts. Over 3 years of age ...	25	10	10	5	5	5	5	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	75	
Native Cavalry and Police Remounts. Under 3 years of age ...	10	5	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	175
CLASS V.—*Yearlings.*																
Yearlings out of branded mares by Government stallions—																
Colts	20	15	10	5	5	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	
Fillies	25	20	15	10	5	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	150
CLASS VI.— *Geldings.*																
Geldings ... (*Vide* Rule VI) ... 4 years old ...	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	
Do. ... (*Vide* Rule VI) ... 3 years old ...	15	10	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	
Do. ... (*Vide* Rule VI) ... 2 years old ...	20	15	10	5	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	
Do. ... (*Vide* Rule VI) ... 1 year old ...	25	20	15	10	5	5	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	200
CLASS VII.—*Mules.*																
Mules of any age	25	15	10	5	5	5	5	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	80	
Pony mares kept for mule-breeding	15	10	5	5	5	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	130
CLASS VIII.—*Donkeys.*																
To the best donkey stallion not under 4 years old for sale at less than Rs. 100	20	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	
To the best donkey mare fit for breeding purposes... ...	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	45
TOTAL ...																1,500

B.

Rules for the Guidance of Judging Committees of District Horse Shows.

I.—Only *bonâ-fide* horse-breeders of the districts named will be allowed to compete for the above prizes. The Judging Committee will decide as to the eligibility of competitors.

II.—A branded mare of 4 years of age, in foal or with foal at foot, the result of having been covered before 4 years of age, will not be eligible to compete.

III.—Branded mares proved to be barren, *i. e.*, mares that have not held to Government stallions for the last two years, will not be eligible to compete.

IV.—No mares or stock will be allowed to compete as "served by Government stallions," or "got by Government stallions," unless a certificate to that effect is produced by the exhibitor. These certificates are obtainable from officers in charge of stallions.

V.—Branded fillies (Class II), if out of branded mares by Government stallions, may also compete in "Class III—Fillies."

VI.—Geldings (Class VI), if out of branded mares by Government stallions, may also compete in "Class V—Yearlings" (Colts) and in "Class IV—Remounts," if *purchased* at the show for Government, Army and Police purposes.

VII.—Intending exhibitors should, on arrival at the show, apply to the Secretary of the Judging Committee for a ticket or tickets, as the case may be, stating the class in which they propose to compete.

VIII.—Each ticket will be worn by the animal as a token of the right to compete.

IX.—When the tickets are given, the Secretary will name the date, hour and place at the show when and where horses should be brought for examination. A shamiána, or large tent, or shed, to afford shade to the Committee, within a temporary rail enclosure, should be erected to allow of the members to carefully examine the stock. The public should not be permitted to enter the enclosure during the Committee's proceedings.

X.—Prizes will be awarded on the day appointed by the President of the Judging Committee.

XI.—A certificate (parwána) will be given to each winner, whether he takes his prizes in money, khillat, or medal, as he may think best.

XII.—One or more of the District Officers of each district represented, and the Assistant Superintendent, Horse-breeding Operations, will act as Judges of the Committee.

XIII.—Discretion is to be used by the Judging Committee in awarding only a portion of prizes to any class, if the stock of that class be not considered worthy of all prizes noted; and the money not awarded may be devoted to the giving of extra prizes in other classes deemed by the Judging Committee as worthy of them, as it is the desire of Government to award the total sum granted, provided any of the classes of stock competing are in any way worthy of it.

XIV.—The system of marks will be adopted as follows :—

For Mares.		*All other stock.*	
Soundness	25	Soundness	25
Power	25	Power	25
Quality	25	Quality	25
Produce at foot	25	Action	25
Total	100	Total ...	100
If no produce, the total	75		

Marks for "action" have not been accorded to mares, as some competing may be too heavy in foal to allow of their action being shown. The Judging Committee are requested to be good enough to attach a return to their reports showing the number of the several marks allotted to winners of prizes.

NOTE.—1.—To enable a horse to become eligible to compete in the "Gelding" class, both testicles must have been excised.

2.—The prizes allotted to the "Gelding" class are to be invariably awarded to the best competing, irrespective of their worth in other respects. Prizes in this class to be awarded only to stock that have been castrated when in possession of their present owners, *bonâ-fide* horse-breeders, and provided the Judging Committee are satisfied the animals have been castrated with a view of competing for the prizes.

3.—In the North-Western Provinces, approved mares and fillies were, up to the year 1877, branded V. R.; since that time they have been branded V. I. In the Punjab approved mares and fillies were, up to the year 1885, branded B. M; since that time they have also been branded V. I. In the Bombay Presidency, Sind and Biluchistan, approved mares and fillies are branded /|\. The brand will be found either on the off or near shoulder, or on the saddle place.

4.—In case of Remounts not being purchased for one branch of the service of the class for which prizes are offered, the prizes for that class will be added to the prizes offered for Remounts of the other branch of the service. For instance :—If no Remounts, over 3 years of age, are bought for the British service, the prizes will be added to Native Cavalry Remounts over 3 years of age, and *vice versâ*.

5.—It has been found that in districts where private Studs are maintained by comparatively rich men, several prizes in the same class are, in many cases, awarded to the same owner; and the poorer breeders do not receive so many prizes as they otherwise would. It is therefore ruled that each private Stud competing be restricted to only one prize in each class.

METROPOLITAN HORSE FAIR, 1888-89.

RAWALPINDI.

	Prizes. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Amount.	Total.
CLASS I.—*Branded Brood Mares.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Mares in foal by Government stallions (*vide* Rule II)	40	30	20	10	10	...	...	...	110	
(*b*) Mares served by do. (*vide* Rules II and III)	35	15	5	5	...	...	...	...	60	
(*c*) Mares with foal at foot by do. (*vide* Rule II)	55	40	30	20	15	5	5	...	170	
(*d*) Fillies branded, but too young to be served by Government stallions, being under 4 years of age (*vide* foot note I. below)	40	30	20	10	10	...	...	...	110	
(*e*) Mares with best foals (not having received prizes)	10	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	20	
(*f*) Mares for mule breeding	15	10	5	5	5	...	...	...	40	510
CLASS II.—*Fillies.*										
Fillies ... ... 3 years old	45	35	25	15	5	...	...	...	125	
Do. ... ... 2 years old	30	25	15	5	...	...	...	...	75	200
CLASS III.—*Geldings.*										
Geldings ... (*Vide* Rule IV) ... 4 years old	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	
Do. ... 3 years old	25	15	5	5	5	5	...	...	60	
Do. ... 2 years old	30	20	10	10	5	5	5	5	90	
Do. ... 1 year old	20	10	5	5	...	...	...	...	40	200
CLASS IV.—*Remounts.*										
Stock of any age *purchased* at the fair for Government, Army and Police Remount purposes. Prizes to be awarded to *sellers* of stock—										
British Service Remounts — Over 3 years of age ...	30	20	10	...	...	...	...	...	60	
British Service Remounts — Under 3 years of age ...	15	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	
Native Cavalry and Police Remounts — Over 3 years of age ...	25	20	15	10	10	5	5	5	95	
Native Cavalry and Police Remounts — Under 3 years of age ...	10	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	20	200
CLASS V.—*Yearlings.*										
Yearlings ... ... Colts.	20	10	10	5	5	...	...	...	50	
Do. ... ... Fillies.	20	10	10	5	5	...	...	...	50	100
CLASS VI.—*Miscellaneous.*										
Foreign horses. Kabuli, Persian, &c. ...	15	5	5	...	...	..	...	...	25	
Donkey stallions not under 4 years old for sale at not exceeding Rs. 150 for Punjabi and Rs. 200 for Bokhára breed	20	15	10	...	..	...	...	...	45	
To the best donkey mares fit for breeding purposes ...	10	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	20	90
CLASS VII.—*Mules.*										
2-year old Artillery mules	15	10	5	5	5	...	...	...	40	
3-year old Do. do.	40	20	10	5	5	...	...	...	80	
Over 13-1, any age, fit for draught or riding	40	20	10	5	5	...	...	...	80	200
TOTAL										1,500

NOTE.—Branded fillies (Class I *d*) may also compete in "Class II—Fillies."

F.

Rules for the guidance of Judging Committees of Metropolitan Horse Fairs.

I.—Only *bonâ-fide* horse-breeders and dealers will be allowed to compete for the above prizes. The stewards will decide as to the eligibility of competitors.

II.—Fillies, under 4 years of age, in foal or with foal at foot, will not be eligible to compete.

III.—Mares proved to be barren, *i. e.*, mares that have not held to coverings for the last two years, will not be eligible to compete.

IV.—Geldings may also compete in "Class IV—Remounts," if purchased at the fair for Government, Army and Police purposes, and in "Class V—Yearlings" (Colts).

V.—Government horses will not compete, nor will Government claim the right of purchasing any stock exhibited.

VI.—Intending exhibitors should, on arrival at the fair, apply to the Secretary of the Judging Committee for a ticket or tickets, as the case may be, stating the class in which they propose to compete.

VII.—Each ticket will be worn by the animal as a token of the right to compete, and of the seller's right to the prize, if sale is effected before the awards are made. By careful attention to this rule the owners will be secure against losing the chance of a prize.

VIII.—When the tickets are given, the Secretary will name the date, hour and place at the fair when and where horses should be brought for examination. A shamiána, or large tent, or shed, to afford shade to the Committee within a temporary rail enclosure, should be erected to allow of the members to carefully examine the stock. The public should not be permitted to enter the enclosure during the Committee's proceedings.

IX.—Prizes will be awarded the day before the bathing day, where one is appointed.

X.—A certificate (parwána) will be given to each winner, whether he takes his prizes in money, khillat, or medal, as he may think best.

XI.—Honorary certificates will be awarded to exhibitors who are not *bonâ-fide* horse-breeders and dealers, and who may show superior animals. On the certificate may be noted the prize and money value that would have been awarded to the animal had the owner been a *bonâ-fide* horse-breeder or dealer.

XII.—A Committee of experienced Officers, appointed by the Local Government, will act as Judges. The Assistant Superintendent, Horse-Breeding Operations, will attend the Committee as member and Veterinary Adviser. In his unavoidable absence the services of a Veterinary Officer will be provided under the orders of the Government of India.

XIII.—Discretion is to be used by the Judging Committee in awarding only a portion of prizes to any class, if the stock of that class be not considered worthy of all prizes noted; and the money not awarded may be devoted to the giving of extra prizes in other classes deemed, by the Judging Committee, as worthy of them; as it is the desire of Government to award the total sum granted, provided any of the classes of stock competing are in any way worthy of it.

XIV.—The system of marks will be adopted as follows:—

For Mares.

Soundness	25
Power	25
Quality	25
Produce at foot	25
Total	100
If no produce, the total	75

All other stock.

Soundness	25
Power	25
Quality	25
Action	25
Total	100

Marks for "action" have not been accorded to mares, as some competing may be too heavy in foal to allow of their action being shown. The Judging Committee are requested to be good enough to attach a return to their reports, showing the number of the several marks allotted to winners of prizes.

NOTE.—1.—To enable a horse to become eligible to compete in the "Gelding" class, both testicles must have been excised.

2.—The prizes allotted to the "Gelding" class are to be invariably awarded to the best competing, irrespective of their worth in other respects. Prizes in this class to be awarded only to stock that have been castrated when in possession of their present owners, *bonâ-fide* horse-breeders, and provided the Judging Committee are satisfied the animals have been castrated with a view of competing for the prizes.

3.—In the North-Western Provinces, approved mares and fillies were, up to the year 1887, branded V. R.; since that time they have been branded V. I. In the Punjab, approved mares and fillies were, up to the year 1885, branded B. M.; since that time they have also been branded V. I. In the Bombay Presidency, Sind and Biluchistan, approved mares and fillies are branded /|\. The brand will be found either on the off or near shoulder, or on the saddle place.

4.—In case of Remounts not being purchased for one branch of the service of the class for which prizes are offered, the prizes for that class will be added to the prizes offered for Remounts of the other branch of the service.—For instance:—If no Remounts, over 3 years of age, are bought for the British Service, the prizes will be added to Native Cavalry Remounts over 3 years of age, and *vice versâ*.

5.—It has been found that, in districts where private studs are maintained by comparatively rich men, several prizes in the same class are, in many cases, awarded to the same owner; and the poorer breeders do not receive so many prizes as they otherwise would. It is therefore ruled that each private stud competing be restricted to only one prize in each class.

Diocesan Registry Office.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

THE Reverend Henry James Long, M. A., Junior Chaplain, has been appointed by the Lord Bishop of Lahore as Surrogate in the Diocese for granting Episcopal Licenses of Marriage.

C. H. REILY,

Registrar.

The 16th August 1888.

[451-1.]

Commissariat Notice—No. 2.

SEALED tenders for the supply of the undermentioned articles for the Mooltan Commissariat Station will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Mooltan up to noon on the 17th September 1888, and opened by him then and there in the presence of all parties who may choose to attend.

2. No tenders will be received except on forms obtainable from the Commissariat Office, Mooltan, which, as well as any information required regarding the contract, will be given on application to the Executive Commissariat Officer, Mooltan, up to 10 o'clock A.M. on the 8th September 1888.

3. Seals of tenderers (unable to write) will not be accepted; they should have their marks verified by witnesses.

4. Covers to be superscribed—"Tender for Hospital Wines, &c." as the case may be.

5. The tender may be in part or for the whole requirement, and the Executive Commissariat Officer reserves to himself the right to accept the tender in whole or in part: but in the event of his accepting in part only and the tenderer failing to take up the contract, the whole earnest deposit will be confiscated.

6. Tender for each article and description of article will be separately accepted or rejected, and separate Treasury Receipt, for earnest-money will be required for each. Tenders without earnest-money will not be attended to.

7. Samples of the articles required to be supplied are to be seen at the Station Hospital and Commissariat godown, and every facility will be afforded to tenderers to see them before they tender.

8. Any octroi duty paid on the supplies will be refunded to the contractor.

Nomenclature of Articles.	Amount of earnest-money required.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	
Hospital wines, such as Brandy, Port-wine, English Bottled Beer and Porter.	25	Supply to commence from date of sanction to 31st August 1889.
Bakery, Butchery, Transport godown contingencies, such as Nails, Hides, Charcoal, Straw, sealing wax, &c.	50	Supply to commence from date of sanction to 31st August 1889.
Grass, Green, for Horses ...	190	Supply to commence from 1st January to 31st December 1889.

H. JAMES, *Lieut.*,

Offg. Asst. Commissary-General.

UMBALLA:
The 15th August 1888.

[739-2]

Notice.

PUNJAB POLICE.

Tenders for the supply of Police Clothing.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of cloth for the Great-coats of the Constables and Sergeants of the Punjab Police, during a period of five years, from 23rd February 1889; such cloth to be of a dark colour, 52 inches wide, and weighing not less than 1lb 14 ounces per yard, to be delivered at the head-quarters of districts as may be required from time to time.

Tenderers may also tender for the supply of Great-coats made up of cloth of the kind above described, sewn with waxed linen thread, and with buttons complete in three sizes.

The tenders will be opened at noon on 28th January 1889.

The Inspector General of Police does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Terms of the contract, samples of the material at present in use, and particulars of the sizes required, can be obtained on application to undersigned.

O. MENZIES, *Colonel,*

Inspector General of Police, Punjab.

PUNJAB POLICE.

Tenders for the supply of Police Clothing.

TENDERS are invited for the supply, during a period of one year, from 18th April 1889, of the following articles for the clothing of the Constables and Sergeants of the Punjab Police, Cis-Indus, *viz*:—

Blue drill for blouses;

Yellow drill for pantaloons;

Safas of *Markin* with red saloo ends, measuring six yards in length, including saloo, and 38 inches in width, including saloo.

Tenders will be opened at Lahore at noon on 28th January 1889.

The Inspector General of Police, Punjab, does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Terms of the contract and samples of the articles to be tendered for can be obtained on application to undersigned.

O. MENZIES, *Colonel,*

Inspector-General of Police, Punjab.

[748-4.]

Notice.

SECTION 354 OF THE CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE.

In the Court of F. L. Bailey, Esquire, District Judge, Ferozepore.

MISCELLANEOUS CIVIL SUIT No. 46 OF 1888.
IN THE MATTER OF RAMZAN KHAN, INSOLVENT.

WHEREAS Ramzan Khan, son of Munawar Khan, Pathan, of Ferozepore Cantonments, petitioned this Court to be adjudicated Insolvent under the provisions of Chapter XX of the Civil Procedure Code, and whereas the said Ramzan Khan has satisfied this Court that the statements made by him in his application are substantially true, and that he is not guilty of any of the disqualifications mentioned in Section 351 of the Civil Procedure Code, this Court has declared him an insolvent under the provisions of the said Section 351, and this notice is published as required by Section 354 of the Civil Procedure Code.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this 16th day of August 1888.

F. L. BAILEY,

District Judge.

[740-1]

Punjab Government Press, Lahore—23-8-88—640.

DIEU ET MON DROIT.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1888.

PART III.

Notifications by Chief Court, Financial Commissioner, Accountant-General, &c.

CHIEF COURT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

[Sixth Publication.]

The 24th July 1888.

No. 2952.—*Notification.*—With reference to Rule 5 of Schedule B, annexed to Judicial Circular No. XCVIII, it is hereby notified that two appointments to the post of Munsif are expected to become available during the year October 1st, 1888—September 30th, 1889, for candidates selected by competition from Register B.

[Fourth publication.]

The 4th August 1888.

No. 3089.—*Notification.*—It is hereby notified that the competitive examination for Munsifships will be held in the Chief Court building at Lahore on the 26th September 1888 and two following days.

The papers will be set in the order noted below, and three hours will be allowed for each paper :—

September, 26th ...	10 A. M., Composition Essay. 2 P. M., History of India.
September, 27th ...	10 A. M., First paper on Civil Law. 2 P. M., Second paper on Civil Law.
September, 28th ...	10 A. M., Mathematics.

On the afternoon of the third day, candidates who answer in English will have their knowledge of Urdu tested in the manner prescribed by Rule 9, Schedule B., Judicial Circular XCVIII.

[First publication.]

The 24th August 1888.

No. 3284.—*Notification.*—The following Rule of Practice made by the Judges of the Chief Court under Section 553, clause (*c*), of the Criminal Procedure Code, and sanctioned by the Local Government, is published for information :—

Every petition other than petitions forwarded by the Superintendent of a Jail, presented to the Chief Court for revision of the order of a Subordinate Court of Appeal under Section 439 of the Criminal Procedure Code, shall be accompanied by a certified copy of the grounds of appeal taken in the Lower Appellate Court when in such petition an objection is taken to the effect that the Lower Appellate Court did not duly dispose of the grounds of appeal.

By order, &c.,
R. L. HARRIS,
Registrar.

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

CIRCULAR MEMO. No. 38 OF 1888.

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,

(No. 5103.)

Dated Lahore, 24th August 1888.

To

ALL COMMISSIONERS AND SETTLEMENT COLLECTORS IN THE PUNJAB.

Extracts from Government Review of Rúpar, Kharar and Umballa Assessment Reports circulated for information and guidance.

THE annexed extracts from the Review by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Assessment Reports of the Rúpar, Kharar and Umballa Tahsíls of the Umballa District are circulated for the information and guidance of officers engaged in or controlling assessment operations in the Punjab.

By order, &c.,

T. GORDON WALKER,

Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

Extracts from Punjab Government letter No. 142, dated 6th July 1888.

The reasons given for omitting to compare the present and proposed assessment rates with those in force in the adjoining tracts of the Patiála State do not, however, appear to His Honor to be sufficient. Such comparisons with the assessments of Native States were made in the Ludhiána and Ferozepore (Moga) Assessment Reports, and had, in Sir James Lyall's opinion, a distinct value; and I am to request that the Settlement Officer of Umballa may be directed to specially refer to the point in his final report.

The Lieutenant-Governor also notices that after allowing for the reduction of the standard of assessments from two-thirds to half net assets the Settlement Officer has in certain passages treated the increase of cesses during the term of the last settlement as partly counter-balancing in account the increase of cultivation or the rise of prices. No doubt in considering what the zamíndárs can pay, the total demand against them has to be considered, and probably the Settlement Officer only intended to use the argument in this rough way; but it seems to His Honor necessary to point out that, except to this extent, the argument is not a legitimate one. The half net assets standard is of course for the revenue only. The cesses are an extra demand, and must not be confused with the revenue in this regard.

As regards the practice of making allowances for the caste of owners, the small size of holdings, and for the pecuniary embarrassments of owners, to which the Commissioner objects in principle, His Honor thinks that it will always be necessary to make these allowances in assessing the peasant proprietors of the Punjab. Where the proprietors are mere rent receivers the case would be different, but that state of things is not common in this Province. The allowances must, however, be made with moderation and judgment, and must be in the direction of mitigating the enhancement brought out as demandable by the statistics, not by way of reduction of the existing demand. * * * *

In conclusion I am to say that in the case of the assessments now reported as in most others which have recently come under His Honor's observation, the policy has been adopted of amalgamating many old assessment circles into a few new ones. This, His Honor understands, is Colonel Wace's policy, and it has no doubt advantages in shortening assessment reports and saving repetition in writing. At the same time His Honor is disposed to think the policy is being carried too far. It weakens the comparison with the old assessments, and in the detailed assessments makes the fair comparison of similar estates by the Settlement Officer more difficult. It also makes it more difficult for the superior revenue authorities to check the detailed assessments, as it is not possible to expect that the detailed assessments will not vary greatly from the rates in large circles which really include villages of distinct classes as regards soil and locality. These remarks should be communicated to all officers who will submit assessment reports in the future for their information and guidance.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 23rd August 1888.

No. 130.—*Leave.*—Alla Bakhsh (I), Tahsíldár, of the Bhera Tahsíl, Shahpur District, is granted one month's privilege leave of absence with effect from the 15th August 1888 or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

No. 131.—*Appointment.*—Ghulám Rasúl Khan, Naíb-Tahsíldár of Bhera, Shahpur District, is appointed to officiate as Tahsíldár of the Bhera Tahsíl, Shahpur District, *vice* Alla Bakhsh (I), Tahsíldár, granted one month's privilege leave.

By order, &c.,

T. GORDON WALKER,

Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

GENERAL SERVICES.

Statement of the Actual Receipts and Disbursements in the Punjab during the month of March 1888 (*Final*), *showing also the figures of the Budget Estimate for* 1887-88.

REVENUE AND RECEIPTS.	Budget Estimates, 1888-89.	Actual Receipts in March (Final) 1888.	Actual Receipts from 1st April to 31st March 1888.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue	2,11,99,000	12,31,281	2,15,56,195
II.—Opium	42,000	4,811	51,765
IV.—Stamps	34,00,000	3,74,407	37,19,143
V.—Excise	13,07,000	1,04,384	13,99,454
VI.—Provincial Rates	37,30,000	1,10,178	37,86,711
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	9,90,000	32,092	9,55,583
IX.—Forest	9,50,000	4,05,840	7,86,937
X.—Registration	1,81,000	25,105	2,20,980
XI.—Tributes from Native States ...	2,81,000	2,400	2,79,859
XII.—Interest	2,02,000	1,42,815	1,88,043
XIII.—Post Office	33,000	3,328	25,885
XVIA.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law ...	3,42,000	39,727	4,18,484
XVIB.— Do. do. Jails ...	2,45,000	54,521	2,40,254
XVII.—Police	6,61,000	56,417	6,99,226
XIX.—Education	70,000	26,163	1,15,971
XX.—Medical	43,000	11,662	35,825
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	72,000	25,857	1,07,433
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, &c.	1,09,000	30,260	1,22,767
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing ...	1,70,000	31,434	2,01,027
XXV.—Miscellaneous	2,67,000	1,00,634	2,90,866
XXIX.—Major Works, Direct Receipts ...	2,45,000	52,004	2,69,879
" Portion of land revenue due to Irrigation	4,01,000	...	...
XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation ...	43,000	4,980	49,409
XXXII.—Civil Works	5,29,000	59,675	5,48,172
Total Revenue and Receipts ...	3,55,12,000	29,29,975	3,60,69,868
Add—Debt Accounts, &c. ...	...	1,36,75,166	12,77,67,943
Total ...	...	1,66,05,141	16,38,37,811
Opening Cash Balance ...	...	* 1,09,33,505	† 92,49,094
GRAND TOTAL ...	...	2,75,38,646	17,30,86,905

EXPENDITURE.	Budget Grants, 1888-89.	Actual Disbursements in March 1888.	Actual Disbursements from 1st April to 31st March 1888.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1—Refunds and Drawbacks	1,19,000	5,444	1,03,169
2—Assignments and Compensations ...	1,79,000	17,213	1,83,219
3—Land Revenue	35,57,000	2,33,349	33,45,901
6—Stamps	1,46,000	76,749	1,74,741
7—Excise	58,000	4,649	56,194
8—Provincial Rates	1,68,000	3,608	1,67,985
10—Assessed Taxes	37,000	1,632	14,033
11—Forest	6,90,000	1,78,513	6,75,832
12—Registration	1,01,000	10,021	1,09,906
13—Interest on Ordinary Debt, &c. ...	11,000	1,601	10,509
14—Interest on other obligations	36,000	500	500
15—Post Office	1,40,000	7,841	1,27,023
18—General Administration	12,13,000	1,15,816	12,25,413
19A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law ...	27,70,000	2,57,615	27,89,754
19B.— Do. do. Jails	8,50,000	69,144	8,69,159
20—Police	34,07,000	3,06,340	33,79,630
22—Education	12,92,000	1,14,851	11,97,058
23—Ecclesiastical	2,28,000	19,910	2,30,003
24—Medical	8,35,000	92,880	7,85,468
25—Political	6,49,000	59,362	6,88,661
26—Scientific and other Minor Departments ...	2,28,000	29,373	1,98,739
27—Territorial and Political Pensions ...	4,50,000	25,530	4,20,754
29—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions ...	7,00,000	51,184	6,89,444
30—Stationery and Printing	4,21,000	1,66,808	4,28,850
32—Miscellaneous	2,37,000	3,227	1,74,400
38—State Railways—Interest on Debt ...	2,00,000	1,98,121	1,98,121
42—Major Works—Working Expenses ...	...	11	2,486
43—Minor Works and Navigation	39,000	4,634	18,754
45—Civil Works	44,000	5,058	45,407
Total Expenditure ...	1,88,05,000	20,60,984	1,83,11,113
Add—Debt Accounts, &c.	...	1,62,93,093	14,55,91,223
Total ...	...	1,83,54,077	16,39,02,336
Balance on 31st March 1888 ...	...	91,84,569	91,84,569
GRAND TOTAL ...	...	2,75,38,646	17,30,86,905

OFFICE OF ACCT.-GENL., PUNJAB,
LAHORE:
The 20th August 1888.

* On 1st March 1888.
† On 1st April 1887.

R. LOGAN,

Distribution Statement of the Actual Receipts in the Punjab from April to March 1888 (*Final*) *and of the Budget Estimate for the year* 1887-88.

Revenue and Receipts.	Budget, 1887-88.				Actual Receipts from 1st April to 31st March 1888.			
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue	1,18,92,000	92,53,000	54,000	2,11,99,000	1,22,76,219	92,43,467	36,509	2,15,56,195
II.—Opium	42,000	...	...	42,000	51,765	...	...	51,765
IV.—Stamps	17,00,000	17,00,000	...	34,00,000	18,59,572	18,59,571	...	37,19,143
V.—Excise	6,53,000	6,54,000	...	13,07,000	6,99,727	6,99,727	...	13,99,454
VI.—Provincial Rates	...	6,59,000	30,71,000	37,30,000	...	6,71,556	31,15,155	37,86,711
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	8,00,000	1,90,000	...	9,90,000	7,28,583	2,27,000	...	9,55,583
IX.—Forest	4,75,000	4,75,000	...	9,50,000	3,93,468	3,93,469	...	7,86,937
X.—Registration	90,000	91,000	...	1,81,000	1,10,490	1,10,490	...	2,20,980
XI.—Tributes from Native States	2,81,000	...	...	2,81,000	2,79,859	...	...	2,79,859
XII.—Interest	1,94,000	8,000	...	2,02,000	1,80,547	7,496	...	1,88,043
XIII.—Post Office	...	22,000	11,000	33,000	...	14,757	11,128	25,885
XVIA.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	...	3,42,000	...	3,42,000	...	4,13,893	4,591	4,18,484
XVIB.— Do. do. Jails	...	2,45,000	...	2,45,000	...	2,40,254	...	2,40,254
XVII.—Police	...	6,28,000	33,000	6,61,000	787	6,64,592	33,847	6,99,226
XIX.—Education	...	55,000	15,000	70,000	...	68,514	47,457	1,15,971
XX.—Medical	...	41,000	2,000	43,000	...	21,925	13,900	35,825
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	...	43,000	29,000	72,000	...	29,419	78,014	1,07,433
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, &c.	64,000	45,000	...	1,09,000	70,587	52,180	...	1,22,767
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	1,28,000	42,000	...	1,70,000	1,50,021	51,006	...	2,01,027
XXV.—Miscellaneous	3,000	1,39,000	1,25,000	2,67,000	78,085	1,26,112	86,669	2,90,866
XXIX.—Irrigation—Major Works, Direct Receipts	2,45,000	...	...	2,45,000	2,69,879	...	...	2,69,879
Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation ...	4,01,000	...	...	4,01,000	...	...	...	...
XXX.—Irrigation—Minor Works and Navigation	...	43,000	...	43,000	...	46,830	2,579	49,409
XXXII.—Civil Works	...	3,64,000	1,65,000	5,29,000	...	3,61,043	1,87,129	5,48,172
Total Civil Accounts ...	1,69,68,000	1,50,39,000	35,05,000	3,55,12,000	1,71,49,589	1,53,03,301	36,16,978	3,60,69,868

Office of Acct.-Genl., Punjab,
Lahore :
The 20th August 1888.

R. LOGAN,
Accountant-General, Punjab.

Distribution Statement of the Actual Expenditure in the Punjab from April to March (Final) 1888 and of the Budget Estimate for the year 1887-88.

EXPENDITURE.	BUDGET, 1887-88.				ACTUAL DISBURSEMENTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 31ST MARCH 1888.			
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.—Refunds and Drawbacks	64,000	54,000	1,000	1,19,000	55,072	47,359	738	1,03,169
2.—Assignments and Compensations	1,79,000	...	...	1,79,000	1,83,219	...	...	1,83,219
3.—Land Revenue	3,78,000	21,09,000	10,70,000	35,57,000	2,48,699	20,32,623	10,64,579	33,45.901
6.—Stamps	73,000	73,000	...	1,46,000	87,371	.87,370	...	1,74,741
7.—Excise	29,000	29,000	...	58,000	28,097	28,097	...	56,194
8.—Provincial Rates	...	1,68,000	...	1,68,000	...	1,67,985	...	1,67,985
10.—Assessed Taxes	36,000	1,000	...	37,000	13,472	561	...	14,033
11.—Forest	3,45,000	3,45,000	...	6,90,000	3,37,916	3,37,916	...	6,75,832
12.—Registration	51,000	50,000	...	1,01,000	54,953	54,953	...	1,09,906
13.—Interest on ordinary debt	11,000	...	...	11,000	10,509	...	...	10,509
14.—Interest on other obligations	36,000	...	...	36,000	500	...	...	500
15.—Post Office	...	72,000	68,000	1,40,000	...	1,13,977	13,046	1,27,023
18.—General Administration	1,68,000	9,37,000	1,08,000	12,13,000	1,71,378	9,36,025	1,18,010	12,25,413
19A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	...	27,70,000	...	27.70,000	...	27,88,386	1,368	27,89,754
19B.— Do. do. Jails	...	8,50,000	...	8,50,000	...	8,69,159	...	8,69,159
20.—Police	2,46,000	31,48,000	13,000	34,07,000	2,13,869	31,53,659	12,102	33,79,630
22.—Education	...	7,84,000	5,08,000	12,92,000	...	7,05,299	4,91,759	11,97,058
23.—Ecclesiastical	2,28,000	...	...	2,28,000	2,30,003	...	...	2,30,003
24.—Medical	...	5,40,000	2,95,000	8,35,000	...	5,12,151	2,73,317	7,85,468
25.—Political	6,49,000	...	...	6,49,000	6,88,661	...	...	6,88,661
26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	8,000	93,000	1,27,000	2,28,000	4,987	74,586	1,19,166	1,98,739
27.—Territorial and Political Pensions	4,50,000	...	...	4,50,000	4,20,754	...	...	4,20,754
29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	...	6,99,000	1,000	7,00,000	228	6,81,499	7,717	6,89,444
30.—Stationery and Printing	...	4,17,000	4,000	4,21,000	...	4,25,290	3,560	4,28,850
32.—Miscellaneous	39,000	1,55,000	43,000	2,37,000	36,176	64,731	73,493	1,74,400
38.—State Railways—Interest on debt	...	2,00,000	...	2,00,000	...	1,98,121	...	1,98,121
42.—Major Works—Working Expenses	...	...	...	...	2,486	...	...	2,486
43.—Minor Works and Navigation	...	39,000	...	39,000	...	18,419	335	18,754
45.—Civil Works	...	33,000	11,000	44,000	...	35,927	9,480	45,407
TOTAL CIVIL HEADS ...	29,90,000	1,35,66,000	22,49,000	1,88,05,000	27,88,350	1,33,34,093	21,88,670	1,83,11,113

OFFICE OF ACCT.-GENL., PUNJAB,
LAHORE:
The 20th August 1888.

R. LOGAN,
Accountant-General, Punjab.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 28th August 1888.

No. 2697.—*Transfer.*—First Class Hospital Assistant No. 54 Basharat-ulla, doing general duty at the Mayo Hospital, Lahore, to the charge of the Ajnála Dispensary, Amritsar District, which he joined on the afternoon of the 14th August 1888, relieving 3rd Class Hospital Assistant No. 240 Híra Lál.

No. 2698.—*Notification.*—The services of 1st Class Hospital Assistant No. 14 Uttam Chand, doing general duty at Mooltan, and 3rd Class Hospital Assistant No. 240 Híra Lál, Ajnála Dispensary, Amritsar District, have been placed at the disposal of the Civil Surgeon, Gurgaon, for itinerating duty in the Gurgaon District.

The Hospital Assistants reported their arrival to the Civil Surgeon on the 15th and 18th August 1888, respectively.

No. 2699.—*Transfer.*—The services of 1st Class Hospital Assistant No. 6 Usmán Ghani, being no longer required by the Agency Surgeon, Quetta, for employment in Bilúchistán, he was re-transferred to the Punjab and his services placed at the disposal of the Civil Surgeon, Lahore, with effect from the forenoon of the 20th August 1888 for cholera duty in the district.

No. 2700.—*Notification.*—On being relieved of the temporary charge of the Kot Adu Dispensary, Muzaffargarh District, on the forenoon of the 10th June 1888, 3rd Class Hospital Assistant No. 309 Munshi Rám was transferred to Shahpur, where he joined on the forenoon of the 15th June 1888, from which date he proceeded on privilege leave up to the forenoon of the 30th June 1888.

On return from leave Hospital Assistant Munshi Rám was appointed to the charge of the Núrpur Dispensary, Shahpur District, which he joined on the forenoon of the 7th July 1888.

No. 2701.—*Transfer.*—Assistant Surgeon Ganpat Rái, Imperial List, doing general duty at the Mayo Hospital, to the Lahore Central Jail for cholera duty.

He reported his arrival to the Superintendent on the forenoon of the 27th July 1888.

No. 2702.—*Notification.*—Third Class Hospital Assistant No. 300 Jelál-ud-dín, at present in charge of the Loralai Dispensary, Bilúchistán, having passed the prescribed test in Pashtu, is, under the authority of the Resolution of the Government of India, Financial Department, No. 4011, dated 3rd November 1886, entitled to an allowance of Rs. 5 per memsem from 15th June 1888, and as long as he is employed in Pashtu-speaking tracts.

No. 2703.—*Transfer.*—Third Class Hospital Assistant No. 344 Naráin Dás, doing general duty at the Mayo Hospital, Lahore, to Hazára, for cholera duty at Changlagali.

He reported his arrival to the Civil Surgeon on the forenoon of the 13th August 1888.

No. 2704.—*Transfer.*—Assistant Surgeon Gobind Rám, doing general duty at the Mayo Hospital, Lahore, to Amritsar for general duty.

The Assistant Surgeon reported his arrival to the Civil Surgeon on the forenoon of the 17th August 1888.

No. 2705.—*Transfer.*—Third Class Hospital Assistant No. 343 Saif-ul-Rahmán, on cholera duty at Umballa, to Bannu for cholera duty in that district.

The Hospital Assistant reported his arrival to the Civil Surgeon on the forenoon of the 16th August 1888.

No. 2706.—*Appointment.*—On the expiry of the two months' privilege leave granted to him by the Agency Surgeon, Quetta, with effect from the afternoon of the 12th May 1888, Assistant Surgeon Harnaráin was appointed to do general duty at the Mayo Hospital, Lahore.

The Assistant Surgeon reported himself to the Principal, Lahore Medical College, on the forenoon of the 13th July 1888.

No. 2707.—*Leave.*—Third Class Hospital Assistant No. 262 Kamál-ud-dín, Sirhind Canal Dispensary, Patiála Division, obtained privilege leave from the forenoon of the 1st to the forenoon of the 30th July 1888.

No. 2708.—*Transfer.*—Assistant Surgeon Hardiál Singh, doing general duty at the Mayo Hospital, Lahore, to the Jullundur Civil Hospital, which he joined on the afternoon of the 14th July 1888, relieving Assistant Surgeon Mehr Chand (*II*).

No. 2709.—*Transfer.*—First Class Hospital Assistant No. 89 Mela Rám, Civil Station Hospital, Amritsar, to Ráwalpindi for cholera duty.

The Hospital Assistant reported his arrival to the Civil Surgeon on the forenoon of the 20th August 1888.

No. 2710.—*Transfer.*—Third Class Hospital Assistant No. 335 Núr Máhi, on cholera duty in the Jhang District, to Ráwalpindi for cholera duty.

The Hospital Assistant reported his arrival to the Civil Surgeon on the forenoon of the 18th August 1888.

No. 2711.—*Transfer.*—Assistant Surgeon Gauri Shankar, Imperial List, on cholera duty in the Jhang District, to Dera Ghází Khan for cholera duty.

The Assistant Surgeon reported his arrival to the Civil Surgeon on the afternoon of the 17th August 1888.

A. M. DALLAS,
Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab.

JAIL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 25th August 1888.

No. 42.—Surgeon H. J. Dyson took over charge of the duties of Superintendent of the Karnál Jail on the forenoon of the 9th August 1888.

No. 43.—Surgeon-Major T. E. L. Bate made over charge of the duties of Superintendent of the Delhi Jail to Assistant Surgeon Malik Jowála Sahái on the afternoon of the 26th July 1888.

R. GRAY,
Inspector-General of Prisons, Punjab.

Miscellaneous Notices and Advertisements.

PUNJAB GAZETTE.

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE.

PUBLIC OFFICERS who are allowed to use the *Punjab Government Gazette* for the publication of their Official Notifications are requested to take notice that Thursday is the publishing day, and that matter intended to appear in the Gazette should always be forwarded so as to reach the Press not later than noon of the preceding day. Matter received at a later period will be kept over until the following week. To ensure their publication, all lengthy Notifications and Notifications containing tabular work should be sent on the preceding Tuesday.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the Gazette should be forwarded not later than a week after the day on which it is due.

All communications should be addressed to the SUPERINTENDENT, PUNJAB GOVERNMENT PRESS, LAHORE.

APPEAL ON BEHALF OF THE BUILDING FUND OF THE AITCHISON (CHIEFS) COLLEGE, LAHORE.

IN making an appeal to the further liberality of the Chiefs and Gentry of the Punjab on behalf of the Aitchison (Chiefs) College, the Council of the College do not think it necessary to refer to the history and objects of the Foundation otherwise than very briefly.

2. These were fully explained by the first Patron and President of the Council, Sir Charles Aitchison, K. C. S. I., in his address at the laying of the foundation-stone of the College by His Excellency the Viceroy of India on the 3rd November 1886, as follows :—

"As long ago as 1864 Captain Tighe, then Deputy Commissioner of Umballa, impressed with the extreme importance of giving a good education to the young Sardárs of his district who were committed to his charge as Wards of Court, proposed the establishment of a superior school under the superintendence of an English gentleman. This proposal was warmly supported by Colonel Lake, then Financial Commissioner, and by Sir Donald McLeod, the Lieutenant-Governor, and resulted in the establishment of the Wards' School at Umballa. Captain Tighe's original proposal was that the Wards should be placed in a single building, two rooms being allotted to each, and that the institution should be under the control of a Committee of Sikh Chiefs. Now, more than 20 years later, the wisdom of this suggestion has been confirmed by a long course of experience, by the successful establishment of schools upon this basis in other parts of India, and by the unanimous opinion, Native and official, of those who have assisted me in framing the Statutes of the Punjab Chiefs' College. But in 1864 the times were not ripe for a measure of the kind. It was considered impossible for Government to undertake the whole responsibility for the management of the Wards, and accordingly the Wards' School assumed the character of a day school, the boys being lodged with their relatives and attending the school during the day for instruction. Subsequently, from the income of the several Wards' estates, detached buildings were constructed round the residence of the Superintendent, and there the students lived as home boarders, their domestic arrangements being organized, without regard to any particular system of discipline, according to the means and proclivities of the different families. The school was made in fact as much like home as could be, and in many cases the mothers of the boys came with their sons to dwell in the school compound and watch over them. After a few years confidence was established and all the mothers returned to their homes. But the disposition of the buildings and the internal economy of the institution have always been obstacles in the way of enforcing discipline and encouraging manly bearing and a public school spirit among students. Nor was the educational progress of the students under these circumstances all that could be desired. The annual inspection of the officers of the Education Department showed that the standard of attainments was by no means equal to that of the Government Schools and Colleges. The institution was in fact neither so popular nor so useful as to justify its continuance on the established basis.

"In 1874 Sir Henry Davies made an effort to extend the scope of the Umballa Wards' School so that it might be made available for the education of all Government Wards in the six lower Divisions of the Punjab and of the sons of Jágirdárs and Native gentlemen of position. In the course of the discussion which followed upon this suggestion, proposals were made for establishing a school at Mádhopur in the Gurdáspur District. But it was finally decided that efforts should be concentrated on the existing institution at Umballa, the efficiency and scope of which was to be enlarged as funds should become available. For many years, however, the difficulty of funds—a difficulty which unfortunately is too familiar in the annals of Punjab administration—was an obstacle to all progress. The suggestions of the Local Government on the one hand and of the Director of Public Instruction and of the Umballa authorities on the other were alike consigned to the record-room under this potent influence. At last in May 1882 a vigorous effort was made to place the institution on a permanent and satisfactory footing. Influential Native gentlemen were consulted on a proposal to accommodate the students under one roof, to allot definite accommodation and a definite number of attendants to each, to require the pupils to pass the examinations prescribed by the Education Department, and to transfer the institution to Lahore, where unusual advantages can be secured, educational, social and sanitary. I desire to acknowledge gratefully the suggestions made by these gentlemen, upon which to a very large extent the present scheme has been based. The College has for the present been opened in hired houses till the permanent buildings can be erected, and the youths present to-day have become its first students. The Principal or Head of the teaching staff is Mr. Robinson, who has for fifteen years been Head of the Wards' School at Umballa.

"It is to the princely liberality of the Chiefs and Native gentlemen who are present on this occasion that the Punjab is indebted for the completion of a project the need of which has long been felt in the Province. As soon as the lines were settled upon which the institution was to be constructed, an appeal was made to the Chiefs and gentlemen of the Province to promote, both by subscriptions and by the exercise of their personal influence, a scheme in which the interests of the aristocracy of the Punjab were so closely concerned. The response to that appeal has been most cordial and encouraging. The private subscriptions to the Building Fund of the Punjab Chiefs' College have reached up to date the sum of Rs. 1,77,953-12-0, and the Local Government has contributed a like amount, while the Imperial Government has assisted with a contribution of Rs. 15,000 which I desire on this occasion gratefully to acknowledge. In connection with the ceremonial of to-day I have only one regret—that the youthful Mahárája of Patiála, the largest subscriber, should have been prevented by illness from witnessing the commencement under such favourable auspices of the institution to which he has contributed the princely sum of half a lakh of rupees.

"After the fullest consideration and discussion, in which many of the Ruling Chiefs of the Punjab and Native gentlemen of position have materially assisted, the constitution of the Punjab Chiefs' College has been definitely settled, and Statutes have been framed in accordance with the conclusions generally approved by the Committee of Chiefs and gentlemen who have been taken into counsel. Those delicate and difficult questions which invariably arise when attempt is made to combine with the habits of Eastern life the advantages of Western culture have been worked out with an amount of care and detail which I wish specially to acknowledge on the present occasion. If the interest which has been shown by the Punjab Chiefs and Nobles in this undertaking is maintained without diminution in the future, I feel that I may confidently predict for the College a large amount of success, and that it will become a strength to the Government and a centre of good influence on the administration of the Province."

3. Sir Charles Aitchison added the following weighty observations regarding the work for which the College has been created :—

"In the Punjab, with its large number of Ruling Chiefs and extensive Native aristocracy, the education of the Native nobility is in every way as important as in any part of India. Within the last decade the Rulers of seven of the principal Native States in the Punjab have been minors. There is no Province of India where the relations between the people and the aristocracy are so close or where the "downward filtration" theory of education has a better chance of success. But here, as elsewhere in India, the Native aristocracy has hitherto participated but little in the benefits of our system of education. Here, as elsewhere, the inducements have been insufficient, the hindrances great, and the opportunities defective. From the middle and lower ranks of Native society is rising up year by year an ever-increasing number of candidates for honors in our academical institutions and for positions of responsibility under the Government; while those who are the hereditary leaders of the people are being elbowed out of the positions which they are naturally expected by their fellow-countrymen to occupy, but for which under the altered circumstances of the times they have in most cases as yet failed to qualify themselves. As stone is placed upon stone in the visible structure of this edifice, and tier upon tier rises from the level plain, let it be our earnest hope that there may rise a still fairer edifice in which the aristocracy of the Punjab shall be the polished corner stones, bright examples to their fellow-countrymen of true manliness, of the highest culture and the gentlest manners that the times can boast."

4. His Excellency the Viceroy, the Right Honorable the Earl of Dufferin, was also pleased to make the following remarks with reference to the College and its work in the Punjab :—

"I have already had an opportunity last year at the opening of the Mayo College of stating the grounds upon which institutions of this description command my warmest and my sincerest sympathy, and I am quite certain that in no part of India will a college for the young nobility of the land be surer to meet with greater success or to command a more extensive sympathy than in this Province. For nowhere else in India are there to be found historical houses of a more illustrious antiquity, or a nobility that from age to age has been inspired by nobler aspirations or by traditions of a purer honour or of a more courageous or lofty bearing; and what is better still, in no part of India, I believe, have they been more closely or more harmoniously united with the populations amongst which they are established. But, as I have already said on the occasion to which I have referred, in these practical days of ours, when education is so largely diffused and when competition is so keen, nobility of birth, high descent, wealth and other adventitious circumstances cannot meet with their due recognition, or exercise the influence to which, under other circumstances, they might be entitled, unless they are re-enforced by intellectual acquirements and by proper mental cultivation. It is only under these circumstances that an aristocracy is either entitled to or is able to lead the community and to take its place upon a level of moral and material advantage. But when the ancient families of a country, to the natural advantages which they have inherited, add those mental acquirements to which I have referred, then, indeed, do they become the real guides and rulers of the people, and acquire a power for good and an authority and influence which even in these democratic days every one must acknowledge is beneficial to the community at large. The people must have leaders along the path of moral and material advancement, and where can they be better found, or from whence can they be more conveniently drawn, than from amongst those great and illustrious families whose deeds in former generations have made the history of their Province famous, and whose descendants I trust are bound, both by the material as well as by the moral pledges which they have given, to show a bright example of devotion to the public service."

5. The subscriptions received from the Chiefs and Gentry of the Punjab up to 3rd November 1886 amounted to Rs. 1,78,000. Since then a further sum of nearly Rs. 17,000 has been received, raising the total amount to 1,94,800 rupees. With the Punjab Government grant of Rs. 1,92,120, the Supreme Government grant of Rs. 15,000, and interest amounting up to date to about Rs. 19,000, the total sum available for the buildings of the College is about Rs. 4,21,000. A list of the donors is appended to the present appeal. Scholarships to the number of 28, with an endowment of Rs. 7,500 each, have also been founded since then,—one by Sir Charles Aitchison, one by the Punjab Government from the surplus income in hand on closing the late Wards' School at Umballa, and the rest by the Local Bodies of the Province.

At various meetings of the Council held in 1886 and 1887 it was decided to put in hand the following College buildings and to incur the following expenditure of Rs. 3,74,200 in connection with them :—

	Rs.
Central building, exclusive of the Library wing... ...	1,58,000
Two boarding-houses	1,22,000
Six ranges of cook-houses	16,000
Four ranges of servants' houses	15,000
Two sets of stables	6,200
Two ranges of College servants' houses	3,000
Four latrines	1,300
Governor's house and servants' quarters, &c.	26,000
Water-supply	9,500
Laying out of grounds, &c.	11,000
Dispensary	6,200
Total	3,74,200

Miscellaneous expenditure, including the rewards paid for the designs of the College, has amounted to Rs. 5,000, and charges of Rs. 10,000 have been incurred in connection with the payment of octroi on the materials imported for the College buildings and royalty for the use of Bull's Patent Brick-kiln. The total expenditure sanctioned and incurred is therefore Rs. 3,89,000, leaving a balance at the credit of the Committee of Rs. 32,000.

6. The two boarding-houses sanctioned in the above estimate will accommodate only 32 students, or, with some possible modifications, perhaps three or four students more. Each student in these buildings will have one large room 18′ × 16′ and two smaller rooms (each 8′ × 8′) attached to it. He will also have further accommodation for his servants as required by the Statutes. Such accommodation is no doubt desirable for the relations of Ruling Chiefs and the sons of wealthy families of high rank who are well able to pay the full College fees. But in the case of the scholarship-holders, who will be accustomed to less luxurious surroundings in their own homes, it does not seem necessary to provide the same amount or class of accommodation, and the same considerations apply also to students other than scholarship-holders for whom less than the full fees are paid. The number of scholarships founded, *viz.*, 28, has led to a satisfactory, but somewhat unexpected, increase in the students of the College, who now number 46, of whom 16 are scholarship-holders. It is expected that the students will number 60 after the summer vacation. The Council of the College has accordingly decided after two meetings that for these classes a third boarding-house shall be constructed similar to the others in general outward appearance, but so arranged internally as to provide quarters for a much larger number of students. A design has been prepared by the Department Public Works, to whom the construction of the College buildings is entrusted, by which 44 students will be accommodated in a single building of the same dimensions as the two boarding-houses already under construction, and this design has been approved by the Council. The accommodation of so many students is effected by dividing each half of the building into three long rooms, instead of dividing it into separate quarters as in the two boarding-houses at present sanctioned. The first of these long rooms will contain 10 students, the next 8, and the third, which is situated at the front end of the wing of the building, 4. These rooms will be divided by wooden partitions 7½ feet high into 10, 8 and 4 cubicles. The entrance to each cubicle will be by a door from the verandah running round the front of the building, as in the case of the separate quarters in the other boarding-houses, and a bath-room will be attached to each cubicle and will be entered from it. The cubicle itself will be 9 feet 4 inches by 16 feet in size, and the bath-room 6 feet by 8 feet. The height of the rooms will be the same as in the other two boarding-houses. Above the cubicle partition walls will run a gallery on iron brackets, which will communicate

with the quarters of the Musáhib of the building, who will thus be able at all times to exercise effective control over the conduct of the students in their cubicles. Four blocks of kitchens and servants' rooms, and one block of servants' quarters, will also be required for the new boarding-house. The cost of this building is estimated to be Rs. 65,000, and the cost of the servants' houses and cook-rooms attached to it will be Rs. 19,000, or Rs. 84,000 in all. In addition to this expenditure the Council have decided that it is most desirable to construct a house for the Principal of the College at a cost of Rs. 16,500 as soon as possible, in order that he may be always on the spot for purposes of discipline and control. The total additional expenditure which the Council considers necessary for the present to place the College on a proper footing with regard to the objects of its foundation is therefore Rs. 1,00,000. Of this sum only Rs. 32,000 are at present available for building purposes, leaving Rs. 68,000 to be made up. Of this sum the Punjab Government has agreed to contribute one-third or Rs. 22,666 provided the remaining two-thirds, *viz.*, Rs. 45,334, are raised by private subscription.

7. It was accordingly decided at a meeting of the Council held at Government House, Lahore, on 11th May last, and at which the members whose names are noted in the margin were present, that an appeal should be made by the Council to the Chiefs and Gentry of the Punjab for further assistance towards the completion of the Aitchison College, and by permission of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, who has himself agreed to subscribe the sum of Rs. 1,000, this appeal is circulated accordingly. It was originally proposed that only one-half of the new boarding-house should be built, but the encouraging replies given by the representatives of the Punjab Chiefs at the meeting of 11th May induced the Council to decide to undertake the whole building at once in the belief that the additional support now sought would be forthcoming. The Council are anxious to see the third boarding-house completed now, not only because of the rapidly increasing number of students, but also because it will cost considerably more to build the second half of it some years hence after the manufactory and workshops at present established for the building of the College have been removed. The Council feels that in view of the generosity shown by the Chiefs and Gentry of the Punjab on the occasion of the first appeal made in 1885, and of the liberality since displayed by Local Bodies in founding scholarships, that it will not appeal in vain for the further sum of Rs. 45,500 now needed, and that the *aid* required will be forthcoming to complete the work originated by Sir Charles Aitchison and so heartily supported by the Chiefs and Gentry of the Punjab. Subscriptions may be forwarded to the Secretary to the Punjab Government or to the Governor of the Aitchison (Chiefs) College, or may be paid to the credit of the Building Fund of the College with the Bank of Bengal, Lahore. Any sum which may be received in excess of Rs. 45,500 will be credited to the General Building Fund, and will be devoted hereafter to the completion of the library wing of the main building of the College, which will cost Rs. 60,000 and which has been allowed to stand over for the present. A list of the subscriptions received will be published weekly in the *Punjab Government Gazette.*

The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, *President.*
Mr. G. R. Elsmie, *Chairman of the Committee.*
Colonel Gordon Young.
Major-General Perkins, C.B., R.E.
Mr. C. Rivaz.
Colonel Wallace, R.E.
Surgeon-General Dallas, C.I.E.
Mr. C. Tupper.
Mr. W. O. Clark.
Colonel Holroyd.
Sardár Arjan Singh.
Faquír Syad Zahúr-ud-dín.
The Representatives of—
- The Mahárája of Kashmir.
- The Mahárája of Patiála.
- The Nawáb of Baháwalpur.
- The Rája of Jínd.
- The Rája of Nábha.
- The Rája of Kapurthala.

By order of the President and Council,

S. BLACK, MAJOR-GENERAL,

Secretary to the Council.

The 19th July 1888.

List of Subscriptions received up to 1*st June* 1888.

No.	Names.	Amount.
		Rs.
1	The Hon'ble Sir C. U. Aitchison, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., LL.D.	1,000
2	His Highness the Mahárája of Kashmir	10,000
3	His Highness the Mahárája of Patiála	50,000
4	His Highness the Nawáb of Baháwalpur, G.C.S.I., C.I.E.	25,000
5	His Highness the Rája of Jínd, G.C.S.I., C.I.E.	10,000
6	His Highness the Rája of Nábha, G.C.S.I.	12,000
7	His Highness the Rája of Kapurthala	20,000
8	His Highness the Rája of Mandi	1,000
9	His Highness the Rája of Náhan, K.C.S.I.	5,000
10	His Highness the Nawáb of Máler Kotla	10,000
11	His Highness the Rája of Farídkot	5,000
12	His Highness the Rája of Chamba	5,000
13	His Highness the Rája of Suket	250
14	The Sardár of Kalsia	4,000
15	The Nawáb of Pataudi	5,000
16	Rája Moti Singh of Poonch	2,500
17	Mián Ghulám Rasúl of Peshávar	10,000
18	Sardár Balwant Singh of Bér, for a Dispensary	6,200
19	Sardár Autár Singh of Manauli	2,000
20	Malik Umar Hayát Khán of Kálra, Shahpur...	1,500
21	Khán Muhammad Ináyat Ali Khán, Máler Kotla	1,000
22	Nawáb Nawázish Ali Khán, C.I.E., Lahore	1,000
23	Sri Kishan Dás, Gurwála, Delhi	1,000
24	Rái Bahádur Seth Rám Rattan, Meean Meer	500
25	Sardár Atar Singh, C.I.E., of Bhadaur	500
26	Sardár Bikrama Singh, Bahádur, C.S.I., Jullundur	500
27	Nawáb Ghulám Kásim Khán, Tánk	500
28	Sardár Jíwan Singh, Umballa	500
29	Sodhi Hukm Singh, Lahore	300
30	Suján Singh, Ráwalpindi	300
31	Kanwar Suchet Singh, Ahlúwália, Jullundur	300
32	Lála Lorhinda Mal, Peshávar	300
33	Nawáb Abdul Majíd Khán, Lahore	200
34	Nawáb Muhammad Sarfaráz Khán, Dera Ismail Khan	200
35	Sardár Badan Singh, Ludhiána	125
36	Bedi Khem Singh, C.I.E., Ráwalpindi	100
37	Muhammad Afzal Khán, Dera Ismail Khan	100
38	Nawáb Abdulla Khan, Alizai, Dera Ismail Khan	100
39	Nawáb Ata Muhammad Khán, Dera Ismail Khan	100
40	Nawáb Babnawáz Khán, Alizai, Dera Ismail Khan	100
41	Sardár Uttam Singh, Ludhiána	100
42	Díwán Rám Náth, District Judge, Hoshiárpur	100
43	Nawáb Imám Bakhsh Khán, C.I.E., Mazári, Dera Ghází Khan	100
44	Sardár Muhammad Khán, Leghári, Dera Ghází Khan	100
45	Nawáb Azmat Ali Khán, Karnál	100
46	Sardár Kartár Singh, Jhelum District	100
47	Rái Bahádur Kanhaiya Lál, M.I.C.E., Lahore	100
48	Nawáb Ibráhím Ali Khán	100
49	Sardár Naráin Singh, Ludhiána	75
50	Fakír Zahúr-ud-dín, Lahore	75
51	Shahzáda Sultán Ján, C.I.E., Kohát	50
52	Sardár Richpál Singh, of Siranwála, Siálkot	50
53	Shamsher Ali Khán	50
54	Sardár Rám Singh	50
55	Sardár Baghel Singh, Rái Bahádur, Siálkot	40
56	Subadár-Major Jaggat Singh, Siálkot	40
57	Sardár Diál Singh, Siálkot	30
58	Sardár Mehtáb Singh, Ludhiána	30
59	Sardár Jalab Khán, Gurchani, Dera Ghází Khan	20
60	Sardár Gunda Singh, Ludhiána	20
61	Muhammad Kálu Khán, Bahádur, Dera Ismail Khan	15
62	Abdul Karím Khán, Sadozai, Dera Ismail Khan	15
63	Sardár Midhan Singh, Ludhiána	15
64	Sardár Shám Singh, Ludhiána	15
65	Sardárni Nehál Kour, Ludhiána	15
66	Sardár Sundar Singh, Ludhiána	15
67	Sardár Ujal Singh, Karnál	15
68	Malik Aulia Khán, Pindigheb, Ráwalpindi	10
69	Sardár Nihál Singh, Ludhiána	10
70	Sardár Jowáhar Singh, Ludhiána...	10
71	Sardár Lál Singh, Ludhiána	5
72	Sardárni Rattan Kour, Ludhiána...	5
73	Sardár Sangat Singh, Ludhiána	3¾
74	Sardár Harnám Singh, Ludhiána...	3¾
75	Sardár Hari Singh, Ludhiána	3¾
76	Sardár Albail Singh, Ludhiána	3¾
77	Sardár Harnám Singh, Ludhiána...	3¾
78	Raised by Deputy Commissioner, Jhelum	219
	Total	1,94,887¾

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

LAHORE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

Hours of Business.

THE General Post Office is open for the transaction of business at the following hours:—

For references and applications „ registration and insurance „ posting parcels „ posting value-payable articles „ granting certificates of posting „ sale of postage stamps, envelopes and post-cards	From 7 to 8 A.M., and from noon to 5 P.M.
For issue and payment of money orders „ depositing and withdrawing money from Post Office Savings Bank „ British Postal Orders „ sale of Stock Notes	From noon to 4 P.M.

No business will be transacted on Sunday or on the following Post Office holidays:—

New Year's Day, Good Friday, the Queen's Birthday and Christmas Day.

Inland Post.

The following hours of delivery and closing of mails at the General Post Office are notified for the information of the Public:—

Delivery.

1st delivery at ...	10-30 A. M.	Only one delivery at 10-30 A. M. on Sundays and Post Office Holidays.
2nd delivery, Rajputana, Bombay, Madras and Overland mails at ...	12 noon.	
3rd delivery, Peshawar, Mooltan, Sindh, &c., &c., at	6-30 P. M.	

Despatch.

1. All stations between Lahore, Mooltan, Sindh, Derajat, Ferozepore and Kasur ...	8-20 A. M.	The last Letter Box will be cleared at 3 P. M. on Sundays and Post Office Holidays.
2. All stations between Lahore and Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan	8-40 „	
3. All stations between Lahore and Delhi ...	8-40 „	
4. Mean Meer (1st despatch) ...	8-40 „	
5. Amritsar, Dharmsala, Dalhousie, &c.	1-15 P. M.	
6. Mean Meer, Kasur, Ferozepore, Raewind, Sirsa, Hissar, &c., and Rajputana, Bombay, Madras and Europe* ...	2-30 „	
7. All stations between Lahore and Calcutta, including North-Western Provinces, Oudh, Burmah, Assam and the Central Provinces, Batala, Pathankot, Palampur, Dalhousie, Dharmsala, &c. ...	4-35 „	
8. All stations between Lahore and Peshâwar (2nd despatch) ...	4-35 „	
9. All stations between Lahore, Mooltan, Jhang, Dera Ghazi Khan and Muzaffargarh ...	5-40 „	
10. Chung and Sharakpur ...	6 „	
11. Lahore station	9-45 A. M. & 6 P. M.	
12. Gujranwala, Wazirabad, Gujrat and Sialkot ...	6 „	

N.B.—The days and hours for the posting of Overland parcels (Thursdays in the rainy, and Saturdays in the fair, months) will remain unaltered.

*Every Tuesday except during the monsoons, when the English mailday is altered to Saturday.

Certificates of Posting

Are granted for unregistered articles. Fe[e] half an anna, payable by means of a postag[e] stamp.

Postal Acknowledgments

For the delivery of a registered letter, packe[t] or parcel, can be obtained on payment of 1 ann[a] in stamps in the case of registered letters an[d] packets; and in cash in the case of parcels.

Late Letters

Will be received at the window until 15 minutes before the despatch of the mails, and must be fully prepaid by stamps, so as to include ordinary postage and late-letter fee of half an anna.

Foreign Post.

The latest safe day and hour for the posting of overland letters, post-cards, newspapers, printed and commercial papers, and sample and mixed packets, is every Saturday up to 2-30 P.M.

For foreign parcels every Thursday up to 8 A.M.

Delivery of Letter and Parcel Mail.

The hours of delivery are dependent on the hours of arrival of the several trains. If they arrive punctually at the advertised hours, the first delivery will take place at 10-30 A.M., the second at 12 noon, and the third at 6-30 P. M. On Sundays and holidays only one delivery is made of prepaid letters at 10-30 A.M.

Parcels are delivered at 10-30 A.M. only.

Insured articles exceeding Rs. 1,000 in value will be delivered only at the Post Office window.

Postage.

Whatever postage is marked on a letter, post-card, newspaper, packet or parcel must be paid at once on delivery, after which any complaint of overcharge will be duly attended to.

Complaints.

In all complaints of overcharge or unnecessary delay in delivering letters, the covers bearing the Post Office stamps must be presented for inspection; and when any complaint is preferred against any postman, the number on his badge must be specified.

Registration

Makes the transmission of a letter more secure, but the Post Office is not responsible for loss unless the letter be also insured. Currency Notes or part of a Currency Note, Stamps, Cheques, and the like, must be registered. Registration fee 2 annas in stamps.

Insurance.

Registered letters and parcels can be insured without limit of value. Coin, jewels, &c., must be insured. Rates of insurance are 2 annas up to Rs. 50 of value, 4 annas up to Rs. 100, and 4 annas for every additional Rs. 100. Insurance charge payable in stamps in the case of letters and in cash in the case of parcels.

Value Payable

Parcels, registered letters and book packets can be sent value payable, the value being realized from the addressee and paid to the sender by the Post Office. Limit of value is Rs. 1,000. Value payable can also be insured.

Inland Parcels

May be sent prepaid or unpaid at sender's option. Rates of postage are 4 annas for 20 tolas, 8 annas for 40 tolas, and 4 annas for every additional 40 tolas; postage payable in cash.

Savings Bank.

Floating Deposits are received from 4 annas up to Rs. 500, and interest allowed. Printed rules obtainable at the Post Office.

Inland and Foreign Money Orders

Remitter of a money order has nothing to do with its transmission to payee; this work is done entirely by the Post Office. When the money order is delivered, the remitter will receive an acknowledgment of its delivery. Maximum limit for a money order is Rs. 150, and the same remitter cannot obtain in one day money orders for more than Rs. 600 in the aggregate drawn on the same office or payable to the same person. Forms of money order application supplied gratis.

British Postal Orders.

British Postal Orders for fixed sums from 1*s*. to £1 available for sale to the public.

Full particulars obtainable at the Post Office.

Stock Notes.

Stock Notes of the following values:—

Rs. 12-8-0, 25-0-0, 50-0-0 and 100-0-0 can be purchased at the Post Office.

Postal Books for sale.

Indian Postal Guide, price ... 4 annas.

Do. Postal Abstract, price ... 1 anna.

Calendar of Mail Steamer departures from Bombay, price 4 annas.

Postage stamps, post-cards, embossed envelopes of all descriptions, at the value denoted upon each.

LAHORE: The 28*th August* 1888. } SAZAVAR, *Post Master*.

Notice.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

THIS preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine, and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates—per four-ounce tin, *Rs.* 4 *annas* 8; per eight-ounce tin, *Rs.* 8 *annas* 8; per pound tin, *Rs.* 16 *annas* 8. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only*, at the undernoted rates—per four-ounce tin, *Rs.* 5 *annas* 8; per eight-ounce tin, *Rs.* 10 *annas* 8; per pound tin, *Rs.* 20. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage eight annas per 4 and 8 *oz.* tins and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

سرکاری سنکونا دافع بخار

یہہ دوا بجائے کونین کے نہایت عمدہ ہے سرکاری عہدہ دار سرکاری اور خیراتی کامون کے لئے اور اور اشخاص جو یک لخت ۲۰ پونڈ خریدنا چاہین بوٹینیکل گارڈن کلکتہ کے صاحب سپرنٹنڈنٹ سے نقد قیمت پر بشرح مندرجہ ذیل خرید سکتے ہین

فی بکس ٹن بوزن چار اونس—۴ روپیہ ۸ آنہ
ایضا ایضا آٹھہ اونس—۸ روپیہ ۸ آنہ
ایضا ایضا ایک پونڈ—۱۶ روپیہ ۸ آنہ

عام خریدارونکو یہہ دوا صاحب سپرنٹنڈنٹ بوٹینیکل گارڈن سے نقد قیمت پر حسب شرح ذیل مل سکتی ہے

فی بکس ٹن بوزن ۴ اونس—۵ روپیہ ۸ آنہ
ایضا ایضا ۸ اونس—۱۰ روپیہ ۸ آنہ
ایضا ایضا ایک پونڈ—۲۰ روپیہ

یہہ دوا کلکتہ کے بڑے بڑے انگریز اور ہندوستانی دوا فروشون کے ہان سے بہی مل سکتی ہے شرح ہائے مذکورہ بالا کے علاوہ ۴ اور ۸ اونس والے بکس کے لیے ۸ آنہ اور ایک پونڈ والے بکس کے لیے ۱۲ آنہ محصول ڈاک ادا کرنا پڑیگا

CALCUTTA: The 6*th March* 1888. }

[124-28.]

Notice.

THE following official publications can be obtained on payment from Messrs. E. Gillon & Co., Lahore:—

List of Books.

No.	Name of Work.	Price per copy. Rs.	A.	P.
1	Civil Justice Report, 1884 ...	0	10	0
	Ditto ditto, 1885 ...	0	8	0
	Ditto ditto, 1886 ...	0	9	0
2	Criminal Justice Report, 1884 ...	0	10	0
	Ditto ditto, 1885 ...	0	11	0
	Ditto ditto, 1886 ...	0	12	0
3	Police Report, 1884 ...	0	11	0
	Ditto, 1885 ...	2	3	0
	Ditto, 1886 ...	2	8	0
4	Municipal Report, 1883-84 ...	0	6	0
5	Stamp Report, 1884-85 ...	0	4	0
	Ditto, 1885-86 ...	0	3	0
	Ditto, 1886-87 ...	0	2	0
6	Forest Report, 1884-85 ...	1	4	0
	Ditto, 1885-86 ...	1	12	0
	Ditto, 1886-87 ...	1	0	0
7	Excise Report, 1884-85 ...	1	3	0
	Ditto, 1885-86 ...	0	14	0
	Ditto, 1886-87 ...	1	4	0
8	Revenue Report, 1884-85 ...	2	9	0
	Ditto, 1885-86 ...	1	12	0
	Ditto, 1886-87 ...	2	4	0
9	Jail Report, 1884 ...	1	2	0
	Ditto, 1885 ...	1	0	0
	Ditto, 1886 ...	1	8	0
10	Registration Report, 1884-85 ...	0	6	0
	Ditto ditto, 1885-86 ...	0	5	0
	Ditto ditto, 1886-87 ...	0	7	0
11	Arboriculture Report, 1884-85 ...	0	6	0
	Ditto ditto, 1885-86 ...	0	8	0
	Triennial Report on arboriculture, 1884-85 to 1886-87.	1	8	0
12	Education Report, 1884-85 ...	1	6	0
13	Report on Lunatic Asylums in the Punjab for 1885.	0	6	0
	Ditto ditto, 1886 ...	0	9	0
	Ditto ditto, 1887 ...	0	10	0
14	External Land Trade Report, Punjab, 1885-86, with map.	0	12	0
	Ditto ditto, 1886-87 ...	0	10	0
15	Internal Trade Report, Punjab, 1886-87	2	0	0
16	License Tax Report, 1885-86 ...	0	12	0
17	Income Tax Report, 1886-87 ...	0	10	0
18	Monograph on Woollen Manufactures in the Punjab.	0	2	0
19	Monograph on Silk Industry ...	0	2	0
	Ditto on Brass and Copper ...	1	0	0
20	Punjab Administration Report, 1882-83	4	8	0
	Ditto ditto, 1883-84	4	8	0
	Ditto ditto, 1884-85	4	0	0
	Ditto ditto, 1885-86	2	12	0
21	Dispensary Report, Punjab, 1886 ...	2	0	0
	Ditto ditto, 1887 ...	1	10	0
22	Chemical Examiner's Report, Punjab, 1886.	0	6	0
	Ditto ditto, 1887 ...	0	6	0
23	Sanitary Report, Punjab, 1886 ..	2	0	0
24	Standing Orders, Punjab Frontier Force, Part II ...	1	0	0
25	Report on the Land Revenue Settlement of the Jhelum District, 1874-80, with Atlas.	2	0	0
	Ditto Dera Ismail Khan District with Atlas.	5	3	0
	Ditto Bannu District ...	3	3	0
	Ditto Síba Jágír ...	0	8	0
	Ditto Simla District ...	1	10	0
	Ditto Jhang District with map.	4	0	0
	Ditto Dera Ghází Khan District with map.	3	8	0
	Ditto Delhi District without map.	4	1	0
	Ditto Muzaffargarh District with map.	2	4	0
	Ditto Kohát District ...	2	4	0
	Ditto Peshâwar District (Hastings).	5	8	0
	Ditto Hazára ...	5	10	0
26	Punjab Customary Law in 6 Volumes	15	2	0
27	Bilúchi-Náma, by Rái Bahádur Hittu Rám.	1	8	0
28	Hand-book of the Bilúchi language, by Mr. C. E. Gladstone, B. C. S.	5	1	10
29	Kalid-i-Afgháni ...	10	0	0
30	Punjab Chiefs (Urdu) ...	6	8	0
31	Trumpp's Pashtu Grammar ...	10	0	0
32	Æsop's Fables in Pashtu (Raverty) ...	6	0	0
33	Manual and Vocabulary of Bilúchi Dialect.	2	0	0
34	A brief account of the history and antiquities of Lahore, Part I.	0	6	0
35	General Report on Yusafzai in six chapters.	5	0	0
36	Griffin's Punjab Rájas ...	12	0	0
37	Powell's Punjab Products, Vol. I ...	21	0	0
38	O'Brien's Glossary of the Mooltani Language.	13	14	0
39	Punjab Census Report in 3 Vols. ...	24	0	0

List of Books—concluded.

No.	Name of Work.	Price per copy.
		Rs. A. P.
40	Barkley's Directions to Revenue Officers.	10 0 0
41	Jail Manual ...	3 12 8
42	Hutchinson's Police Catechism, 2nd Edition, revised by Mr. Goldney.	1 0 0
43	Selections from Records of Punjab Government, New Series—	
	No. 1.—Notes on the Bannu District, by Major H. B. Urmston.	0 8 0
	No. 3.—Memorandum on the Bilúch Tribes in the Dera Gházi Khan District, by Captain C. Minchin.	0 8 0
	No. 4.—Administration of the Bahá-walpur, Chamba and Pataudi States.	0 8 0
	No. 5.—Tea cultivation in the Kángra District.	0 8 0
	No. 6.—Sanitary Survey of villages watered by the Western Jumna Canal.	0 8 0
	No. 7.—Trial of Muhammad Bahádur Shah, Titular King of Delhi, and of Mogal Beg and Háji, all of Delhi, for rebellion against the British Government and murder of Europeans during 1857.	2 0 0
	No. 9.—Notes on the Dera Ghází Khan District, North-Western Frontier and its Border Tribes, by R. B. J. Bruce.	0 14 0
	No. 10.—Himalayan Districts of Lahoul and Spiti, by Captain A. F. P. Harcourt.	1 0 0
	No. 12.—Report on current rates of interest on loan transactions in the Punjab.	0 8 0
	No. 13.—Papers regarding alienation of estates of Insolvent Proprietors to the money-lending class.	1 0 0
	No. 15.—The "Chos" (Sandy bedded torrents of Hoshiárpur), by B. H. Baden-Powell.	0 8 0
	No. 16.—Note on the Revenue and Resources of the Punjab.	1 0 0
	No. 17.—Note on the system of fluctuating assessments in the Punjab.	1 0 0
	No. 18.—A Report on the Trans-Border Trade of the Bannu District.	0 8 0
		Rs. A.
	No. 19.—Report on the Kohát Pass Afrídís.	0 8
	No. 20.—Treatment of cattle disease in the Punjab.	0 8
	No. 21.—Note on Coal and Iron in the Punjab.	3 0
	No. 22.—Report on the Punjab Exhibition of 1881-82.	0 8
44	Gazetteer, Delhi District ...	4 0
	Gurgaon " ...	3 8
	Karnál " ...	4 0
	Hissar " ...	1 8
	Rohtak " ...	3 8
	Umballa " ...	2 8
	Jullundur " ...	2 8
	Hoshiárpur " ...	3 8
	Kángra " Vol. I ...	4 0
	Ditto " II ...	3 8
	Amritsar District ...	2 8
	Gurdáspur " ...	2 8
	Siálkot " ...	2 8
	Lahore " ...	4 0
	Gujránwála " ...	2 8
	Ferozepore " ...	2 8
	Ráwalpindi " ...	3 8
	Jhelum " ...	3 8
	Gujrát " ...	2 8
	Shahpur " ...	2 8
	Mooltan " ...	4 0
	Jhang " ...	3 8
	Montgomery District ...	4 0
	Muzaffargarh " ...	3 8
	Dera Ismail Khan District ...	4 0
	Dera Gházi Khan " ...	3 8
	Bannu " ...	4 0
	Pesháwar " ...	4 0
	Hazára " ...	4 0

AMRITSAR HORSE SHOW, 1888-89.

Branded (B. M., V. R., V. I., & /\\.) Mares and their Stock got by Government Stallions the property of bonâ-fide *horse-breeders in the districts of Amritsar, Jullundur, Hoshiárpur and Gurdáspur.*

	Prizes. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Amount.	Total.
CLASS I.—*Branded Mares.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Branded Mares of 4 years old and upwards, but not exceeding 14, if served by a Government stallion within 12 months of dates of show (*vide* Rules II and III) ..	15	10	5	5	5	...	...	...	40	
Branded Mares of 4 years old and upwards with foal at foot by a Government stallion (*vide* Rule II) ...	30	20	10	5	5	5	5	...	80	120
CLASS II.—*Branded Fillies.*										
Branded fillies not in foal, under 4 years of age (*vide* Rule V)	35	25	15	10	5	5	5	5	105	105
CLASS III.—*Fillies.*										
Fillies out of branded mares by Government stallions—										
3 years old	10	5	5	5	5	...	...	...	30	
2 years old	10	5	5	5	5	...	...	...	30	60
CLASS IV.—*Remounts.*										
Stock of any age *purchased* at the show for Government, Army and Police Remount purposes. Prizes to be awarded to *sellers* of stock—										
British Service Remounts ... { Over 3 years of age ...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	
British Service Remounts ... { Under 3 years of age ...	10	5	5	5	...	...	...	...	25	
Native Cavalry and Police Remounts. { Over 3 years of age ...	15	10	5	5	5	...	...	...	40	
Native Cavalry and Police Remounts. { Under 3 years of age ...	8	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	98
CLASS V.—*Yearlings.*										
Yearlings out of branded mares by Government stallions—										
Colts	16	10	5	5	...	...	...	...	36	
Fillies	16	10	5	5	...	...	...	...	36	72
CLASS VI.—*Geldings*										
Geldings... (*Vide* Rule VI) ... 4 years old ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	
Do. ... 3 years old ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	
Do. ... 2 years old ...	15	5	5	5	...	...	...	...	30	
Do. ... 1 year old ...	20	10	5	5	5	5	...	...	50	100
CLASS VII.—*Mules.*										
Mules of any age	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	
Pony mares kept for mule-breeding	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	30
CLASS VIII.—*Donkeys.*										
To the best donkey stallion not under 4 years old for sale at less than Rs. 100	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	
To the best donkey mare fit for breeding purposes ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	15
TOTAL ...										600

DERA GHAZI KHAN HORSE SHOW, 1888-89.

Branded (B. M., V. R., V. I., & /|\·) Mares and their Stock got by Government Stallions the property of bonâ-fide *horse-breeders in the districts of Dera Ghâzi Khan and Dera Ismail Khan.*

	Prizes.												Amount.	Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
CLASS I.—*Branded Mares.*														
Branded Mares of 4 years old and upwards, but not exceeding 14, if served by a Government stallion within 12 months of dates of show (*vide* Rules II & III) ...	45	30	10	5	5	5	5	5	...	...	...	...	110	
Branded Mares of 4 years old and upwards with foal at foot by a Government stallion (*vide* Rule II)	75	65	55	45	30	20	15	5	5	5	5	5	330	440
CLASS II.—*Branded Fillies.*														
Branded fillies not in foal, under 4 years of age (*vide* Rule V)	80	75	65	55	40	25	20	15	10	5	5	5	400	400
CLASS III.—*Fillies.*														
Fillies out of branded mares by Government stallions—														
3 years old	30	15	10	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	
2 years old	20	10	5	5	5	5	...	...	...	..	...	...	50	115
CLASS IV.—*Remounts.*														
Stock of any age *purchased* at the show for Government, Army and Police Remount purposes. Prizes to be awarded to *sellers* of stock—														
British Service Remounts ... Over 3 years of age ...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	
British Service Remounts ... Under 3 years of age	15	10	5	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	
Native Cavalry and Police Remounts Over 3 years of age ...	25	15	10	5	5	5	5	5	...	...	...	...	75	
Native Cavalry and Police Remounts Under 3 years of age	10	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	150
CLASS V.—*Yearlings.*														
Yearlings out of branded mares by Government stallions—														
Colts	25	15	10	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	
Fillies	30	20	15	5	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	140
CLASS VI.—*Geldings.*														
Geldings ... (*Vide* Rule VI) 4 years old	15	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	
Do. .. (*Vide* Rule VI) 3 years old	30	20	10	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	70	
Do. ... (*Vide* Rule VI) 2 years old	40	30	20	10	10	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	120	
Do. ... (*Vide* Rule VI) 1 year old	50	40	30	20	15	10	10	5	5	5	...	...	190	410
CLASS VII.—*Mules.*														
Mules of any age	20	10	10	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	
Pony mares kept for mule-breeding ...	20	10	10	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	100
CLASS VIII.—*Donkeys.*														
To the best donkey stallion not under 4 years old for sale at less than Rs. 100 ...	20	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	
To the best donkey mare fit for breeding purposes	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	45
TOTAL														1,800

GUJRAT HORSE SHOW, 1888-89.

Branded (B. M., V. R., V. I., & /|\.) Mares and their Stock got by Government Stallions the property of bonâ-fide *horse-breeders in the districts of Gujrát, Jhelum and Siálkot.*

	Prizes.													Amount.	Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
CLASS I.—*Branded Mares.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Branded Mares of 4 years old and upwards, but not exceeding 14, if served by a Government stallion within 12 months of dates of show (*vide* Rules II & III) ...	35	25	20	15	10	10	5	5	5	5	...	...	..	135	
Branded Mares of 4 years old and upwards with foal at foot by a Government stallion (*vide* Rule II) ...	40	30	30	25	20	15	10	10	5	5	5	5	...	200	335
CLASS II.—*Branded Fillies*															
Branded fillies not in foal, under 4 years of age (*vide* Rule V)	60	50	45	40	40	25	15	10	10	5	5	5	5	315	315
CLASS III.—*Fillies.*															
Fillies out of branded mares by Government stallions—															
3 years old	20	10	10	5	5	5	...	...		...	...	.	...	55	
2 years old	15	10	5	5	5	5	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	45	100
CLASS IV.—*Remounts.*															
Stock of any age *purchased* at the show for Government, Army and Police Remount purposes. Prizes to be awarded to *sellers* of stock—															
British Service Remounts ... Over 3 years of age ...	25	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	35	
British Service Remounts ... Under 3 years of age ...	15	10	10	5	5	.	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	45	
Native Cavalry and Police Remounts ... Over 3 years of age ...	25	20	15	10	5	5	5	...	.	...	...	...	...	85	
Native Cavalry and Police Remounts ... Under 3 years of age ...	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	180
CLASS V.—*Yearlings.*															
Yearlings out of branded mares by Government stallions—															
Colts	15	10	5	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	
Fillies	20	15	10	5	5	5	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	60	100
CLASS VI.—*Geldings.*															
Geldings ... (*Vide* Rule VI) 4 years old ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	10	
Do. ... (*Vide* Rule VI) 3 years old ...	15	10	5	5	5	5	..	...	...	...	...	.	...	45	
Do. ... (*Vide* Rule VI) 2 years old ...	20	15	10	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	...	...	...	80	
Do. ... (*Vide* Rule VI) 1 year old ...	25	20	15	10	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	...	110	245
CLASS VII.—*Mules.*															
Mules of any age	20	15	10	5	5	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	55	
Pony mares kept for mule-breeding	15	10	5	...	...	.	.	...	...	...	.	...	...	30	85
CLASS VIII.—*Donkeys.*															
To the best donkey stallion not under 4 years old for sale at less than Rs. 100 ...	20	10	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	
To the best donkey mare fit for breeding purposes ...	10	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	40
TOTAL															1,400

GULU SHAH, HORSE-SHOW, 1888-89.

Branded (B. M., V. R., V. I., & /|\ .) Mares and their Stock got by Government Stallions the property of bonâ-fide *horse-breeders in the districts of Siálkot and Gujrát.*

	Prizes. 1	2	3	4	5	Amount.	Total.
CLASS I.—*Branded Mares.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Branded Mares of 4 years old and upwards, but not exceeding 14, if served by a Government stallion within 12 months of dates of show (*vide* Rules II and III)	10	5	...	...	...	15	
Branded Mares of 4 years old and upwards with foal at foot by a Government stallion (*vide* Rule II)	15	10	5	5	5	40	55
CLASS II.—*Branded Fillies.*							
Branded fillies not in foal, under 4 years of age (*vide* Rule V)	15	10	5	5	...	35	35
CLASS III.—*Fillies.*							
Fillies out of branded mares by Government stallions—							
3 years old	10	5	5	...	...	20	
2 years old	6	4	...	...	...	10	30
CLASS IV.—*Remounts.*							
Stock of any age *purchased* at the show for Government, Army and Police Remount purposes. Prizes to be awarded to *sellers* of stock—							
British Service Remounts ... Over 3 years of age ...	12	...	...	...	...	12	
British Service Remounts ... Under 3 years of age ...	10	6	...	...	...	16	
Native Cavalry and Police Remounts. Over 3 years of age ...	12	7	6	...	...	25	
Native Cavalry and Police Remounts. Under 3 years age ...	7	...	...	...	...	7	60
CLASS V.—*Yearlings.*							
Yearlings out of branded mares by Government stallions—							
Colts	7	5	...	...	...	12	
Fillies	7	5	...	...	...	12	24
CLASS VI.—*Geldings.*							
Geldings ... (*Vide* Rule VI) ... 4 years old ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Do. ... (*Vide* Rule VI) ... 3 years old ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Do. ... (*Vide* Rule VI) ... 2 years old ...	5	...	...	...	...	5	
Do. ... (*Vide* Rule VI) ... 1 year old ...	10	5	...	...	...	15	20
CLASS VII.—*Mules.*							
Mules of any age	5	3	...	...	...	8	
Pony mares kept for mule-breeding	5	3	...	...	...	8	16
CLASS VIII.—*Donkeys.*							
To the best donkey stallion not under 4 years old for sale at less than Rs. 100	7	...	...	...	...	7	
To the best donkey mare fit for breeding purposes ...	3	...	...	...	...	3	10
TOTAL							250

JALALABAD HORSE SHOW, 1888-89.

Branded (B. M., F. R., V. I. & /|\.) Mares and their Stock got by Government Stallions the property of bonâ-fide *horse-breeders in the districts of Ferozepore and Montgomery.*

	Prizes. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Amount.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
CLASS I.—*Branded Mares.*														
Branded Mares of 4 years old and upwards, but not exceeding 14, if served by a Government stallion within 12 months of dates of show (*vide* Rules II and III) ...	50	20	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	
Branded Mares of 4 years old and upwards with foal at foot by a Government stallion (*vide* Rule II) ..	65	40	20	15	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	235
CLASS II.—*Branded Fillies.*														
Branded fillies not in foal, under 4 years of age (*vide* Rule V) ...	55	35	25	20	15	10	10	10	5	5	5	5	200	200
CLASS III.—*Fillies.*														
Fillies out of branded mares by Government stallions— 3 years old ...	22	15	12	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	
2 years old ...	15	11	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	95
CLASS IV.—*Remounts.*														
Stock of any age *purchased* at the show for Government, Army and Police Remount purposes. Prizes to be awarded to *sellers* of stock—														
British Service Remounts — Over 3 years of age	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	
British Service Remounts ... — Under 3 years of age	15	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	
Native Cavalry and Police Remounts. — Over 3 years of age	25	15	10	5	5	5	5	5	...	...	...	...	75	
Native Cavalry and Police Remounts. — Under 3 years of age	10	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	150
CLASS V.—*Yearlings.*														
Yearlings out of branded mares by Government stallions— Colts	30	15	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	
Fillies	30	15	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	110
CLASS VI.—*Geldings.*														
Geldings (*Vide* Rule VI) 4 years old	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	
Do. (*Vide* Rule VI) 3 years old	12	8	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	
Do. (*Vide* Rule VI) 2 years old	20	15	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	
Do. (*Vide* Rule VI) 1 year old	20	15	12	10	7	5	5	5	...	...	...	...	79	165
CLASS VII.—*Mules.*														
Mules of any age ...	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	
Pony mares kept for mule-breeding ...	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	30
CLASS VIII.—*Donkeys.*														
To the best donkey stallion not under 4 years old for sale at less than Rs. 100 ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	
the best donkey mare fit for breeding purposes ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	15
TOTAL ...														1,000

JHANG HORSE SHOW, 1888-89.

Branded (B. M., V. R., V. I., & /|\ .) Mares and their Stock got by Government Stallions the property of bonâ-fide *horse-breeders in the district of Jhang.*

	Prizes. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Amount.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
CLASS I.—*Branded Mares.*											
Branded Mares of 4 years old and upwards, but not exceeding 14, if served by a Government stallion within 12 months of dates of show (*vide* Rules II and III) ...	30	20	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	65	
Branded Mares of 4 years old and upwards with foal at foot by a Government stallion (*vide* Rule II) ...	40	30	20	10	10	10	5	5	5	135	200
CLASS II.—*Branded Fillies.*											
Branded fillies not in foal, under 4 years of age (*vide* Rule V)	45	35	20	15	10	10	5	5	5	150	150
CLASS III.—*Fllies.*											
Fillies out of branded mares by Government stallions—											
3 years old	15	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	
2 years old	10	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	40
CLASS IV.—*Remounts.*											
Stock of any age *purchased* at the show for Government, Army and Police Remount purposes. Prizes to be awarded to *sellers* of stock—											
British Service Remounts { Over 3 years of age ...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	
British Service Remounts { Under 3 years of age ...	10	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	
Native Cavalry and Police Remounts. { Over 3 years of age ...	20	15	10	5	5	5	...	...	...	60	
Native Cavalry and Police Remounts. { Under 3 years of age ...	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	120
CLASS V.—*Yearlings.*											
Yearlings out of branded mares by Government stallions—											
Colts	10	8	7	5	...	...	...	...	...	30	
Fillies	10	8	7	5	...	...	...	...	...	30	60
CLASS VI.—*Geldings.*											
Geldings ... (*Vide* Rule VI) ... 4 years old ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	
Do. ... (*Vide* Rule VI) ... 3 years old ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	
Do. ... (*Vide* Rule VI) ... 2 years old ...	20	10	5	5	5	...	...	...	...	45	
Do. ... (*Vide* Rule VI) ... 1 year old ...	25	15	10	7	5	5	...	...	...	67	132
CLASS VII.—*Mules.*											
Mules of any age	10	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	
Pony mares kept for mule-breeding	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	33
CLASS VIII.—*Donkeys.*											
To the best donkey stallion not under 4 years old for sale at less than Rs. 100	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	
To the best donkey mare fit for breeding purposes ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	15
							TOTAL	...		...	750

KARNAL HORSE SHOW, 1888-89.

Branded (B. M., V. R., V. I., & /|\ .) Mares and their Stock got by Government Stallions the property of bonâ-fide *horse-breeders in the districts of Karnál, Delhi, Rohtak, Hissar and others.*

	Prizes. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Amount.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
CLASS I.—*Branded Mares.*										
Branded Mares of 4 years old and upwards, but not exceeding 14, if served by a Government stallion within 12 months of dates of show (*vide* Rules II and III) ...	10	5	5	5	5	...	...	...	30	
Branded Mares of 4 years old and upwards with foal at foot by a Government stallion (*vide* Rule II) ...	20	10	5	5	5	5	...	...	50	80
CLASS II—*Branded Fillies.*										
Branded fillies not in foal, under 4 years of age (*vide* Rule V)	20	10	5	5	5	5	5	5	60	60
CLASS III.—*Fillies.*										
Fillies out of branded mares by Government stallions—										
3 years old	10	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	20	
2 years old	10	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	20	40
CLASS IV.—*Remounts.*										
Stock of any age *purchased* at the show for Government, Army and Police Remount purposes. Prizes to be awarded to *sellers* of stock—										
British Service Remounts ... { Over 3 years of age ...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	
British Service Remounts ... { Under 3 years of age ...	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	
Native Cavalry and Police Remounts. { Over 3 years of age ...	15	10	5	5	5	...	...	...	40	
Native Cavalry and Police Remounts. { Under 3 years of age ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	80
CLASS V.—*Yearlings.*										
Yearlings out of branded mares by Government stallions—										
Colts	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	
Fillies	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	30
CLASS VI.—*Geldings.*										
Geldings... (*Vide* Rule VI) ... 4 years old ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Do. ... (*Vide* Rule VI) ... 3 years old ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Do. .. (*Vide* Rule VI) ... 2 years old ...	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	
Do. ... (*Vide* Rule VI) ... 1 year old ...	15	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	35
CLASS VIII.—*Mules.*										
Mules of any age	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	
Pony mares kept for mule-breeding	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	15
CLASS VIII.—*Donkeys.*										
To the best donkey stallion not under 4 years old for sale at less than Rs. 100	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	
To the best donkey mare fit for breeding purposes ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	10
TOTAL									...	350

LAHORE HORSE SHOW, 1888-89.

Branded (B. M., V. R., V. I., & |\\.) Mares and their Stock got by Government Stallions the property of bonâ-fide *horse-breeders in the districts of Lahore and Gujránwála.*

	Prizes. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Amount.	Total.
CLASS I.—*Branded Mares.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	s.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Branded Mares of 4 years old and upwards, but not exceeding 14, if served by a Government stallion within 12 months of dates of show (*vide* Rules II and III)	35	20	10	5	5	5	..	...	...	80	
Branded Mares of 4 years old and upwards with foal at foot by a Government stallion (*vide* Rule II) ...	40	35	30	25	20	10	5	5	...	170	250
CLASS II.—*Branded Fillies.*											
Branded fillies not in foal, under 4 years of age (*vide* Rule V)	55	45	40	35	25	10	5	5	5	225	225
CLASS III.—*Fillies.*											
Fillies out of branded mares by Government stallions—											
3 years old	15	10	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	40	
2 years old	15	10	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	35	75
CLASS IV.—*Remounts.*											
Stock of any age *purchased* at the show for Government, Army and Police Remount purposes. Prizes to be awarded to *sellers* of stock—											
British Service Remounts { Over 3 years of age ...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	
British Service Remounts { Under 3 years of age ...	15	10	5	...	...	...	..	...	...	30	
Native Cavalry and Police Remounts. { Over 3 years of age ...	25	15	10	5	5	5	5	5	...	75	
Native Cavalry and Police Remounts. { Under 3 years of age ...	10	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	150
CLASS V.—*Yearlings.*											
Yearlings out of branded mares by Government stallions—											
Colts	15	10	7	5	...	...	...	...	...	37	
Fillies	16	10	7	5	...	...	...	...	...	38	75
CLASS VI.—*Geldings.*											
Geldings ... } (*Vide* Rule VI) .. { 4 years old ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	
Do. ... } (*Vide* Rule VI) .. { 3 years old ...	12	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	
Do. ... } (*Vide* Rule VI) .. { 2 years old ...	15	10	5	5	5	...	...	...	...	40	
Do. ... } (*Vide* Rule VI) .. { 1 year old ...	20	15	10	5	5	5	...	...	...	60	130
CLASS VII.—*Mules.*											
Mules of any age	10	8	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	
Pony mares kept for mule-breeding	10	8	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	50
CLASS VIII.—*Donkeys.*											
To the best donkey stallion not under 4 years old for sale at less than Rs. 100	20	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	
To the best donkey mare fit for breeding purposes ...	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	45
TOTAL										...	1,000

MOOLTAN HORSE SHOW, 1888-89.

Branded (B. M., V. R., V. I., & /|\.) Mares and their Stock got by Government Stallions the property of bonâ-fide *horse-breeders in the district of Mooltan.*

	Prizes. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Amount.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
CLASS I.—*Branded Mares.*														
Branded Mares of 4 years old and upwards, but not exceeding 14, if served by a Government stallion within 12 months of dates of show (*vide* Rules II & III)...	45	30	10	5	5	5	5	5	...	...	...	...	110	
Branded Mares of 4 years old and upwards with foal at foot by a Government stallion (*vide* Rule II)	75	65	55	45	30	20	15	5	5	5	5	5	330	440
CLASS II.—*Branded Fillies.*														
Branded fillies not in foal, under 4 years of age (*vide* Rule V)	80	75	65	55	40	25	20	15	10	5	5	5	400	400
CLASS III.—*Fillies.*														
Fillies out of branded mares by Government stallions—														
3 years old ...	30	15	10	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	
2 years old	20	10	5	5	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	115
CLASS IV.—*Remounts.*														
Stock of any age *purchased* at the show for Government, Army and Police Remount purposes. Prizes to be awarded to *sellers* of stock—														
British Service Remounts. Over 3 years of age	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	
British Service Remounts. Under 3 years of age	15	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	
Native Cavalry and Police Remounts. Over 3 years of age	25	15	10	5	5	5	5	5	...	...	...	...	75	
Native Cavalry and Police Remounts. Under 3 years of age	10	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	150
CLASS V.—*Yearlings.*														
Yearlings out of branded mares by Government stallions—														
Colts	25	15	10	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	
Fillies	30	20	15	5	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	140
CLASS VI.—*Geldings.*														
Geldings... (*Vide* Rule VI) 4 years old	15	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	
Do. ... (*Vide* Rule VI) 3 years old	30	20	10	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	
Do. ... (*Vide* Rule VI) 2 years old	40	30	20	10	10	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	120	
Do. ... (*Vide* Rule VI) 1 year old	50	40	30	20	15	10	10	5	5	5	...	...	190	410
CLASS VII.—*Mules.*														
Mules of any age	20	10	10	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	
Pony mares kept for mule-breeding ...	20	10	10	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	100
CLASS VIII.—*Donkeys.*														
To the best donkey stallion not under 4 years old for sale at less than Rs. 100.	20	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	
To the best donkey mare fit for breeding purposes	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	45
TOTAL ...														1,800

MUZAFFARGARH HORSE SHOW, 1888-89.

Branded (B. M., V. R., V. I., & /|\\.) Mares and their Stock got by Government Stallions the property of bonâ-fide *horse-breeders in the district of Muzaffargarh.*

	Prizes 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Amount	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
CLASS I.—*Branded Mares.*														
Branded Mares of 4 years old and upwards, but not exceeding 14, if served by a Government stallion within 12 months of dates of show (*vide* Rules II and III) ...	25	15	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	
Branded Mares of 4 years old and upwards with foal at foot by a Government stallion (*vide* Rule II) ...	40	30	20	10	5	5	...	...	...	..	..	...	110	160
CLASS II.—*Branded Fillies.*														
Branded fillies not in foal, under 4 years of age (*vide* Rule V) ...	35	25	15	10	10	10	10	5	5	5	5	5	140	140
CLASS III.—*Fillies.*														
Fillies out of branded mares by Government stallions—														
3 years old ...	15	10	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	
2 years old ...	10	5	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	60
CLASS IV.—*Remounts.*														
Stock of any age *purchased* at the show for Government, Army and Police Remount purposes. Prizes to be awarded to *sellers* of stock—														
British Service Remounts. Over 3 years of age ...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	
British Service Remounts. Under 3 years of age	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	
Native Cavalry & Police Remounts. Over 3 years of age ...	15	10	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	
Native Cavalry & Police Remounts. Under 3 years of age	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	80
CLASS V.—*Yearlings.*														
Yearlings out of branded mares by Government stallions—														
Colts ...	20	10	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	
Fillies ...	20	10	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	80
CLASS VI.—*Geldings.*														
Geldings (*Vide* Rule VI)... 4 years old	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	
Do.... 3 years old	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	15	
Do.... 2 years old	15	10	10	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	
Do.... 1 year old	15	10	12	12	10	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	69	135
CLASS VII.—*Mules.*														
Mules of any age ...	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	15	
Pony mares kept for mule-breeding ...	10	5	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	30
CLASS VIII.—*Donkeys.*														
To the best donkey stallion not under 4 years old for sale at less than Rs. 100 ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	
To the best donkey mare fit for breeding purposes ...	5	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	5	15
TOTAL ...														700

SHAHPUR HORSE SHOW, 1888-89.

Branded (B. M., V. R., V. I., & /|\.) Mares and their Stock got by Government Stallions the property of bonâ-fide *horse-breeders in the district of Shahpur.*

	Prizes 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	Amount.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
CLASS I.—*Branded Mares.*																
Branded mares of 4 years old and upwards, but not exceeding 14, if served by a Government stallion within 12 months of dates of show (*vide* Rules II and III)	40	30	20	10	10	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	...	150	
Branded Mares of 4 years old and upwards with foal at foot by a Government stallion (*vide* Rule II)	45	40	30	20	15	10	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	200	350
CLASS II.—*Branded Fillies.*																
Branded fillies not in foal, under 4 years of age (*vide* Rule V)	65	55	50	45	35	20	10	5	5	5	5	...	...	...	300	300
CLASS III.—*Fillies.*																
Fillies out of branded mares by Government stallions—																
3 years old	25	20	15	10	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	
2 years old	20	15	10	5	5	5	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	150
CLASS IV.—*Remounts.*																
Stock of any age ***purchased*** at the show for Government, Army and Police Remount purposes. Prizes to be awarded to *sellers* of stock—																
British Service Remounts ... Over 3 years of age ...	25	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	
British Service Remounts ... Under 3 years of age ...	15	10	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	
Native Cavalry and Police Remounts. Over 3 years of age ...	25	10	10	5	5	5	5	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	75	
Native Cavalry and Police Remounts. Under 3 years of age ...	10	5	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	175
CLASS V.—*Yearlings.*																
Yearlings out of branded mares by Government stallions—																
Colts	20	15	10	5	5	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	
Fillies	25	20	15	10	5	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	150
CLASS VI.— *Geldings.*																
Geldings ... (*Vide* Rule VI) ... 4 years old ...	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	
Do. ... (*Vide* Rule VI) ... 3 years old ...	15	10	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	
Do. ... (*Vide* Rule VI) ... 2 years old ...	20	15	10	5	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	
Do. ... (*Vide* Rule VI) ... 1 year old ...	25	20	15	10	5	5	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	200
CLASS VII.—*Mules.*																
Mules of any age	25	15	10	5	5	5	5	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	80	
Pony mares kept for mule-breeding	15	10	5	5	5	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	130
CLASS VIII.—*Donkeys.*																
To the best donkey stallion not under 4 years old for sale at less than Rs. 100	20	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	
To the best donkey mare fit for breeding purposes... ...	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	45
TOTAL ...																1,500

B.

Rules for the Guidance of Judging Committees of District Horse Shows.

I.—Only *bonâ-fide* horse-breeders of the districts named will be allowed to compete for the above prizes. The Judging Committee will decide as to the eligibility of competitors.

II.—A branded mare of 4 years of age, in foal or with foal at foot, the result of having been covered before 4 years of age, will not be eligible to compete.

III.—Branded mares proved to be barren, *i. e.*, mares that have not held to Government stallions for the last two years, will not be eligible to compete.

IV.—No mares or stock will be allowed to compete as "served by Government stallions," or "got by Government stallions," unless a certificate to that effect is produced by the exhibitor. These certificates are obtainable from officers in charge of stallions.

V.—Branded fillies (Class II), if out of branded mares by Government stallions, may also compete in "Class III—Fillies."

VI.—Geldings (Class VI), if out of branded mares by Government stallions, may also compete in "Class V—Yearlings" (Colts) and in "Class IV—Remounts," if *purchased* at the show for Government, Army and Police purposes.

VII.—Intending exhibitors should, on arrival at the show, apply to the Secretary of the Judging Committee for a ticket or tickets, as the case may be, stating the class in which they propose to compete.

VIII.—Each ticket will be worn by the animal as a token of the right to compete.

IX.—When the tickets are given, the Secretary will name the date, hour and place at the show when and where horses should be brought for examination. A shamiána, or large tent, or shed, to afford shade to the Committee, within a temporary rail enclosure, should be erected to allow of the members to carefully examine the stock. The public should not be permitted to enter the enclosure during the Committee's proceedings.

X.—Prizes will be awarded on the day appointed by the President of the Judging Committee.

XI.—A certificate (parwána) will be given to each winner, whether he takes his prizes in money, khillat, or medal, as he may think best.

XII.—One or more of the District Officers of each district represented, and the Assistant Superintendent, Horse-breeding Operations, will act as Judges of the Committee.

XIII.—Discretion is to be used by the Judging Committee in awarding only a portion of prizes to any class, if the stock of that class be not considered worthy of all prizes noted; and the money not awarded may be devoted to the giving of extra prizes in other classes deemed by the Judging Committee as worthy of them, as it is the desire of Government to award the total sum granted, provided any of the classes of stock competing are in any way worthy of it.

XIV.—The system of marks will be adopted as follows :—

For Mares.		*All other stock.*	
Soundness ...	25	Soundness ...	25
Power ...	25	Power ...	25
Quality ...	25	Quality ...	25
Produce at foot ...	25	Action ...	25
Total ...	100	Total ...	100
If no produce, the total ...	75		

Marks for "action" have not been accorded to mares, as some competing may be too heavy in foal to allow of their action being shown. The Judging Committee are requested to be good enough to attach a return to their reports showing the number of the several marks allotted to winners of prizes.

NOTE.—1.—To enable a horse to become eligible to compete in the "Gelding" class, both testicles must have been excised.

2.—The prizes allotted to the "Gelding" class are to be invariably awarded to the best competing, irrespective of their worth in other respects. Prizes in this class to be awarded only to stock that have been castrated when in possession of their present owners, *bonâ-fide* horse-breeders, and provided the Judging Committee are satisfied the animals have been castrated with a view of competing for the prizes.

3.—In the North-Western Provinces, approved mares and fillies were, up to the year 1877, branded V. R.; since that time they have been branded V. I. In the Punjab approved mares and fillies were, up to the year 1885, branded B. M ; since that time they have also been branded V. I. In the Bombay Presidency, Sind and Biluchistan, approved mares and fillies are branded /|\ . The brand will be found either on the off or near shoulder, or on the saddle place.

4.—In case of Remounts not being purchased for one branch of the service of the class for which prizes are offered, the prizes for that class will be added to the prizes offered for Remounts of the other branch of the service. For instance :—If no Remounts, over 3 years of age, are bought for the British service, the prizes will be added to Native Cavalry Remounts over 3 years of age, and *vice versâ*.

5.—It has been found that in districts where private Studs are maintained by comparatively rich men, several prizes in the same class are, in many cases, awarded to the same owner; and the poorer breeders do not receive so many prizes as they otherwise would. It is therefore ruled that each private Stud competing be restricted to only one prize in each class.

METROPOLITAN HORSE FAIR, 1888-89.

RAWALPINDI.

	Prizes. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Amount.	Total.
CLASS I.—*Branded Brood Mares.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Mares in foal by Government stallions (*vide* Rule II)	40	30	20	10	10	...	...	...	110	
(*b*) Mares served by do. (*vide* Rules II and III)	35	15	5	5	...	...	...	...	60	
(*c*) Mares with foal at foot by do. (*vide* Rule II)	55	40	30	20	15	5	5	...	170	
(*d*) Fillies branded, but too young to be served by Government stallions, being under 4 years of age (*vide* foot note I. below)	40	30	20	10	10	...	...	...	110	
(*e*) Mares with best foals (not having received prizes)	10	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	20	
(*f*) Mares for mule breeding	15	10	5	5	5	...	...	...	40	510
CLASS II.—*Fillies.*										
Fillies ... ... 3 years old	45	35	25	15	5	...	...	...	125	
Do. ... ... 2 years old	30	25	15	5	...	...	...	...	75	200
CLASS III.—*Geldings.*										
Geldings ... (*Vide* Rule IV) ... 4 years old	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	
Do. ... (*Vide* Rule IV) ... 3 years old	25	15	5	5	5	5	...	...	60	
Do. ... (*Vide* Rule IV) ... 2 years old	30	20	10	10	5	5	5	5	90	
Do. ... (*Vide* Rule IV) ... 1 year old	20	10	5	5	...	...	...	...	40	200
CLASS IV.—*Remounts.*										
Stock of any age *purchased* at the fair for Government, Army and Police Remount purposes. Prizes to be awarded to *sellers* of stock—										
British Service Remounts: Over 3 years of age ...	30	20	10	...	...	...	...	...	60	
British Service Remounts: Under 3 years of age ...	15	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	
Native Cavalry and Police Remounts: Over 3 years of age ...	25	20	15	10	10	5	5	5	95	
Native Cavalry and Police Remounts: Under 3 years of age ...	10	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	20	200
CLASS V.—*Yearlings.*										
Yearlings ... ... Colts.	20	10	10	5	5	...	...	...	50	
Do. ... ... Fillies.	20	10	10	5	5	...	...	...	50	100
CLASS VI.—*Miscellaneous.*										
Foreign horses. Kabuli, Persian, &c.	15	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	25	
Donkey stallions not under 4 years old for sale at not exceeding Rs. 150 for Punjabi and Rs. 200 for Bokhára breed	20	15	10	...	...	...	...	...	45	
To the best donkey mares fit for breeding purposes ...	10	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	20	90
CLASS VII.—*Mules.*										
2-year old Artillery mules	15	10	5	5	5	...	...	...	40	
3-year old Do. do.	40	20	10	5	5	...	...	...	80	
Over 13-1, any age, fit for draught or riding	40	20	10	5	5	...	...	...	80	200
TOTAL ...										1,500

NOTE.—Branded fillies (Class I *d*) may also compete in "Class II—Fillies."

F.

Rules for the guidance of Judging Committees of Metropolitan Horse Fairs.

I.—Only *boná-fide* horse-breeders and dealers will be allowed to compete for the above prizes. The stewards will decide as to the eligibility of competitors.

II.—Fillies, under 4 years of age, in foal or with foal at foot, will not be eligible to compete.

III.—Mares proved to be barren, *i. e.*, mares that have not held to coverings for the last two years, will not be eligible to compete.

IV.—Geldings may also compete in "Class IV—Remounts," if purchased at the fair for Government, Army and Police purposes, and in "Class V—Yearlings" (Colts).

V.—Government horses will not compete, nor will Government claim the right of purchasing any stock exhibited.

VI.—Intending exhibitors should, on arrival at the fair, apply to the Secretary of the Judging Committee for a ticket or tickets, as the case may be, stating the class in which they propose to compete.

VII.—Each ticket will be worn by the animal as a token of the right to compete, and of the seller's right to the prize, if sale is effected before the awards are made. By careful attention to this rule the owners will be secure against losing the chance of a prize.

VIII.—When the tickets are given, the Secretary will name the date, hour and place at the fair when and where horses should be brought for examination. A shamiána, or large tent, or shed, to afford shade to the Committee within a temporary rail enclosure, should be erected to allow of the members to carefully examine the stock. The public should not be permitted to enter the enclosure during the Committee's proceedings.

IX.—Prizes will be awarded the day before the bathing day, where one is appointed.

X.—A certificate (parwána) will be given to each winner, whether he takes his prizes in money, khillat, or medal, as he may think best.

XI.—Honorary certificates will be awarded to exhibitors who are not *boná-fide* horse-breeders and dealers, and who may show superior animals. On the certificate may be noted the prize and money value that would have been awarded to the animal had the owner been a *boná-fide* horse-breeder or dealer.

XII.—A Committee of experienced Officers, appointed by the Local Government, will act as Judges. The Assistant Superintendent, Horse-Breeding Operations, will attend the Committee as member and Veterinary Adviser. In his unavoidable absence the services of a Veterinary Officer will be provided under the orders of the Government of India.

XIII.—Discretion is to be used by the Judging Committee in awarding only a portion of prizes to any class, if the stock of that class be not considered worthy of all prizes noted; and the money not awarded may be devoted to the giving of extra prizes in other classes deemed, by the Judging Committee, as worthy of them; as it is the desire of Government to award the total sum granted, provided any of the classes of stock competing are in any way worthy of it.

XIV.—The system of marks will be adopted as follows:—

For Mares.		*All other stock.*	
Soundness	25	Soundness	25
Power	25	Power	25
Quality	25	Quality	25
Produce at foot	25	Action	25
Total	100	Total	100
If no produce, the total	75		

Marks for "action" have not been accorded to mares, as some competing may be too heavy in foal to allow of their action being shown. The Judging Committee are requested to be good enough to attach a return to their reports, showing the number of the several marks allotted to winners of prizes.

NOTE.—1.—To enable a horse to become eligible to compete in the "Gelding" class, both testicles must have been excised.

2.—The prizes allotted to the "Gelding" class are to be invariably awarded to the best competing, irrespective of their worth in other respects Prizes in this class to be awarded only to stock that have been castrated when in possession of their present owners, *boná-fide* horse-breeders, and provided the Judging Committee are satisfied the animals have been castrated with a view of competing for the prizes.

3.—In the North-Western Provinces, approved mares and fillies were, up to the year 1887, branded V. R.; since that time they have been branded V. I. In the Punjab, approved mares and fillies were, up to the year 1885, branded B. M.; since that time they have also been branded V. I. In the Bombay Presidency, Sind and Biluchistan, approved mares and fillies are branded /|\. The brand will be found either on the off or near shoulder, or on the saddle place.

4.—In case of Remounts not being purchased for one branch of the service of the class for which prizes are offered, the prizes for that class will be added to the prizes offered for Remounts of the other branch of the service.—For instance:—If no Remounts, over 3 years of age, are bought for the British Service, the prizes will be added to Native Cavalry Remounts over 3 years of age, and *vice versâ*.

5.—It has been found that, in districts where private studs are maintained by comparatively rich men, several prizes in the same class are, in many cases, awarded to the same owner; and the poorer breeders do not receive so many prizes as they otherwise would. It is therefore ruled that each private stud competing be restricted to only one prize in each class.

Notice.

OUDH FOREST DEPARTMENT,

BAHRAMGHAT DEPOT,

On the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

FROM this date the prices of Sál Beams and Scantlings supplied from this Depôt will be as follows :—

Beams—21	feet length	at Rs.	2 10 0	per cubic foot.
22	ditto	,,	2 12 0	ditto.
23	ditto	,,	2 14 0	ditto.
24	ditto	,,	3 0 0	ditto.

Above the lengths given, two annas per foot run will be charged; any inches over the foot will be charged as a foot.

Scantlings—From 12 to 20 feet	at Rs.	2 8 0	per cubic foot.
Under 12 and over 7	,,	2 4 0	ditto.
Under 7 feet	,,	2 0 0	ditto.

The above prices are for ordinary building purposes.

For *planking, sleepers*, &c., special rates will be fixed by agreement.

The Department will still take orders for buildings all over at Rs. 2-4-0 per cubic foot, provided the scantlings are taken in fair proportion.

Second and *third class timber* will be sold, and price fixed by agreement.

Auction sales will be held from time to time to clear off stock.

For further particulars apply to the Officer in charge of the Depôt.

By order of the Conservator of Forests, N.-W. P. and Oudh, Oudh Circle.

KANHYA LAL,

Sub-Asst. Conservator of Forests,

Bahramghat Division.

BAHRAMGHAT: *The* 1*st April* 1886. [119-*t.-f.-o.*]

NOTICE TO HEAD

Register of Men who, on discharge from Regiments, &c., noted, are desirous, an registered fo

[The previous List was published in Part III of th

Pension No.	Rank and Name (also Surname).	Former Corps and Regimental No.	Nationality.	Religion.	Caste.	*Age.* Years.	*Age.* Months.	*Length of service.* Years.	*Length of service.* Months.	Date of discharge.	Cause of discharge, *i.e.*, remarks of the Medical Committee.	Rate of pension on discharge.	If in possession of Order of Merit pay, state the amount.	Personal appearance and particular marks.
...	Sepoy Santa Singh.	14th Sikhs, No. 957.	Sikh.	Sikh.	Ját Sikh, Gill.	34	10	15	8	30th April 1888.	Unfit for any further service in consequence of greatly and chronically enlarged spleen.	Rs. 4.	...	Tall spare figure. Black scar on left malar-bone. Irregular scar, front of left thigh, upper third.

OF DEPARTMENTS.

—

are specially recommended by Commanding Officers, to have their names *employment*—continued.

Gazette of the 26th July 1888, *vide* pages 816 and 817.]

War service.	*Educational Qualifications.*				*Physical Qualifications.*			Character and conduct during service.	What particular situations the man would be willing to accept, the one preferred being stated first ; also place where he would like to be employed.	Commanding Officer's recommendation.	Circle of Pension Paymaster in which the applicant receives his pension.	Permanent address, Village, Thána, Tahsil, or Pargana, and District.	Remarks by Civil authorities.	REMARKS.
	Reading and writing,—efficient or rudimentary.	Arithmetic,—efficient or rudimentary.	Languages, or English,—to what extent.	General intelligence, apart from education.	General health.	If strong, active and energetic.	Whether fit for out-door labour or for in-door employment only.							
(1). Afghán War, 1878-79—Medal.	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	Gurmukhi.	Good.	Good.	Yes.	Yes. Fit for civil employment.	Very good.	(1) Canal Chaukídár. (2) Tahsil Chaprási. (3) Forest Chaukídár.	Of excellent character and trustworthy.	N.-W. Circle.	Kaloke, Moga, Ferozepore.	...	...

In the Small Cause Court at Lahore,

WITH POWERS OF A DISTRICT COURT UNDER CHAPTER XX, ACT XIV OF 1882.

Case No. 27 *of* 1888.

IN RE BEHARI MAL, INSOLVENT.

WHEREAS Behari Mal, son of Harpat, Kambo, of Lahore, petitioned this Court to be adjudicated an insolvent under the provisions of Chapter XX of the Civil Procedure Code, and whereas the said Behari Mal has satisfied this Court that the statements made by him in his application are substantially true, and that he is not guilty of any of the disqualifications mentioned in Section 351 of the Civil Procedure Code, this Court has declared him an insolvent under the provisions of the said section, and notice is published under Section 354 of the Civil Procedure Code.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this 18th day of August 1888.

W. SWIFT,

Registrar.

[455-1.]

Commissariat Notice—No. 2.

SEALED tenders for the supply of the undermentioned articles for the Mooltan Commissariat Station will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Mooltan up to noon on the 17th September 1888, and opened by him then and there in the presence of all parties who may choose to attend.

2. No tenders will be received except on forms obtainable from the Commissariat Office, Mooltan, which, as well as any information required regarding the contract, will be given on application to the Executive Commissariat Officer, Mooltan, up to 10 o'clock A.M. on the 8th September 1888.

3. Seals of tenderers (unable to write) will not be accepted; they should have their marks verified by witnesses.

4. Covers to be superscribed—"Tender for Hospital Wines, &c." as the case may be.

5. The tender may be in part or for the whole requirement, and the Executive Commissariat Officer reserves to himself the right to accept the tender in whole or in part; but in the event of his accepting in part only and the tenderer failing to take up the contract, the whole earnest deposit will be confiscated.

6. Tender for each article and description of article will be separately accepted or rejected, and separate Treasury Receipt, for earnest-money will be required for each. Tenders without earnest-money will not be attended to.

7. Samples of the articles required to be supplied are to be seen at the Station Hospital and Commissariat godown, and every facility will be afforded to tenderers to see them before they tender.

8. Any octroi duty paid on the supplies will be refunded to the contractor.

Nomenclature of Articles.	Amount of earnest-money required.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	
Hospital wines, such as Brandy, Port-wine, English Bottled Beer and Porter.	25	Supply to commence from date of sanction to 31st August 1889.
Bakery, Butchery, Transport godown contingencies, such as Nails, Hides, Charcoal, Straw, Sealing-wax, &c.	50	Supply to commence from date of sanction to 31st August 1889.
Grass, Green, for Horses ...	190	Supply to commence from 1st January to 31st December 1889.

H. JAMES, *Lieut.*,

Offg. Asst. Commissary-General

UMBALLA:
The 15th August 1888.

[739-1]

Notice.

PUNJAB POLICE.

Tenders for the supply of Police Clothing.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of cloth for the Great-coats of the Constables and Sergeants of the Punjab Police, during a period of five years, from 23rd February 1889; such cloth to be of a dark colour, 52 inches wide, and weighing not less than 1lb 14 ounces per yard, to be delivered at the head-quarters of districts as may be required from time to time.

Tenderers may also tender for the supply of Great-coats made up of cloth of the kind above described, sewn with waxed linen thread, and with buttons complete in three sizes.

The tenders will be opened at noon on 28th January 1889.

The Inspector General of Police does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Terms of the contract, samples of the material at present in use, and particulars of the sizes required, can be obtained on application to undersigned.

O. MENZIES, *Colonel,*

Inspector General of Police, Punjab.

PUNJAB POLICE.

Tenders for the supply of Police Clothing.

TENDERS are invited for the supply, during a period of one year, from 18th April 1889, of the following articles for the clothing of the Constables and Sergeants of the Punjab Police, Cis-Indus, *viz*:—

- Blue drill for blouses;
- Yellow drill for pantaloons;
- Safas of *Markin* with red saloo ends, measuring six yards in length, including saloo, and 38 inches in width, including saloo.

Tenders will be opened at Lahore at noon on 28th January 1889.

The Inspector General of Police, Punjab, does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Terms of the contract and samples of the articles to be tendered for can be obtained on application to undersigned.

O. MENZIES, *Colonel,*

Inspector-General of Police, Punjab.

[748-3.

In the Court of Small Causes, Amritsar

WITH POWERS UNDER CHAPTER XX OF ACT XIV OF 1888.

IN THE MATTER OF BOLAKI, SON OF DULLA, OF AMRITSAR, JUDGMENT-DEBTOR, PETITIONER.

Case No. 28 *of* 1888.

WHEREAS Bolaki of Amritsar petitioned this Court to be adjudicated an insolvent under the provisions of Chapter XX of the Civil Procedure Code, and whereas the said Bolaki has satisfied this Court that the statements made by him in his application are substantially true, and that he is not guilty of any of the disqualifications mentioned in Section 351 of the Civil Procedure Code, this Court has declared him an insolvent under the provisions of the said Section 351, and this notice is published as required by Section 351 of the Civil Procedure Code.

Given under my hand and seal of the Court this 23rd day of August 1888.

By order,

J. LEO. PLOMER,

Clerk of the Court.

[459-1]

Notice.

Dilapidated Monuments in Ferozepore Cemetery.

THE undermentioned monuments in the Station Cemetery, Ferozepore, having fallen into disrepair, the attention of surviving relatives or others interested is called to their condition. Should their repair be wished for, notice should be sent without delay to the Chaplain of Ferozepore.

If no such notice be received, the monuments will be made level with the ground in accordance with the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 103 of 1885, Rule XIX, the inscriptions being preserved in the manner therein prescribed.

The monuments referred to are in memory of—

1. Lieutenant Murray, 22nd Bengal Cavalry,—died October 17th, 1854.
2. Sergeant-Major Sullivan, 5th Light Cavalry,—died March 13th, 1854.
3. Hannah Whittaker, wife of Lieutenant and Adjutant Whittaker.
4. Martha Clarke, wife of Sergeant E. Clarke, Department Public Works,—died September 10th, 1851.
5. A. S. Moule, wife of Brigadier Moule,—died April 4th, 1856.
6. Sergeant Moyse, 3rd Company, 6th Battery, Artillery,—died June 9th, 1853.
7. Maria Park, wife of Sergeant-Major Robert Park, 19th Native Infantry,—died February 1848.

ANDREW N. W. SPENS,

Chaplain of Ferozepore.

FEROZEPORE:
The 2nd August 1888.

[708-1]

Notice.

CENTRAL TRAINING COLLEGE, LAHORE.

SESSION, 1888-89.

Senior English Class.—15 Scholarships.

5 Scholarships for B. As., each of Rs. 25.
10 „ „ F. As., „ Rs. 15.

N. B.—If a sufficient number of passed students do not present themselves, those who have failed in the Examination will be taken and will receive scholarships of Rs. 20 and Rs. 12 respectively.

Junior English Class.—15 Scholarships, each of Rs. 10, are open to the students who have passed the University Entrance Examination in English.

Senior Vernacular Class.—30 Scholarships.

For Intermediate or higher Oriental Examination passed,	Rs.	12
„ Entrance	„	8
„ Normal School	„	9

UMRAO SINGH,

Offg. Principal, Central Training College.

[569-5.]

Notice.

TRAINED TEACHERS.

A LIST of teachers who have passed through the Central Training College, Lahore, and hold Departmental Certificates under Articles 127, 129, 130, 133 and 134 of the Punjab Education Code, will shortly be opened in the office of the undersigned from which men will be selected for recommendation to the Managers of Board and Aided Schools in the Lahore Circle when vacancies occur. Candidates who wish their names enrolled on the list should send full particulars as to their qualifications, pay, present and expected, &c., to the undersigned.

No person who does not hold an Anglo-Vernacular or Vernacular Certificate as issued by the Educational Department under the new Code need apply as his name will not be registered.

F. HADEN COPE, M.A.,

Offg. Inspector of Schools, Lahore Circle.

[420-*t-f.-o.*]

Punjab Government Press, Lahore—30-8-88—640.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1888.

PART III.

Notifications by Chief Court, Financial Commissioner, Accountant-General, &c.

CHIEF COURT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

[Third publication.]

The 24th August 1888.

No. 3284.—*Notification.*—The following Rule of Practice made by the Judges of the Chief Court under Section 553, clause (*c*), of the Criminal Procedure Code, and sanctioned by the Local Government, is published for information :—

Every petition other than petitions forwarded by the Superintendent of a Jail, presented to the Chief Court for revision of the order of a Subordinate Court of Appeal under Section 439 of the Criminal Procedure Code, shall be accompanied by a certified copy of the grounds of appeal taken in the Lower Appellate Court when in such petition an objection is taken to the effect that the Lower Appellate Court did not duly dispose of the grounds of appeal.

The 11th September 1888.

No. 3436.—*Notification.*—Rules framed by the Chief Court of the Punjab in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 14 (1), clause (*a*), of the Punjab Courts Act, providing for the filing of translations of certain vernacular documents presented to the Court :—

Documents.

Memorandum of appeal.
Application for revision.
Copies of decrees or orders.
Annexure to such memoranda or application.

Vernacular documents of the descriptions marginally specified filed in the Chief Court in its Civil Appellate or Civil Revisional jurisdiction shall be translated, and subject to Rule 5 the expenses of such translation shall be paid by the appellant or applicant.

2. The translation shall be made and certified by such agency as the Court may from time to time appoint, and the maximum total charge shall not exceed annas 4 per 100 words.

3. On presentation of an appeal or application to which these rules apply, the Deputy Registrar shall cause a notice in writing to be delivered to the person presenting the same, stating the sum required for expenses of translations and the period within which such sum is to be deposited.

4. If such sum is not deposited within the specified period, the appeal or application, shall be laid before a Judge for orders.

5. The Court in regard to any particular class or classes of cases, by a rule of Court and a Judge, in respect of any particular case not provided for by rule of Court, by an order stating the grounds thereof, may dispense with the payment prescribed by rules.

By order, &c.,

R. L. HARRIS,

Registrar.

(*Translated.*)

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

CIRCULAR No. 30 OF 1888.

(No. 5421.)

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,

Dated Lahore, 11th September 1888.

To

ALL COMMISSIONERS AND DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS IN THE PUNJAB.

Revised form for showing the cultivating occupancy of land.

INTIMATES that the accompanying revised form, No. XII, for showing the cultivating occupancy of land has been substituted for the form bearing the same number issued with this Office Circular No. 18 of the 12th April 1888.

2. Copies of the revised form both in English and Vernacular will be supplied shortly, and the copies already supplied should be destroyed.

By order, &c.,

T. GORDON WALKER,

Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

(*Translated.*)

FORM No. XII.

______________ DISTRICT.

Return showing the cultivating occupancy of land for the year ending Rabi 1887-88.

1			2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10
DETAILS.			TAHSIL.		TAHSIL.		TAHSIL.		TAHSIL.		TAHSIL.		TAHSIL.		TAHSIL.		TOTAL OF THE DISTRICT.		REMARKS.
			No. of holdings.	Area.	No. of holdings.	Area.	No. of holdings.	Area.	No. of holdings.	Area.	No. of holdings.	Area.	No. of holdings.	Area.	No. of holdings.	Area.	No. of holdings.	Area.	
Total area cultivated																			
Area cultivated by owners																			
Area cultivated by tenants free of rent																			
AREA CULTIVATED BY TENANTS PAYING RENT.	With right of occupancy.	Paying at revenue rates with or without malikana																	
		Paying other cash rents																	
		Paying in kind with or without an addition in cash																	
	Without right of occupancy.	Paying at revenue rates with or without malikana																	
		Paying other cash rents																	
		Paying in kind with or without an addition in cash																	
		Total held by tenants paying rent* ...																	
DETAILS.			AREA.		AREA.		AREA.		AREA.		AREA.		AREA.		AREA.		AREA.		
			Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	
DETAIL OF RENTS AND AREA ON WHICH PAID.	Rents in kind	1. Zabti rents																	
		2. Half produce or more																	
		3. Two-fifths to half																	
		4. One-third to two-fifths																	
		5. One-fourth produce or less																	
		6. By fixed amount of produce																	
		7. Total area under rents in kind																	
	Cash rents ..	8. Total area paying cash rent																	
		9. Total cash rent																	

1. Omit fractions and write in figures, not in rakms.
2. Zabti rents should be reckoned in this return as kind rent.
3. The total of the arrears entered against items 1 to 9 should agree with the total marked * above.
4. Range the tahsíls from left to right, *i.e.*, columns 2 and 3 must be filled up separately for each tahsíl and repeated from left to right as often as may be necessary for the number of tahsíls in the district.
5. The total of this return should agree with the total of the villages in Return No. XI.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,

*The*__________ 1888.

Deputy Commissioner.

CIRCULAR MEMO. No. 41 OF 1888.

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,

(No. 5420.)

Dated Lahore, 10th September 1888.

To

ALL COMMISSIONERS AND DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS IN THE PUNJAB.

Testing of country hydrometers.

A CASE having come to notice in which a hydrometer used at a Central Distillery was found to be serious out of order, but was not sent to this office for adjustment for man months after the discovery of its want of accuracy, the explanatio given being that attempts had been made to repair the hydrometer locally, the Financial Commissioner, wit advertence to the penultimate paragraph of page 1739 of Rivaz's Acts,—see also Circular VI of 1874,—requests that when a hydrometer found to be out of adjustment is repaired locally, it should be thereafter without delay ver carefully and exhaustively tested by comparison with a Sikes' hydrometer; and if it is still inaccurate it should b sent without delay to this office. Further the Financial Commissioner requests that when a hydrometer is foun to be seriously inaccurate, no attempt should be made to repair it locally, but it should be sent at once to this office Old and useless hydrometers should, however, as before be dealt with as directed by Circular Memo. No. 9242 c 1884.

By order, &c.,

D. C. JOHNSTONE,

Offg. Junior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 5th September 1888.

No. 139.—*Leave.*—Ausaf Ali, Tahsíldár of the Fatahabad Tahsíl, Hissar District, i granted two months' privilege leave of absence with effect from 15th August 1888, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

No. 140.—*Appointment.*—Amír Singh, Náib-Tahsíldár of Hansi, Hissar District, i appointed to officiate as Tahsíldár of the Fatahabad Tahsíl, Hissar District, *vice* Ausaf Ali Tahsíldár, granted two months' privilege leave.

The 6th September 1888.

No. 141.—*Notification.*—This Office Notification No. 119, dated 10th August 188 transferring Mughal Khan, Tahsíldár, from the Hashtnagar to the Sadr Tahsíl of th Peshávar District, is cancelled.

No. 142.—*Appointment.*—In modification of this Office Notification No. 120 of 10t August 1888, Mangal Sen, Náib-Tahsíldár of Hashtnagar, is appointed to officiate as Tahsílda of the Sadr Tahsíl, Peshávar District, with effect from the afternoon of the 5th August 1888 *vice* Sheik Ali Muhammad, Tahsíldár, granted three months' privilege leave.

The 8th September 1888.

No. 143.—*Appointment.*—Malik Takht Rám, candidate for the post of Tahsíldár, i appointed to officiate as Tahsíldár of Jampur, Dera Ghází Khan District, *vice* Janki Parshád Tahsíldár, transferred.

This appointment will have effect from the date on which Malik Takht Rám assume charge of his duties as Officiating Tahsíldár.

The 11th September 1888.

No. 144.—*Leave.*—Rattan Chand, Settlement Tahsíldár of the Shakárgarh Tahsíl Gurdáspur District, is granted one month's privilege leave of absence with effect from the forenoon of 13th August 1888.

No. 145.—*Appointment.*—Pohu Lál, Deputy Superintendent of Settlement, Gurdás pur District, is appointed to officiate as Tahsíldár of the Shakárgarh Tahsíl, Gurdápur District *vice* Rattan Chand, granted one month's privilege leave.

The 11th September 1888.

No. 146.—*Notification.*—This Office Notification No. 105 of 20th July 1888, appoint ing Abdul Majid, Deputy Superintendent of Settlement, Karnál District, to officiate as Settle ment Tahsíldár, and Notification No. 106 of the same date, transferring Alam Shah Settlement, Tahsíldár, from the Gula Pehowa charge of the Kárnal-Umballa Settlement to the Kaithal Tahsíl of the Kárnal District, are hereby cancelled.

By order, &c.,

T. GORDON WALKER,

Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab

ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

LIST OF OFFICERS IN EXECUTIVE CHARGE OF TREASURIES IN THE PUNJAB ON THE LAST DAY OF AUGUST 1888.

No.	Names of Treasuries.	Date of assumption of charge.	Names of Officers.
1	Amritsar ...	May 9, 1888 ...	Sardár Shere Ahmad Khán, Offg. Extra Assistant Commissioner.
2	Bannu ...	December 25, 1887 ...	Maulvi Muhammad Hussain, Extra Assistant Commissioner.
3	Delhi ...	June 26, 1888 ...	Lachman Dás, Poplai, Extra Assistant Commissioner.
4	Dera Ghází Khan ...	June 9, 1888 ...	Amír Chand, Offg. Extra Assistant Commissioner.
5	Dera Ismail Khan ...	February 21, 1888 ...	Lieutenant C. M. Dallas, Assistant Commissioner.
6	Ferozepore ...	March 6, 1888 ...	Naráin Dás, No. 2, Extra Assistant Commissioner.
7	Gujránwála ...	August 24, 1887 ...	Rám Náth, Offg. Extra Assistant Commissioner.
8	Gujrát ...	November 12, 1887 ...	Búta Mal, Offg. Extra Assistant Commissioner.
9	Gurdáspur ...	August 2, 1888 ...	Diwán Narendra Náth, Assistant Commissioner.
10	Gurgaon ...	June 15, 1886 ...	Pandit Chunder Bal, Extra Assistant Commissioner.
11	Hazára ...	March 16, 1888 ...	Lieutenant E. Inglis, Assistant Commissioner.
12	Hissar ...	July 15, 1888 ...	Mr. J. G. M. Rennie, Assistant Commissioner.
13	Hoshiárpur ...	May 1, 1888 ...	Maulvi Inám Ali, Assistant Commissioner.
14	Jhang ...	June 20, 1888 ...	Rái Múlráj, Extra Assistant Commissioner.
15	Jhelum ...	May 23, 1888 ...	Pohlu Mal, Extra Assistant Commissioner.
16	Jullundur ...	April 16, 1881 ...	Mr. C. M. Burton, Extra Assistant Commissioner.
17	Kángra ...	July 13, 1888 ...	Pandit Jánki Parshád, Extra Assistant Commissioner.
18	Karnál ...	August 8, 1888 ...	Illum-ud-dín, Offg. Extra Assistant Commissioner.
19	Kohát ...	August 7, 1888 ...	Makhan Lál, Offg. Extra Assistant Commissioner.
20	Lahore ...	April 6, 1887 ...	Mr. J. A. Robinson, Extra Assistant Commissioner.
21	Ludhiána ...	April 14, 1886 ...	Rái Chuni Lál, Extra Assistant Commissioner.
22	Montgomery ...	June 11, 1888 ...	Sardár Charat Singh, Extra Assistant Commissioner.
23	Mooltan ...	March 9, 1888 ...	Lieutenant C. P. Egerton, Assistant Commissioner.
24	Muzaffargarh ...	June 25, 1888 ...	Aya Rám, Extra Assistant Commissioner.
25	Peshawar ...	March 30, 1888 ...	Mr. F. W. Birch, Extra Assistant Commissioner.
26	Ráwalpindi ...	August 2, 1888 ...	Lieutenant G. C. Beadon, Assistant Commissioner.
27	Rohtak ...	September 20, 1886 ...	Sri Rám, Offg. Extra Assistant Commissioner.
28	Shahpur ...	December 25, 1887 ...	Ijáz Nabi, Offg. Extra Assistant Commissioner.
29	Siálkot ...	April 16, 1888 ...	Lakhpat Rái, Offg. Extra Assistant Commissioner.
30	Simla ...	July 3, 1888 ...	Mr. H. W. Gee, Assistant Commissioner.
31	Umballa ...	June 29, 1888 ...	Sheo Parshád, Offg. Extra Assistant Commissioner.

LAHORE :
The 7th September 1888.

J. A. ROBERTSON,
Assistant Accountant-General, Punjab.

PUNJAB UNIVERSITY.

Date Sheet of the Law Examinations for 1888.

Date.	Preliminary Examination in Law. Papers.	Subject.	Time.	Date.	First Certificate in Law Examination. Papers.	Subject.	Time.	Date.	Licentiate in Law Examination. Papers.	Subject.	Time.
3rd December.	I	(*a*) Outlines of Jurisprudence and (*b*) Outlines of Constitutional Law.	10 A.M. to 1 P.M.	3rd December.	I	Civil Procedure and appurtenant Acts, applicable to the Punjab and drafting deeds and Judicial documents.	10 A.M. to 1 P.M.	3rd December.	I	Civil Law: (*a*) the Law of Property, &c.; (*b*) Law relating to Minors.	10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
4th Do. ...	II	Elements of Contract Law and of the Law relating to Torts.	Ditto ditto.	4th Do. ...	II	Revenue Law and Procedure applicable to the Punjab.	Ditto ditto.	4th Do. ...	II	Civil Law, the Law of Contracts, &c.	Ditto ditto.
5th Do. ...	III	Principles of Criminal Liability.	Ditto ditto.	5th Do. ...	III	Criminal Law and Procedure applicable to the Punjab.	Ditto ditto.	5th Do. ...	III	Civil Law, the Law relating to Intestate and Testamentary succession, &c., &c.	Ditto ditto.
6th Do. ...	IV	The Law of Evidence ...	Ditto ditto.	6th Do. ...	IV	Laws of Evidence, Limitation, Stamps, Court Fees and Registration.	Ditto ditto.	6th Do. ...	IV	Criminal Law ...	Ditto ditto.
				7th Do. ...	V	Hindu and Muhammadan Laws and the Customary Law of the Punjab.	Ditto ditto.	7th Do. ...	V	Constitutional Law ...	Ditto ditto.
				8th Do. ...	Oral.	*A.*—Civil Procedure and the Stamps, Court Fees, Limitation and Registration Acts. *B.*—Criminal Law and the Law of Evidence.	Ditto ditto.	8th Do. ...	Oral.	*A.*—Civil Law and the Law of Evidence. *B.*—Criminal Law ...	Ditto ditto.

SENATE HALL,
LAHORE :
The 10th September 1888.

W. BELL.
Registrar, Punjab University.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 11th September 1888.

No. 2865.—*Transfer.*—Third Class Hospital Assistant No. 329 Lachman Dás, on cholera duty, Jhang District, to the Ráwalpindi District for cholera duty.

He reported his arrival to the Civil Surgeon on the forenoon of the 28th August 1888.

No. 2866.—*Transfer.*—Assistant Surgeon Eláhi Bakhsh, doing general duty at Delhi, to Ráwalpindi for cholera duty.

He reported his arrival to the Civil Surgeon on the forenoon of the 6th September 1888.

No. 2867.—*Notification.*—On return from the privilege leave granted to him by *Punjab Government Gazette,* Medical Department, Notification No. 1960, dated 19th June 1888, 1st Class Hospital Assistant No. 35 Ghulám Hussain resumed charge of the Rahon Dispensary, Jullundur District, on the afternoon of the 29th August 1888, relieving 3rd Class Hospital Assistant No. 306 Sandhe Khán, attached to the Jullundur Civil Hospital.

No. 2868.—*Transfer.*—Assistant Surgeon Maya Dás, doing general duty at the Mayo Hospital Lahore, to Siálkot for general duty.

He reported his arrival to the Civil Surgeon on the afternoon of the 5th September 1888.

No. 2869.—*Notification.*—The services of 3rd Class Hospital Assistant No. 231 Abdul Rahmán having been placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Burma, he relinquished charge of the Ellenabad Dispensary, Hissar District, on the afternoon of the 23rd July 1888.

No. 2870.—*Transfer.*—Second Class Hospital Assistant No. 144 Fazular Rahmán, Hissar Police Hospital, to the Ellenabad Dispensary, Hissar District, which he joined on the forenoon of the 28th August 1888.

First Class Hospital Assistant No. 32, Guláb Rái, Hissar Jail Hospital, assumed charge of the Hissar Police Hospital, in addition to his own duties, on the forenoon of the 24th August 1888.

No. 2871.—*Transfer.*—Assistant Surgeon Atar Chand, Assistant to the Civil Surgeon, Delhi, to Siálkot for charge of the Civil Hospital, which he joined on the afternoon of the 13th August 1888, relieving Assistant Surgeon Fazl-ud-dín.

Assistant Surgeon Fazl-ud-dín resumed charge of the Siálkot Civil Hospital on the afternoon of the 17th August 1888 from Assistant Surgeon Atar Chaud.

Assistant Surgeon Atar Chand from the Siálkot Civil Hospital to the Gujrát Civil Hospital, which he joined on the afternoon of the 18th August 1888, relieving Assistant Surgeon Alla Ditta.

Assistant Surgeon Alla Ditta from the Gujrát Civil Hospital to Delhi as Assistant to the Civil Surgeon. He reported his arrival at Delhi on the afternoon of the 28th August 1888.

No. 2872.—*Notification.*—The English qualification allowance of 2nd Class Hospital Assistant No. 125 Núr Khan, at present in charge of the Gurdáspur Jail Hospital, is stopped with effect from this date and until further orders.

A. M. DALLAS,

Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab.

JAIL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 7th September 1888.

No. 44.—Surgeon G. F. W. Braide, made over charge of the duties of Superintendent of the Kohát Jail to Surgeon A. W. Mackenzie on the forenoon of the 15th August 1888.

No. 45.—Surgeon-Major C. McCartie, made over charge of the duties of Superintendent of the Bannu Jail to Surgeon C. B. M. Green on the afternoon of the 3rd June 1888.

R. GRAY,

Inspector-General of Prisons, Punjab.

Miscellaneous Notices and Advertisements.

PUNJAB GAZETTE.

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE.

PUBLIC OFFICERS who are allowed to use the *Punjab Government Gazette* for the publication of their Official Notifications are requested to take notice that Thursday is the publishing day, and that matter intended to appear in the Gazette should always be forwarded so as to reach the Press not later than noon of the preceding day. Matter received at a later period will be kept over until the following week. To ensure their publication, all lengthy Notifications and Notifications containing tabular work should be sent on the preceding Tuesday.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the Gazette should be forwarded not later than a week after the day on which it is due.

All communications should be addressed to the SUPERINTENDENT, PUNJAB GOVERNMENT PRESS, LAHORE.

APPEAL ON BEHALF OF THE BUILDING FUND OF THE AITCHISON (CHIEFS) COLLEGE, LAHORE.

IN making an appeal to the further liberality of the Chiefs and Gentry of the Punjab on behalf of the Aitchison (Chiefs) College, the Council of the College do not think it necessary to refer to the history and objects of the Foundation otherwise than very briefly.

2. These were fully explained by the first Patron and President of the Council, Sir Charles Aitchison, K. C. S. I., in his address at the laying of the foundation-stone of the College by His Excellency the Viceroy of India on the 3rd November 1886, as follows :—

"As long ago as 1864 Captain Tighe, then Deputy Commissioner of Umballa, impressed with the extreme importance of giving a good education to the young Sardárs of his district who were committed to his charge as Wards of Court, proposed the establishment of a superior school under the superintendence of an English gentleman. This proposal was warmly supported by Colonel Lake, then Financial Commissioner, and by Sir Donald McLeod, the Lieutenant-Governor, and resulted in the establishment of the Wards' School at Umballa. Captain Tighe's original proposal was that the Wards should be placed in a single building, two rooms being allotted to each, and that the institution should be under the control of a Committee of Sikh Chiefs. Now, more than 20 years later, the wisdom of this suggestion has been confirmed by a long course of experience, by the successful establishment of schools upon this basis in other parts of India, and by the unanimous opinion, Native and official, of those who have assisted me in framing the Statutes of the Punjab Chiefs' College. But in 1864 the times were not ripe for a measure of the kind. It was considered impossible for Government to undertake the whole responsibility for the management of the Wards, and accordingly the Wards' School assumed the character of a day school, the boys being lodged with their relatives and attending the school during the day for instruction. Subsequently, from the income of the several Wards' estates, detached buildings were constructed round the residence of the Superintendent, and there the students lived as home boarders, their domestic arrangements being organized, without regard to any particular system of discipline, according to the means and proclivities of the different families. The school was made in fact as much like home as could be, and in many cases the mothers of the boys came with their sons to dwell in the school compound and watch over them. After a few years confidence was established and all the mothers returned to their homes. But the disposition of the buildings and the internal economy of the institution have always been obstacles in the way of enforcing discipline and encouraging manly bearing and a public school spirit among students. Nor was the educational progress of the students under these circumstances all that could be desired. The annual inspection of the officers of the Education Department showed that the standard of attainments was by no means equal to that of the Government Schools and Colleges. The institution was in fact neither so popular nor so useful as to justify its continuance on the established basis.

"In 1874 Sir Henry Davies made an effort to extend the scope of the Umballa Wards' School so that it might be made available for the education of all Government Wards in the six lower Divisions of the Punjab and of the sons of Jágírdárs and Native gentlemen of position. In the course of the discussion which followed upon this suggestion, proposals were made for establishing a school at Mádhopur in the Gurdáspur District. But it was finally decided that efforts should be concentrated on the existing institution at Umballa, the efficiency and scope of which was to be enlarged as funds should become available. For many years, however, the difficulty of funds—a difficulty which unfortunately is too familiar in the annals of Punjab administration—was an obstacle to all progress. The suggestions of the Local Government on the one hand and of the Director of Public Instruction and of the Umballa authorities on the other were alike consigned to the record-room under this potent influence. At last in May 1882 a vigorous effort was made to place the institution on a permanent and satisfactory footing. Influential Native gentlemen were consulted on a proposal to accommodate the students under one roof, to allot definite accommodation and a definite number of attendants to each, to require the pupils to pass the examinations prescribed by the Education Department, and to transfer the institution to Lahore, where unusual advantages can be secured, educational, social and sanitary. I desire to acknowledge gratefully the suggestions made by these gentlemen, upon which to a very large extent the present scheme has been based. The College has for the present been opened in hired houses till the permanent buildings can be erected, and the youths present to-day have become its first students. The Principal or Head of the teaching staff is Mr. Robinson, who has for fifteen years been Head of the Wards' School at Umballa.

"It is to the princely liberality of the Chiefs and Native gentlemen who are present on this occasion that the Punjab is indebted for the completion of a project the need of which has long been felt in the Province. As soon as the lines were settled upon which the institution was to be constructed, an appeal was made to the Chiefs and gentlemen of the Province to promote, both by subscriptions and by the exercise of their personal influence, a scheme in which the interests of the aristocracy of the Punjab were so closely concerned. The response to that appeal has been most cordial and encouraging. The private subscriptions to the Building Fund of the Punjab Chiefs' College have reached up to date the sum of Rs. 1,77,953-12-0, and the Local Government has contributed a like amount, while the Imperial Government has assisted with a contribution of Rs. 15,000 which I desire on this occasion gratefully to acknowledge. In connection with the ceremonial of to-day I have only one regret—that the youthful Mahárája of Patiála, the largest subscriber, should have been prevented by illness from witnessing the commencement under such favourable auspices of the institution to which he has contributed the princely sum of half a lakh of rupees.

"After the fullest consideration and discussion, in which many of the Ruling Chiefs of the Punjab and Native gentlemen of position have materially assisted, the constitution of the Punjab Chiefs' College has been definitely settled, and Statutes have been framed in accordance with the conclusions generally approved by the Committee of Chiefs and gentlemen who have been taken into counsel. Those delicate and difficult questions which invariably arise when attempt is made to combine with the habits of Eastern life the advantages of Western culture have been worked out with an amount of care and detail which I wish specially to acknowledge on the present occasion. If the interest which has been shown by the Punjab Chiefs and Nobles in this undertaking is maintained without diminution in the future, I feel that I may confidently predict for the College a large amount of success, and that it will become a strength to the Government and a centre of good influence on the administration of the Province."

3. Sir Charles Aitchison added the following weighty observations regarding the work for which the College has been created :—

"In the Punjab, with its large number of Ruling Chiefs and extensive Native aristocracy, the education of the Native nobility is in every way as important as in any part of India. Within the last decade the Rulers of seven of the principal Native States in the Punjab have been minors. There is no Province of India where the relations between the people and the aristocracy are so close or where the "downward filtration" theory of education has a better chance of success. But here, as elsewhere in India, the Native aristocracy has hitherto participated but little in the benefits of our system of education. Here, as elsewhere, the inducements have been insufficient, the hindrances great, and the opportunities defective. From the middle and lower ranks of Native society is rising up year by year an ever-increasing number of candidates for honors in our academical institutions and for positions of responsibility under the Government; while those who are the hereditary leaders of the people are being elbowed out of the positions which they are naturally expected by their fellow-countrymen to occupy, but for which under the altered circumstances of the times they have in most cases as yet failed to qualify themselves. As stone is placed upon stone in the visible structure of this edifice, and tier upon tier rises from the level plain, let it be our earnest hope that there may rise a still fairer edifice in which the aristocracy of the Punjab shall be the polished corner stones, bright examples to their fellow-countrymen of true manliness, of the highest culture and the gentlest manners that the times can boast."

4. His Excellency the Viceroy, the Right Honorable the Earl of Dufferin, was also pleased to make the following remarks with reference to the College and its work in the Punjab :—

"I have already had an opportunity last year at the opening of the Mayo College of stating the grounds upon which institutions of this description command my warmest and my sincerest sympathy, and I am quite certain that in no part of India will a college for the young nobility of the land be surer to meet with greater success or to command a more extensive sympathy than in this Province. For nowhere else in India are there to be found historical houses of a more illustrious antiquity, or a nobility that from age to age has been inspired by nobler aspirations or by traditions of a purer honour or of a more courageous or lofty bearing; and what is better still, in no part of India, I believe, have they been more closely or more harmoniously united with the populations amongst which they are established. But, as I have already said on the occasion to which I have referred, in these practical days of ours, when education is so largely diffused and when competition is so keen, nobility of birth, high descent, wealth and other adventitious circumstances cannot meet with their due recognition, or exercise the influence to which, under other circumstances, they might be entitled, unless they are re-enforced by intellectual acquirements and by proper mental cultivation. It is only under these circumstances that an aristocracy is either entitled to or is able to lead the community and to take its place upon a level of moral and material advantage. But when the ancient families of a country, to the natural advantages which they have inherited, add those mental acquirements to which I have referred, then, indeed, do they become the real guides and rulers of the people, and acquire a power for good and an authority and influence which even in these democratic days every one must acknowledge is beneficial to the community at large. The people must have leaders along the path of moral and material advancement, and where can they be better found, or from whence can they be more conveniently drawn, than from amongst those great and illustrious families whose deeds in former generations have made the history of their Province famous, and whose descendants I trust are bound, both by the material as well as by the moral pledges which they have given, to show a bright example of devotion to the public service."

5. The subscriptions received from the Chiefs and Gentry of the Punjab up to 3rd November 1886 amounted to Rs. 1,78,000. Since then a further sum of nearly Rs. 17,000 has been received, raising the total amount to 1,95,000 rupees. With the Punjab Government grant of Rs. 1,92,120, the Supreme Government grant of Rs. 15,000, and interest amounting up to date to about Rs. 19,000, the total sum available for the buildings of the College is about Rs. 4,21,000. A list of the donors is appended to the present appeal. Scholarships to the number of 28, with an endowment of Rs. 7,500 each, have also been founded since then,—one by Sir Charles Aitchison, one by the Punjab Government from the surplus income in hand on closing the late Wards' School at Umballa, and the rest by the Local Bodies of the Province.

At various meetings of the Council held in 1886 and 1887 it was decided to put in hand the following College buildings and to incur the following expenditure of Rs. 3,74,200 in connection with them :—

	Rs.
Central building, exclusive of the Library wing... ...	1,58,000
Two boarding-houses	1,22,000
Six ranges of cook-houses	16,000
Four ranges of servants' houses	15,000
Two sets of stables	6,200
Two ranges of College servants' houses	3,000
Four latrines	1,300
Governor's house and servants' quarters, &c.	26,000
Water-supply	9,500
Laying out of grounds, &c.	11,000
Dispensary	6,200
Total	3,74,200

Miscellaneous expenditure, including the rewards paid for the designs of the College, has amounted to Rs. 5,000, and charges of Rs. 10,000 have been incurred in connection with the payment of octroi on the materials imported for the College buildings and royalty for the use of Bull's Patent Brick-kiln. The total expenditure sanctioned and incurred is therefore Rs. 3,89,000, leaving a balance at the credit of the Committee of Rs. 32,000.

6. The two boarding-houses sanctioned in the above estimate will accommodate only 32 students, or, with some possible modifications, perhaps three or four students more. Each student in these buildings will have one large room 18′ × 16′ and two smaller rooms (each 8′ × 8′) attached to it. He will also have further accommodation for his servants as required by the Statutes. Such accommodation is no doubt desirable for the relations of Ruling Chiefs and the sons of wealthy families of high rank who are well able to pay the full College fees. But in the case of the scholarship-holders, who will be accustomed to less luxurious surroundings in their own homes, it does not seem necessary to provide the same amount or class of accommodation, and the same considerations apply also to students other than scholarship-holders for whom less than the full fees are paid. The number of scholarships founded, *viz.*, 28, has led to a satisfactory, but somewhat unexpected, increase in the students of the College, who now number 46, of whom 16 are scholarship-holders. It is expected that the students will number 60 after the summer vacation. The Council of the College has accordingly decided after two meetings that for these classes a third boarding-house shall be constructed similar to the others in general outward appearance, but so arranged internally as to provide quarters for a much larger number of students. A design has been prepared by the Department Public Works, to whom the construction of the College buildings is entrusted, by which 44 students will be accommodated in a single building of the same dimensions as the two boarding-houses already under construction, and this design has been approved by the Council. The accommodation of so many students is effected by dividing each half of the building into three long rooms, instead of dividing it into separate quarters as in the two boarding-houses at present sanctioned. The first of these long rooms will contain 10 students, the next 8, and the third, which is situated at the front end of the wing of the building, 4. These rooms will be divided by wooden partitions 7½ feet high into 10, 8 and 4 cubicles. The entrance to each cubicle will be by a door from the verandah running round the front of the building, as in the case of the separate quarters in the other boarding-houses, and a bath-room will be attached to each cubicle and will be entered from it. The cubicle itself will be 9 feet 4 inches by 16 feet in size, and the bath-room 6 feet by 8 feet. The height of the rooms will be the same as in the other two boarding-houses. Above the cubicle partition walls will run a gallery on iron brackets, which will communicate

with the quarters of the Musáhib of the building, who will thus be able at all times to exercise effective control over the conduct of the students in their cubicles. Four blocks of kitchens and servants' rooms, and one block of servants' quarters, will also be required for the new boarding-house. The cost of this building is estimated to be Rs. 65,000, and the cost of the servants' houses and cook-rooms attached to it will be Rs. 19,000, or Rs. 84,000 in all. In addition to this expenditure the Council have decided that it is most desirable to construct a house for the Principal of the College at a cost of Rs. 16,500 as soon as possible, in order that he may be always on the spot for purposes of discipline and control. The total additional expenditure which the Council considers necessary for the present to place the College on a proper footing with regard to the objects of its foundation is therefore Rs. 1,00,000. Of this sum only Rs. 32,000 are at present available for building purposes, leaving Rs. 68,000 to be made up. Of this sum the Punjab Government has agreed to contribute one-third or Rs. 22,666 provided the remaining two-thirds, *viz.*, Rs. 45,334, are raised by private subscription.

7. It was accordingly decided at a meeting of the Council held at Government House, Lahore, on 11th May last, and at which the members whose names are noted in the margin were present, that an appeal should be made by the Council to the Chiefs and Gentry of the Punjab for further assistance towards the completion of the Aitchison College, and by permission of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, who has himself agreed to subscribe the sum of Rs. 1,000, this appeal is circulated accordingly. It was originally proposed that only one-half of the new boarding-house should be built, but the encouraging replies given by the representatives of the Punjab Chiefs at the meeting of 11th May induced the Council to decide to undertake the whole building at once in the belief that the additional support now sought would be forthcoming. The Council are anxious to see the third boarding-house completed now, not only because of the rapidly increasing number of students, but also because it will cost considerably more to build the second half of it some years hence after the manufactory and workshops at present established for the building of the College have been removed. The Council feels that in view of the generosity shown by the Chiefs and Gentry of the Punjab on the occasion of the first appeal made in 1885, and of the liberality since displayed by Local Bodies in founding scholarships, that it will not appeal in vain for the further sum of Rs. 45,500 now needed, and that the *aid* required will be forthcoming to complete the work originated by Sir Charles Aitchison and so heartily supported by the Chiefs and Gentry of the Punjab. Subscriptions may be forwarded to the Secretary to the Punjab Government or to the Governor of the Aitchison (Chiefs) College, or may be paid to the credit of the Building Fund of the College with the Bank of Bengal, Lahore. Any sum which may be received in excess of Rs. 45,500 will be credited to the General Building Fund, and will be devoted hereafter to the completion of the library wing of the main building of the College, which will cost Rs. 60,000 and which has been allowed to stand over for the present. A list of the subscriptions received will be published weekly in the *Punjab Government Gazette.*

The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, *President.*
Mr. G. R. Elsmie, *Chairman of the Committee.*
Colonel Gordon Young.
Major-General Perkins, C.B., R.E.
Mr. C. Rivaz.
Colonel Wallace, R.E.
Surgeon-General Dallas, C.I.E.
Mr. C. Tupper.
Mr. W. O. Clark.
Colonel Holroyd.
Sardár Arjan Singh.
Faquír Syad Zahúr-ud-dín.
The Representatives of—
The Mahárája of Kashmir.
The Mahárája of Patiála.
The Nawáb of Baháwalpur.
The Rája of Jínd.
The Rája of Nábha.
The Rája of Kapurthala.

By order of the President and Council,
S. BLACK, MAJOR-GENERAL,
Secretary to the Council.

The 19*th July* 1888.

List of Subscriptions received up to 1st June 1888.

No.	Names.	Amou
		R
1	The Hon'ble Sir C. U. Aitchison, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., LL.D.	1
2	His Highness the Mahárája of Kashmir	10,
3	His Highness the Mahárája of Patiála	50,
4	His Highness the Nawáb of Baháwalpur, G.C.S.I., C.I.E.	25,
5	His Highness the Rája of Jínd, G.C.S.I., C.I.E.	10,
6	His Highness the Rája of Nábha, G.C.S.I.	12,
7	His Highness the Rája of Kapurthala	20,
8	His Highness the Rája of Mandi	1,
9	His Highness the Rája of Náhan, K.C.S.I.	5
10	His Highness the Nawáb of Máler Kotla	10
11	His Highness the Rája of Farídkot	5
12	His Highness the Rája of Chamba	5
13	His Highness the Rája of Suket	
14	The Sardár of Kalsia	4
15	The Nawáb of Pataudi	5
16	Rája Moti Singh of Poonch	2
17	Mián Ghulám Rasúl of Peshávar	10
18	Sardár Balwant Singh of Bér, for a Dispensary	6
19	Sardár Autár Singh of Manauli	2
20	Malik Umar Hayát Khán of Kálra, Shahpur	1
21	Khán Muhammad Ináyat Ali Khán, Máler Kotla	1
22	Nawáb Nawázish Ali Khán, C.I.E., Lahore	1
23	Sri Kishan Dás, Gurwála, Delhi	1
24	Rái Bahádur Seth Rám Rattan, Meean Meer	
25	Sardár Atar Singh, C.I.E., of Bhadaur	
26	Sardár Bikrama Singh, Bahádur, C.S.I., Jullundur	
27	Nawáb Ghulám Kásim Khán, Tánk	
28	Sardár Jíwan Singh, Umballa	
29	Sodhi Hukm Singh, Lahore	
30	Suján Singh, Ráwalpindi	
31	Kanwar Suchet Singh, Ahlúwália, Jullundur	
32	Lála Lorhinda Mal, Peshâwar	
33	Nawáb Abdul Majíd Khán, Lahore	
34	Nawáb Muhammad Sarfaráz Khán, Dera Ismail Khan	
35	Sardár Badan Singh, Ludhiána	
36	Bedi Khem Singh, C.I.E., Ráwalpindi	
37	Muhammad Afzal Khán, Dera Ismail Khan	
38	Nawáb Abdulla Khán, Alizai, Dera Ismail Khan	
39	Nawáb Ata Muhammad Khán, Dera Ismail Khan	
40	Nawáb Rabnawáz Khán, Alizai, Dera Ismail Khan	
41	Sardár Uttam Singh, Ludhiána	
42	Díwán Rám Náth, District Judge, Hoshiárpur	
43	Nawáb Imám Bakhsh Khán, C.I.E., Mazári, Dera Ghází Khan	
44	Sardár Muhammad Khán, Leghári, Dera Ghází Khan	
45	Nawáb Azmat Ali Khán, Karnál	
46	Sardár Kartár Singh, Jhelum District	
47	Rái Bahádur Kanhaiya Lál, M.I.C.E., Lahore	
48	Nawáb Ibráhím Ali Khán	
49	Sardár Naráin Singh, Ludhiána	
50	Fakír Zahúr-ud-dín, Lahore	
51	Shahzáda Sultán Ján, C.I.E., Kohát	
52	Sardár Richpál Singh, of Siranwála, Siálkot	
53	Shamsher Ali Khán	
54	Sardár Rám Singh	
55	Sardár Jaggat Singh, C.I.E.	
56	Fazl Ahmad Khan	
57	Sardár Baghel Singh, Rái Bahádur, Siálkot	
58	Subadár-Major Jaggat Singh, Siálkot	
59	Sardár Diál Singh, Siálkot	
60	Sardár Mehtáb Singh, Ludhiána	
61	Sardár Jalab Khán, Gurchani, Dera Ghází Khan	
62	Sardár Gunda Singh, Ludhiána	
63	Muhammad Kálu Khán, Bahádur, Dera Ismail Khan	
64	Abdul Karím Khán, Sadozai, Dera Ismail Khan	
65	Sardár Midhan Singh, Ludhiána	
66	Sardár Shám Singh, Ludhiána	
67	Sardárni Nehál Kour, Ludhiána	
68	Sardár Sundar Singh, Ludhiána	
69	Sardár Ujal Singh, Karnál	
70	Malik Aulia Khán, Pindigheb, Ráwalpindi	
71	Sardár Nihál Singh, Ludhiána	
72	Sardár Jowáhar Singh, Ludhiána	
73	Sardár Lál Singh, Ludhiána	
74	Sardárni Rattan Kour, Ludhiána	
75	Sardár Sangat Singh, Ludhiána	
76	Sardár Harnám Singh, Ludhiána	
77	Sardár Hari Singh, Ludhiána	
78	Sardár Albail Singh, Ludhiána	
79	Sardár Harnám Singh, Ludhiána	
80	Raised by Deputy Commissioner, Jhelum	
	Total	1,9

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

LAHORE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

Hours of Business.

THE General Post Office is open for the transaction of business at the following hours:—

For references and applications ,, registration and insurance ,, posting parcels ,, posting value-payable articles ,, granting certificates of posting ,, sale of postage stamps, envelopes and post-cards	From 7 to 8 A.M., and from noon to 5 P.M.
For issue and payment of money orders ,, depositing and withdrawing money from Post Office Savings Bank ,, British Postal Orders ,, sale of Stock Notes	From noon to 4 P.M.

No business will be transacted on Sunday or on the following Post Office holidays:—

New Year's Day, Good Friday, the Queen's Birthday and Christmas Day.

Inland Post.

The following hours of delivery and closing of mails at the General Post Office are notified for the information of the Public:—

Delivery.

1st delivery at ...	10-30 A. M.	Only one delivery at 10-30 A. M. on Sundays and Post Office Holidays.
2nd delivery, Rajputana, Bombay, Madras and Overland mails at ...	12 noon.	
3rd delivery, Peshawar, Mooltan, Sindh, &c., &c., at	6-30 P M.	

Despatch.

1. All stations between Lahore, Mooltan, Sindh, Derajat, Ferozepore and Kasur ...	8-20 A. M.	The last Letter Box will be cleared at 3 P. M. on Sundays and Post Office Holidays.
2. All stations between Lahore and Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan	8-40 ,,	
3. All stations between Lahore and Delhi ...	8-40 ,,	
4. Meean Meer (1st despatch) ...	8-40 ,,	
5. Amritsar, Dharmsala, Dalhousie, &c.	1-15 P. M.	
6. Meean Meer, Kasur, Ferozepore, Raewind, Sirsa, Hissar, &c., and Rajputana, Bombay, Madras and Europe* ...	2-30 ,,	
7. All stations between Lahore and Calcutta, including North-Western Provinces, Oudh, Burmah, Assam and the Central Provinces, Batala, Pathankot, Palampur, Dalhousie, Dharmsala, &c. ...	4-35 ,,	
8. All stations between Lahore and Peshâwar (2nd despatch) ...	4-35 ,,	
9. All stations between Lahore, Mooltan, Jhang, Dera Ghazi Khan and Muzaffargarh ...	5-40 ,,	
10. Chung and Sharakpur ...	6 ,,	
11. Lahore station	9-45 A. M. & 6 P. M.	
12. Gujranwala, Wazirabad, Gujrat and Sialkot ...	6 ,,	

N.B.—The days and hours for the posting of Overland parcels (Thursdays in the rainy, and Saturdays in the fair, months) will remain unaltered.

*Every Tuesday except during the monsoons, when the English mailday is altered to Saturday.

Certificates of Posting

Are granted for unregistered articles. Fee half an anna, payable by means of a postage stamp.

Postal Acknowledgments

For the delivery of a registered letter, packet or parcel, can be obtained on payment of 1 anna in stamps in the case of registered letters and packets; and in cash in the case of parcels.

Late Letters

Will be received at the window until 15 minutes before the despatch of the mails, and must be fully prepaid by stamps, so as to include ordinary postage and late-letter fee of half an anna.

Foreign Post.

The latest safe day and hour for the posting of overland letters, post-cards, newspapers, printed and commercial papers, and sample and mixed packets, is every Tuesday up to 2-30 P.M.

For foreign parcels every Saturday up to 8 A.M.

Delivery of Letter and Parcel Mail.

The hours of delivery are dependent on the hours of arrival of the several trains. If they arrive punctually at the advertised hours, the first delivery will take place at 10-30 A.M., the second at 12 noon, and the third at 6-30 P. M. On Sundays and holidays only one delivery is made of prepaid letters at 10-30 A.M.

Parcels are delivered at 10-30 A.M. only.

Insured articles exceeding Rs. 1,000 in value will be delivered only at the Post Office window.

Postage.

Whatever postage is marked on a letter, post-card, newspaper, packet or parcel must be paid at once on delivery, after which any complaint of overcharge will be duly attended to.

Complaints.

In all complaints of overcharge or unnecessary delay in delivering letters, the covers bearing the Post Office stamps must be presented for inspection; and when any complaint is preferred against any postman, the number on his badge must be specified.

Registration

Makes the transmission of a letter more secure, but the Post Office is not responsible for loss unless the letter be also insured. Currency Notes or part of a Currency Note, Stamps, Cheques, and the like, must be registered. Registration fee 2 annas in stamps.

Insurance.

Registered letters and parcels can be insured without limit of value. Coin, jewels, &c., must be insured. Rates of insurance are 2 annas up to Rs. 50 of value, 4 annas up to Rs. 100, and 4 annas for every additional Rs. 100. Insurance charge payable in stamps in the case of letters and in cash in the case of parcels.

Value Payable

Parcels, registered letters and book packets can be sent value payable, the value being realized from the addressee and paid to the sender by the Post Office. Limit of value is Rs. 1,000. Value payable can also be insured.

Inland Parcels

May be sent prepaid or unpaid at sender's option. Rates of postage are 4 annas for 20 tolas, 8 annas for 40 tolas, and 4 annas for every additional 40 tolas; postage payable in cash.

Savings Bank.

Floating Deposits are received from 4 annas up to Rs. 500, and interest allowed. Printed rules obtainable at the Post Office.

Inland and Foreign Money Orders

Remitter of a money order has nothing to do with its transmission to payee; this work is done entirely by the Post Office. When the money order is delivered, the remitter will receive an acknowledgment of its delivery. Maximum limit for a money order is Rs. 150, and the same remitter cannot obtain in one day money orders for more than Rs. 600 in the aggregate drawn on the same office or payable to the same person. Forms of money order application supplied gratis.

British Postal Orders.

British Postal Orders for fixed sums from 1*s.* to £1 available for sale to the public.

Full particulars obtainable at the Post Office.

Postal Books for sale.

Indian Postal Guide, price ... 4 annas.

Do. Postal Abstract, price ... 1 anna.

Calendar of Mail Steamer departures from Bombay, price 4 annas.

Postage stamps, post-cards, embossed envelopes of all descriptions, at the value denoted upon each.

LAHORE:
The 11th September 1888. } SAZAVAR, *Post Master.*

Notice.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

THIS preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine, and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates—per four-ounce tin, *Rs.* 4 *annas* 8; per eight-ounce tin, *Rs.* 8 *annas* 8; per pound tin, *Rs.* 16 *annas* 8. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only*, at the undernoted rates—per four-ounce tin, *Rs.* 5 *annas* 8; per eight-ounce tin, *Rs.* 10 *annas* 8; per pound tin, *Rs.* 20. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage eight annas per 4 and 8 *oz.* tins and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

سرکاری سنکونا دافع بخار

يهه دوا بجائے کونين کے نهايت عمده هے سرکاري عهده دار سرکاری اور خيراتی کامون کے لئے اور اور اشخاص جو يك لخت ۲۰ پونڈ خريدنا چاهين بوٹينيکل گارڈن کلکته کے صاحب سپرنٹنڈنٹ سے نقد قيمت پر بشرح مندرجه ذيل خريد سکتے هين

في بکس ٹن بوزن چار أنس—۴ روپيه ۸ انه
ايضا ايضا آٹهه أنس—۸ روپيه ۸ انه
ايضا ايضا ايك پونڈ—۱۶ روپيه ۸ انه

عام خريدارونکو يهه دوا صاحب سپرنٹنڈنٹ بوٹينيکل گارڈن سے نقد قيمت پر حسب شرح ذيل مل سکتي هے

في بکس ٹن بوزن ۴ أنس—۵ روپيه ۸ آنه
ايضا ايضا ۸ أنس—۱۰ روپيه ۸ آنه
ايضا ايضا ايك پونڈ—۲۰ روپيه

يهه دوا کلکته کے بڑے بڑے انگريز اور هندوستاني دوا فروشون کے هان سے بهي مل سکتي هے شرح هائے مذکوره بالا کے علاوه ۴ اور ۸ أنس والے بکس کے لئے ۸ انه اور ايك پونڈ والے بکس کے لئے ۱۲ آنه محصول ڈاك ادا کرنا پڑيگا

CALCUTTA:
The 6th March 1888. } [124-26.]

Notice.

THE following official publications can be obtained on payment from Messrs. E. Gillon & Co., Lahore:—

List of Books.

No	Name of Work.	Price per copy. Rs.	A.	P.
1	Civil Justice Report, 1884 ...	0	10	0
	Ditto ditto, 1885 ...	0	8	0
	Ditto ditto, 1886 ...	0	9	0
2	Criminal Justice Report, 1884 ...	0	10	0
	Ditto ditto, 1885 ...	0	11	0
	Ditto ditto, 1886 ...	0	12	0
3	Police Report, 1884 ...	0	11	0
	Ditto, 1885 ...	2	3	0
	Ditto, 1886 ...	2	8	0
4	Municipal Report, 1883-84 ...	0	6	0
5	Stamp Report, 1884-85 ...	0	4	0
	Ditto, 1885-86 ...	0	3	0
	Ditto, 1886-87 ...	0	2	0
6	Forest Report, 1884-85 ...	1	4	0
	Ditto, 1885-86 ...	1	12	0
	Ditto, 1886-87 ...	1	0	0
7	Excise Report, 1884-85 ...	1	3	0
	Ditto, 1885-86 ...	0	14	0
	Ditto, 1886-87 ...	1	4	0
8	Revenue Report, 1884-85 ...	2	9	0
	Ditto, 1885-86 ...	1	12	0
	Ditto, 1886-87 ...	2	4	0
9	Jail Report, 1884 ...	1	2	0
	Ditto, 1885 ...	1	0	0
	Ditto, 1886 ...	1	8	0
10	Registration Report, 1884-85 ...	0	6	0
	Ditto ditto, 1885-86 ...	0	5	0
	Ditto ditto, 1886-87 ...	0	7	0
11	Arboriculture Report, 1884-85 ...	0	6	0
	Ditto ditto, 1885-86 ...	0	8	0
	Triennial Report on arboriculture, 1884-85 to 1886-87.	1	8	0
12	Education Report, 1884-85 ...	1	6	0
13	Report on Lunatic Asylums in the Punjab for 1885.	0	6	0
	Ditto ditto, 1886 ...	0	9	0
	Ditto ditto, 1887 ...	0	10	0
14	External Land Trade Report, Punjab, 1885-86, with map.	0	12	0
	Ditto ditto, 1886-87 ...	0	10	0
15	Internal Trade Report, Punjab, 1886-87	2	0	0
16	License Tax Report, 1885-86 ...	0	12	0
17	Income Tax Report, 1886-87 ...	0	10	0
18	Monograph on Woollen Manufactures in the Punjab.	0	2	0
19	Monograph on Silk Industry	0	2	0
	Ditto on Brass and Copper ...	1	0	0
20	Punjab Administration Report, 1882-83	4	8	0
	Ditto ditto, 1883-84	4	8	0
	Ditto ditto, 1884-85	4	0	0
	Ditto ditto, 1885-86	2	12	0
21	Dispensary Report, Punjab, 1886 ...	2	0	0
	Ditto ditto, 1887 ...	1	10	0

No.	Name of Work.	Price per copy. Rs.	A.	P.
22	Chemical Examiner's Report, Punjab, 1886.	0	6	0
	Ditto ditto, 1887 ...	0	6	0
23	Sanitary Report, Punjab, 1886 ..	2	0	0
24	Standing Orders, Punjab Frontier Force, Part II ...	1	0	0
25	Report on the Land Revenue Settlement of the Jhelum District, 1874-80, with Atlas.	2	0	0
	Ditto Dera Ismail Khan District with Atlas.	5	3	0
	Ditto Bannu District ...	3	3	0
	Ditto Síba Jágír ...	0	8	0
	Ditto Simla District ...	1	10	0
	Ditto Jhang District with map.	4	0	0
	Ditto Dera Ghází Khan District with map.	3	8	0
	Ditto Delhi District without map.	4	1	0
	Ditto Muzaffargarh District with map.	2	4	0
	Ditto Kohát District ...	2	4	0
	Ditto Peshâwar District (Hastings).	5	8	0
	Ditto Hazára ...	5	10	0
26	Punjab Customary Law in 6 Volumes	15	2	0
27	Bilúchi-Náma, by Rái Bahádur Hittu Rám.	1	8	0
28	Hand-book of the Bilúchi language, by Mr. C. E. Gladstone, B. C. S.	5	1	10
29	Kalid-i-Afgháni ...	10	0	0
30	Punjab Chiefs (Urdu) ...	6	8	0
31	Trumpp's Pashtu Grammar ...	10	0	0
32	Æsop's Fables in Pashtu (Raverty) ...	6	0	0
33	Manual and Vocabulary of Bilúchi Dialect.	2	0	0
34	A brief account of the history and antiquities of Lahore, Part I.	0	6	0
35	General Report on Yusafzai in six chapters.	5	0	0
36	Griffin's Punjab Rájas ...	12	0	0
37	Powell's Punjab Products, Vol. I ...	21	0	0
38	O'Brien's Glossary of the Mooltani Language.	13	14	0
39	Punjab Census Report in 3 Vols. ...	24	0	0

List of Books—concluded.

No.	Name of Work.	Price per copy. Rs.	A.	P.
40	Barkley's Directions to Revenue Officers.	10	0	0
41	Jail Manual ...	3	12	8
42	Hutchinson's Police Catechism, 2nd Edition, revised by Mr. Goldney.	1	0	0
43	Selections from Records of Punjab Government, New Series—			
	No. 1.—Notes on the Bannu District, by Major H. B. Urmston.	0	8	0
	No. 3.—Memorandum on the Bilúch Tribes in the Dera Ghází Khan District, by Captain C. Minchin.	0	8	0
	No. 4.—Administration of the Bahá-walpur, Chamba and Pataudi States.	0	8	0
	No. 5.—Tea cultivation in the Kángra District.	0	8	0
	No. 6.—Sanitary Survey of villages watered by the Western Jumna Canal.	0	8	0
	No. 7.—Trial of Muhammad Bahádur Shah, Titular King of Delhi, and of Mogal Beg and Háji, all of Delhi, for rebellion against the British Government and murder of Europeans during 1857.	2	0	0
	No. 9.—Notes on the Dera Ghází Khan District, North-Western Frontier and its Border Tribes, by R. B. J. Bruce.	0	14	0
	No. 10.—Himalayan Districts of Lahoul and Spiti, by Captain A. F. P. Harcourt.	1	0	0
	No. 12.—Report on current rates of interest on loan transactions in the Punjab.	0	8	0
	No. 13.—Papers regarding alienation of estates of Insolvent Proprietors to the money-lending class.	1	0	0
	No. 15.—The "Chos" (Sandy bedded torrents of Hoshiárpur), by B. H. Baden-Powell.	0	8	0
	No. 16.—Note on the Revenue and Resources of the Punjab.	1	0	0
	No. 17.—Note on the system of fluctuating assessments in the Punjab.	1	0	0
	No. 18.—A Report on the Trans-Border Trade of the Bannu District.	0	8	0
	No. 19.—Report on the Kohát Pass Afrídis.	0	8	0
	No. 20.—Treatment of cattle disease in the Punjab.	0	8	0
	No. 21.—Note on Coal and Iron in the Punjab.	3	0	0
	No. 22.—Report on the Punjab Exhibition of 1881-82.	0	8	0
44	Gazetteer, Delhi District ...	4	0	0
	Gurgaon " ...	3	8	0
	Karnál " ...	4	0	0
	Hissar " ...	1	8	0
	Rohtak " ...	3	8	0
	Umballa " ...	2	8	0
	Jullundur " ...	2	8	0
	Hoshiárpur " ...	3	8	0
	Kángra " Vol. I ...	4	0	0
	Ditto " II ...	3	8	0
	Amritsar District ...	2	8	0
	Gurdáspur " ...	2	8	0
	Siálkot " ...	2	8	0
	Lahore " ...	4	0	0
	Gujránwála " ...	2	8	0
	Ferozepore " ...	2	8	0
	Ráwalpindi " ...	3	8	0
	Jhelum " ...	3	8	0
	Gujrát " ...	2	8	0
	Shahpur " ...	2	8	0
	Mooltan " ...	4	0	0
	Jhang " ...	3	8	0
	Montgomery District ...	4	0	0
	Muzaffargarh " ...	3	8	0
	Dera Ismail Khan District ...	4	0	0
	Dera Ghází Khan " ...	3	8	0
	Bannu " ...	4	0	0
	Pesháwar " ...	4	0	0
	Hazára " ...	4	0	0

Notice.

HORSE FAIRS AND SHOWS, 1888-89.

Intimation is given that the following Horse Fairs and Shows will take place during the Year 1888-89 *in the order mentioned and on the dates noted; and the following amounts in prizes will be awarded.*

Provinces.	Fairs and Shows.	Dates.	Prizes.
			Rs.
Rájputana ...	Tezaji Mule Fair ...	14th to 16th September 1888 ...	100
Punjab ...	Gulu Shah Show ...	16th to 24th „ „ ...	250
Do. ..	Amritsar Show ...	28th Octr. to 7th Novr. „ ...	600
Rájputána ...	Pokhur Fair ...	14th to 18th November „ ...	200
N. W. Provinces ...	Etawah Horse & Cattle Show ...	27th to 30th „ „ ...	*250
Punjab ...	Jellalabad Show ...	16th to 19th January 1889 ...	1,000
N. W. Provinces ...	Aligarh Show ...	2nd to 9th February „ ...	800
Do. ...	Bulandshahr Show ...	14th to 19th „ „ ...	1,250
Do. ...	Muzafarnagar Show ...	26th to 28th „ „ ...	300
Punjab ...	Jhang Show ...	1st and 2nd March „ ...	750
N. W. Provinces ...	Saharunpore Show ...	4th to 9th „ „ ...	800
Punjab ...	Mooltan Show ...	5th and 6th „ „ ...	1,800
Do. ...	Muzaffargarh Show ...	8th and 9th „ „ ...	700
Do. ...	Dera Ghâzi Khán Show ...	12th and 13th „ „ ...	1,800
Do. ...	Karnál Show ...	18th to 20th „ „ ...	350
Do. ...	Shahpur Show ...	19th and 20th „ „ ...	1,500
N. W. Provinces ...	Meerut (Náuchandi) Show ...	24th to 31st „ „ ...	1,500
Do. ...	Bindraban Show ...	25th to 29th „ „ ...	250
Punjab ...	Gujràt Show ...	26th and 27th „ „ ...	1,400
Do. ...	Lahore Show ...	29th and 30th „ „ ...	1,000
Do. ...	Ráwalpindi Fair ...	2nd to 4th April „ ...	1,500
N. W. Provinces ...	Hurdwar Fair ...	5th to 10th „ „ ...	600

* Rs. 1,500 raised by local subscriptions will also be awarded in prizes.

Intimation has been received that the undermentioned Horse Fairs and Shows will also take place on the dates specified.

Provinces.	Fairs and Shows.	Dates.	Prizes.
			Rs.
Bombay (Deccan) ...	Poona Show ...	4th October 1888 ...	...
Rájputána ...	Jeypore Fair ...	16th October to 2nd November 1888 ...	1,000
Punjab ...	Rámpur Fair ...	10th to 12th November 1888 ...	*Nil.*
N. W. Provinces ...	Batesar Fair ...	12th to 20th November 1888 ...	*Nil.*
Central India ...	Narsinghpur Fair ...	——— „ „ ...	300
Bengal (Tirhoot) ...	Sonepore Fair ...	16th to 22nd „ „ ...	*Nil.*
Bombay (Deccan) ...	Ahmednagar Show ...		...
Bombay (Kathiawar) ...	Rájkot Show ...	3rd December 1888 ...	...
Hyderabad (Deccan) ...	Maligaum Fair ...	19th December 1888 to 3rd Jany. 1889.	1,775
Upper Sind ...	Jacobabad Show ...	9th January 1889 & following days ...	...
Do. ...	Shikárpur Show ...	14th to 16th January 1889 ...	5.000
N. W. Provinces ...	Makanpur Fair ..	27th January to 10th February 1889 ...	*Nil.*
Bombay (Cutch) ...	Bhuj Show ...		...
Biluchistán ...	Sibi Show ...	11th February 1889 & following days ...	...
Bombay (Guzrát) ...	Ahmedabad Show ...	23rd March 1889 ..	...
Rájputána ...	Balutra Fair ...	27th March to 10th April 1889 ...	*Nil.*
Punjab ...	Amritsar (Bysakhi) ...	7th to 17th April 1889 ...	2,550

MEERUT:
The 4th August 1888.

J. H. B. HALLEN,
General Superintendent,
Horse Breeding Department.

NOTICE TO HEADS

Register of Men who, on discharge from Regiments, &c., noted, are desirous, and registered for

[The previous List was published in Part III of the

Pension No.	Rank and Name (also Surname).	Former Corps and Regimental No.	Nationality.	Religion.	Caste.	*Age.* Years.	*Age.* Months.	*Length of service.* Years.	*Length of service.* Months.	Date of discharge.	Cause of discharge, *i.e.*, remarks of the Medical Committee.	Rate of pension on discharge.	If in possession of Order of Merit pay, state the amount.	Personal appearance and particular marks.
...	Sepoy Santa Singh.	14th Sikhs, No. 917.	Sikh.	Sikh.	Jat Sikh, Gill.	34	10	15	8	30th April 1888.	Unfit for any further service in consequence of greatly and chronically enlarged spleen.	Rs. 4.	...	Tall spare figure. Black scar on left malar-bone. Irregular scar, front of left thigh, upper third.

OF DEPARTMENTS.

—

are specially recommended by Commanding Officers, to have their names employment—continued.

Gazette of the 26th July 1888, *vide* pages 816 and 817.]

War service.	*Educational Qualifications.*				*Physical Qualifications.*			Character and conduct during service.	What particular situations the man would be willing to accept, the one preferred being stated first ; also place where he would like to be employed.	Commanding Officer's recommendation.	Circle of Pension Paymaster in which the applicant receives his pension.	Permanent address, Village, Thána, Tahsíl, or Pargana, and District.	Remarks by Civil authorities.	REMARKS.
	Reading and writing,—efficient or rudimentary.	Arithmetic,—efficient or rudimentary.	Languages, or English,—to what extent.	General intelligence, apart from education.	General health.	If strong, active and energetic.	Whether fit for out-door labour or for in-door employment only.							
(1). Afghán War, 1878-79—Medal.	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	Gurmukhi.	Good.	Good.	Yes.	Yes. Fit for civil employment.	Very good.	(1) Canal Chaukídár. (2) Tahsíl Chaprási. (3) Forest Chaukídár.	Of excellent character and trustworthy.	N.-W. Circle.	Kaloke, Moga, Ferozepore.	...	...

Notice.

NORMAL SCHOOL, LAHORE.

SESSION 1888-89.

NOTICE is hereby given that I have at my disposal several stipends of Rs. 6 per mensem tenable at the Lahore Normal School for Middle passed students who are desirous to undergo a course of ten months' training at a Normal School and who will be prepared on completing their course to take service in schools.

No one is eligible for admission to a Normal School unless he has passed the Middle School Examination taking up *Persian* as one of his subjects.

Selected candidates will be required to join punctually by the 1st October when the Session begins.

Apply to :—

F. HADEN COPE, M. A.,

Offg. Inspector of Schools, Lahore Circle.

[479-3.]

Commissariat Notice—No. 3.

SEALED tenders for the supply of the undermentioned articles for the Mooltan Commissariat Station received by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Mooltan up to noon on the 1st October 1888, and opened by him then and there in the presence of all parties who may choose to attend.

2. No tenders will be received except on forms obtainable from the Commissariat Office, Mooltan, which, as well as any information required regarding the contract, will be given on application to the Executive Commissariat Officer, Mooltan, up to 10 o'clock A.M. on the 22nd September 1888.

3. Seals of tenderers (unable to write) will not be accepted ; they should have their marks verified by witnesses.

4. Covers to be superscribed—"Tender for ærated waters &c." as the case may be.

5. The tender may be in part or for the whole requirement, and the Executive Commissariat Officer reserves to himself the right to accept the tender in whole or in part ; but in the event of his accepting in part only and the tenderer failing to take up the contract, the whole earnest deposit will be confiscated.

6. Tender for each article and description of article will be separately accepted or rejected, and separate Treasury Receipt, for earnest-money will be required for each. Tenders without earnest-money will not be attended to.

7. Any octroi duty paid on the supplies will be refunded to the contractor.

Nomenclature of Articles.	Amount of earnest-money required.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	
Tinning cooking utensils and steel Basins.	25	From 1st January to 31st December 1889.
Aerated waters ...	50	Ditto.

W. J. P. KAYE, *Lieut.*,

Offg. Executive Commissariat Officer.

MOOLTAN :
The 6th September 1888.

[500 *a*-2.]

Notice.

PUNJAB POLICE.

Tenders for the supply of Police Clothing.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of cloth for the Great-coats of the Constables and Sergeants of the Punjab Police, during a period of five years, from 23rd February 1889 ; such cloth to be of a dark colour, 52 inches wide, and weighing not less than 1lb 14 ounces per yard, to be delivered at the head-quarters of districts as may be required from time to time.

Tenderers may also tender for the supply of Great-coats made up of cloth of the kind above described, sewn with waxed linen thread, and with buttons complete in three sizes.

The tenders will be opened at noon on 28th January 1889.

The Inspector General of Police does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Terms of the contract, samples of the material at present in use, and particulars of the sizes required, can be obtained on application to undersigned.

O. MENZIES, *Colonel,*

Inspector General of Police, Punjab.

PUNJAB POLICE.

Tenders for the supply of Police Clothing.

TENDERS are invited for the supply, during a period of one year, from 18th April 1889, of the following articles for the clothing of the Constables and Sergeants of the Punjab Police, Cis-Indus, *viz* :—

Blue drill for blouses ;

Yellow drill for pantaloons ;

Safas of *Markin* with red saloo ends, measuring six yards in length, including saloo, and 38 inches in width, including saloo.

Tenders will be opened at Lahore at noon on 28th January 1889.

The Inspector General of Police, Punjab, does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Terms of the contract and samples of the articles to be tendered for can be obtained on application to undersigned.

O. MENZIES, *Colonel,*

Inspector-General of Police, Punjab.

[748-

For Sale.

EDUCATION in India in 1886. Review with special reference to the report of the Education Commission. By Sir Alfred Croft, K.C.I.E., M.A., Director of Public Instruction, Bengal. Fcap., boards. Rs. 2 (9a).

PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA.

NO. 8 HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

[480-12.]

For Sale.

In two Vols., Foolscap Folio.

CORRESPONDENCE relating to the Famine in Bengal and Behar, from October 1873 to May 1st, 1874.—*Price, Rs. 2-8-0 per Vol.; packing and postage, Re. 1-4-0 extra per Vol.*

CONTENTS :—Vol. I. The principal official correspondence relating to the Famine. Vol. II. Special Narrative and Minutes by the Hon'ble Sir R. Temple, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

OFFICE OF SUPDT. OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING,

No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

[437-*t.-f.-o.*]

The Indian Law Reports.

PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY.

THE "Indian Law Reports," published under the authority of the Governor-General in Council, appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month, at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and Allahabad, and comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court are reported in the series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court are reported in the Calcutta Series.

The Calcutta Series is distributed by the Bengal Secretariat; the copies for subscribers registered by Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co. are distributed by that firm; and the Madras, Bombay and Allahabad Series are distributed direct from Madras, Bombay and Allahabad, respectively.

In supersession of previous advertisements, on and from the 1st January 1885 the terms of subscription and sale will be as follows :—

Terms of subscription, payable annually in advance.

For the Complete Series, *including postage*, Rs. 22-8-0.

	Without postage.	With postage.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
For the Calcutta Series ...	10 0 0	12 8 0
" each of the Madras, Bombay and Allahabad Series ...	6 0 0	7 0 0
" a part of the Calcutta Series purchased separately (*inclusive of postage in India*) ...		2 0 0
" a part of each of the Madras, Bombay and Allahabad Series purchased separately (*inclusive of postage in India*) ...		1 0 0

Persons desiring to subscribe for or purchase the Reports should apply to—

Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta.

" Thacker & Co., Bombay.

" Higginbotham & Co., Madras.

The Government Central Book Depôt, Bombay.

" Curator of Government Books, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

" Superintendent of Government Printing, Bengal.

Back parts of the Indian Law Reports may now be had at the above quoted rates.

[18-*t-f-o.*]

Notice.

OUDH FOREST DEPARTMENT,

BAHRAMGHAT DEPOT,

On the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

FROM this date the prices of Sál Beams and Scantlings supplied from this Depôt will be as follows :—

Beams—21 feet length	at Rs.	2 10 0	per cubic foot.
22 ditto	"	2 12 0	ditto.
23 ditto	"	2 14 0	ditto.
24 ditto	"	3 0 0	ditto.

Above the lengths given, two annas per foot run will be charged; any inches over the foot will be charged as a foot.

Scantlings—From 12 to 20 feet	at Rs.	2 8 0	per cubic foot.
Under 12 and over 7	"	2 4 0	ditto.
Under 7 feet	"	2 0 0	ditto.

The above prices are for ordinary building purposes.

For *planking, sleepers*, &c., special rates will be fixed by agreement.

The Department will still take orders for buildings all over at Rs. 2-4-0 per cubic foot, provided the scantlings are taken in fair proportion.

Second and *third class timber* will be sold, and price fixed by agreement.

Auction sales will be held from time to time to clear off stock.

For further particulars apply to the Officer in charge of the Depôt.

By order of the Conservator of Forests, N.-W. P. and Oudh, Oudh Circle.

KANHYA LAL,

Sub-Asst. Conservator of Forests,

Bahramghat Division.

BAHRAMGHAT :
The 1st April 1886.

[119-*t.-f.-o.*]

Notice.

INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be received for publication on the wrappers of the Indian Law Reports, Calcutta Series, by the Calcutta Central Press Company, "Limited," 5-1, Council House Street, at the following rates, payable in advance :—

	One page.	*Half page.*	*Quarter page.*
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For one issue ...	16	10	6
For three issues ...	40	25	14
For six issues ...	70	40	25
For twelve issues ...	110	70	45

At these rates the advertisers will have the option of changing their advertisements in each issue.

[20-*t.-f.-o.*]

Notice.

THE following classification of books in the Punjab Public Library is published for information:—

R.—RELIGION.

Christian* ...	Ra	Parsi ...	Re
Buddhist ...	Rb	Islam ...	Rf
Sikh ...	Rc	Mormon ...	Rg
Hindu ...	Rd	General ...	Rz

* Historical ...	0—99	Polemical ...	500—599
Devotional ...	100—199	Ethical ...	600—699
Biblical ...	200—299	Biographical ...	700—799
Hortatory ...	300—399	Miscellaneous ...	800—899
Doctrinal ...	400—499		

Ra—CHRISTIAN RELIGION.

Historical.

Riddle, J. E. Scripture History, 10th edition. London 1861 ... Ra, 1
Neander, Dr. A. General History of the Christian Religion and Church, 9 volumes (Volume IX in two parts), *trans.* by Torrey, J., and *edit.* by Morrison, A. J. W. London 1851-58 ... Ra, 2
Dorner, Dr. J. A. History of Protestant Theology, 2 volumes, *trans.* by Robson, G. and Taylor, Sophia. Edinburgh 1871 ... Ra, 3
Jacolliot, M. L. The Bible in India. London 1870 ... Ra, 4
Noake, J. The Monastery and Cathedral of Worchester. London 1866 ... Ra, 5
Tulloch, J. Movement of Religious Thought in Britain during the 19th Century. London 1885 ... Ra, 6
Borrow, G. The Bible in Spain. London 1846 ... (Ra, 7) Gj, 326
Blunt, J. J. History of the Christian Church during the First Three Centuries, 2nd edition. London 1857 ... (Ra, 8) Hb, 402
Kaye, J. W. Christianity in India. London 1859 ... (Ra, 9) 1Ha, 400
Bunsen, C. C. J. Baron. God in History, or the Progress of Man's Faith in the Moral Order of the World, *trans.* by Winkworth, S., 2 vols. London 1868 ... Ra, 10

Devotional.

The Christian Year, Rivingtons, 1873 ... Ra, 100 (1)
Ditto (smaller edition) ... Ra, 100 (2)
The Communicant's Manual. London 1869 ... Ra, 101
Kempis, T. A. Of the Imitation of Christ. Oxford ... Ra, 102 (1)
Ditto. Ditto ditto Illustrated. London ... Ra, 102 (2)
Goulburn, E. M. An Introduction to the Devotional Study of the Holy Scriptures, 8th edition, Rivingtons, 1866 ... Ra, 103
Hymns and Prayers, 2 Vols. Oxford and London ... Ra, 104
Bowring, Sir J. Sacred Poetry. London 1873 ... Ra, 105
Harris, G. *ed.* The Christian Pioneer, Vol. I. Glasgow 1835 ... Ra, 106
Webbe, S. Psalmody. London 1853 ... Ra, 107
Wilson, C. T. Sermons for all Sundays in the year. London 1859 ... Ra, 108
Hymns selected from Faber. London 1875 ... Ra, 109
Baxter, R. The Saint's Everlasting Rest. Nottingham 1813 ... Ra, 110
Jelf, G. E. Secret Trials of Christian Life. London 1874 ... Ra, 111
Lear, H. L. S. For Days and Years. Rivingtons 1878 ... Ra, 112
Monk, W. H. *ed.* Hymns, Ancient and Modern with Accompanying Tunes. London (larger editon) ... Ra, 114 (1)
Ditto ditto ditto (smaller edition) ... Ra, 114 (2)
Martineau, J. *ed.* Hymns for the Christian Church and Home, 13th edition. London 1858 ... Ra, 115
Ashley, J. M. The Victory of the Spirit. London 1865 ... Ra, 116
Church Services. London ... Ra, 117
The Hidden Life of the Soul. Rivingtons 1876 ... Ra, 118
Ruskin, J. The Lord's Prayer and the Church, edited by Malleson, F. A. London ...(Ra, 119) Lp, 86 (13)

Biblical.

New Testament in French. London ... Ra, 200
The Holy Bible, Illustrated, Oxford ... Ra, 201
The Holy Bible, with Comprehensive Aids to its Study, and Bible Dictionary and Cities of the Bible, illustrated. Philadelphia ... Ra, 202
The Annotated Paragraph Bible. London 1866 ... Ra, 203
New Testament, Revised Edition. Oxford 1881 ... Ra, 204
New Testament in Hindustani and English. London 1860 ... Ra, 205
Wall, C. W. Proofs of the Interpolation of the Vowel-Letters in the Text of the Hebrew Bible, and Grounds thence derived for a Revision of its Authorized English Version. London 1857 ... Ra, 206

Hortatory.

Pratt, P. P. A Voice of Warning, 9th edition. Salt Lake City 1874 ... Ra, 300
Earnest Appeals in a series of letters on subjects relating to the Present and Eternal Happiness of Soul, 3 Vols. London 1853 ... Ra, 301
Martineau, J. Endeavours after the Christian Life. London 1867 ... Ra, 302

Doctrinal.

Arnot, W. Lessons from Life. London 1878 ... Ra, 400
Thom, J. H. The Revelation of God and Man in the Son of God and the Son of Man. London 1859 ... Ra, 401

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Maurice, F. D. Theological Essays, 3rd edition. London 1871 ... Ra, 403
Supernatural Religion, 2 Vols, 2nd edition. London 1874 ... Ra, 404 (1)
Ditto 3 Vols., 3rd edition. London 1874-77 ... Ra, 404 (2)
Bagshawe, J. B. The Threshold of the Catholic Church. London 1876 ... Ra, 405
Rowan, F. Meditations on Life and its Religious Duties. London 1863 ... Ra, 406
Ryle, J. C. Knots Untied, 4th edition. London 1877 ... Ra, 407
Sadler, M. F. Church Doctrine, Bible Truth. London 1876 ... Ra, 408
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Farrar, Rev. F. W. Eternal Hope. London 1878 ... Ra, 416
Coe, C. C. Outlines of a Christian Faith. London 1862 ... Ra, 417
Bunyan, J. The Holy War. London ... Ra, 418
Gregg, J. Sermons preached in Trinity Church, Dublin. Dublin 1879 ... Ra, 419
Smith, J. The Book of Doctrine and Covenants. Liverpool 1854 ... Ra, 420
Paley, W. Sermons on several subjects. London 1808 ... Ra, 421
Cole, J. Sermons preached at the Lawrence Military Asylum, Sanáwar, 1878 ... Ra, 422

Polemical.

Wrangham, F. The Pleiad. Abridgments from Seven Distinguished Writers on the Evidences of Christianity. Edinburgh 1828 ... Ra, 500
Carpenter, L. Unitarianism, the Doctrine of the Gospel. Bristol 1823 ... Ra, 501
Alexander, A. Evidences of the Authenticity, Inspiration and Canonical Authority of the Holy Scriptures. Philadelphia 1836 ... Ra, 502
Crookes, W. Researches in the Phenomena of Spiritualism. London 1874 ... Ra, 503
Butler, J. The Analogy of Religion. London 1868 ... Ra, 504
Paley, W. Evidences of Christianity. Halifax 1852 ... Ra, 505
Colenso, J. W. The Pentateuch and Book of Joshua, Part V. London 1865 ... Ra, 506
Comte, A. The Catechism of Positive Religion, *trans.* by A. Congreve. London 1858 Ra, 507
Chase, C. F. The Trial of Jesus Christ. London 1876 ... Ra, 508
Pusey, E. B. The Truth and Office of the English Church. London 1865 ... Ra, 509

Ethical.

Maclear, G. F. The Christian Statesman and our Indian Empire. Cambridge 1859 ... Ra, 600
Channing, W. E. The Perfect Life. London 1874 ... Ra, 601
Simon, M. J. Natural Religion, *trans.* by Cole, J. W. London 1857 ... Ra, 602
Natural Religion, by the Author of "Ecce Homo," 2nd edition. London 1882 ... (Ra, 603) Lp, 405

Biographical.

Memoirs of the Life of Elizabeth Fry, 2 Vols. London 1848 ... Ra, 700
Calamy, E. An Abridgment of Mr. Baxter's History of his Life and Times, 4 Vols. London 1713-27 ... Ra, 701
Butler, A. Lives of the Fathers, Martyrs and other Principal Saints, 12 Vols. (Vol. VI missing.) London 1842-43 ... Ra, 702
Strauss, D. F. A New Life of Jesus, 2 Vols., 2 copies. London 1865 ... Ra, 703
Hase, Dr. C. Life of Jesus, *trans.* from the German by Clarke, J. F. Boston 1860 ... Ra, 704
Farrar, F. W. Ditto 2 Vols., 15th edition. London ... Ra, 705
Pearson, H. Memoirs of the Life and Correspondence of the Reverend C. F. Swartz, to which is prefixed a Sketch of the History of Christianity in India, 2 Vols., 3rd edition. London 1839 ... Ra, 706
Copleston, W. J. Memoir of Edward Copleston, Bishop of Llandaff. London 1851 ... Ra, 707
Southey, R. Life of Wesley and Rise and Progress of Methodism, edited by Southey, C. C., 2 Vols. London 1858 ... Ra, 708
Venn, H. The Missionary Life and Labours of Francis Xavier. London 1862 ... (Ra, 709) IHa, 120
Marshman, J. C. The Life and Times of Carey, Marshman, and Ward, 2 Vols. London 1859 ... (Ra, 710) IHf, 141
Smith, G. The Life of Alexander Duff, 2 Vols. London 1879 ... (Ra, 711) IHj, 103
Cotton, Mrs. *edit.* Memoir of George Edward Lynch Cotton. London 1872 ... (Ra, 712) IHj, 125
Smith, G. The Life of John Wilson. London 1878 ... Ra, 713

Miscellaneous.

Müller, F. Max. Introduction to the Science of Religion. London 1873 ... Ra, 800
Cheever, G. Religious and Moral Anecdotes. London 1872 ... Ra, 801
Conference on Missions held in 1860 at Liverpool. London 1860 ... Ra, 802

Rb—BUDDHIST RELIGION.

Davids, T. W. R. Buddhism, 2 copies. London ... Rb, 1
Legge, J., *trans.* The Sacred Books of China, 4 Vols. Oxford 1879-82-85 ... (Rb, 2) R z, 103, 116, 127, 128
Müller, F. Max. The Dhammapada and the Sutta-Nipata. Oxford 1881 ... (Rb, 3) R z, 110
Davids, T. W. R., *trans.* Buddhist Suttas. Oxford 1881 ... (Rb, 4) R z, 111
Davids, T. W. R., and Oldenberg, H., *trans.* Vinaya Texts, 3 Vols. Oxford 1881-82-85 ... (Rb, 5) R z, 113, 117, 120
Beal, S., *trans.* The Fo-sho-hing-tsan-king. Oxford 1883 ... (Rb, 6) R z, 119
Kern, H., *trans.* The Saddharma Pundrika. Oxford 1884 ... (Rb, 7) R z, 121
Hardy, R. S. Eastern Monachism. London 1850 ... Rb, 8
Beal, S. Buddhist Records of the Western World, *trans.* from the Chinese of Hiuen Tsiang (A. D. 629), 2 Vols. London 1884 ... (Rb, 9) Ou, 49

Lillie, A. Buddha and Early Buddhism. London 1881 ... (Rb, 10) IHd, 401
Buddha and his Doctrines. London 1869 ... Rb, 11
Beal, S., *trans.* Travels of Fah-Hian and Sung-Yun, Buddhist Pilgrims, from China to India (400 A. D and 518 A. D.) London 1869 ... (Rb, 12) Oa, 90
Burnouf, E. Introduction a l'Histoire du Buddhisme Indien, Vol. I. Paris 1844 ... (Rb, 13) IHd, 421
Schlagintweit, E. Buddhism in Tibet. London and Leipsig 1863 ... (Rb, 14) Os, 400
Arnold, E., *trans.* The Light of Asia, or Life and Teaching of Gautama. London 1879 (Rb, 15) Lq, 71
Bigandet, P. The Life or Legend of Gaudama, the Buddha of the Burmese. Rangoon 1866 ... (Rb, 16) IHd, 400

Rc.—SIKH RELIGION.

Trumpp, Dr. E. *trans.* The Adi Granth, 2 copies. London 1877 ... Rc, 1
Attar Singh, Sardar, *trans.* Sakhee Book, or Description of Guru Gobind Singh's Religion and Doctrines, 2 copies. Benares 1873 ... Rc, 2

Rd.—HINDU RELIGION.

Protap Chandra Roy, *trans.* The Mahabharata of Krishna-Dwaipayana Vyasa. Calcutta 1883-88 ... Rd, 1
Griffith, R. T. H., *trans.* The Ramayan of Balmiki. Vols. I. 2 copies ; II, 2 copies ; ... Rd, 3
III, 2 copies ; IV and V. London 1870. ... Rd, 4
The Upanishads ... Rd, 5
Williams, M. Hinduism. London 1878 ... Rd, 6
Muir, J., *trans.* Original Sanskrit Texts on the Origin and History of the People of India, their Religion and Institutions. 5 Vols. 2nd edition. London 1868-71 ... Rd, 7
Ballantyne, J. R., *trans.* The Sankhya Aphorisms of Kapila. Part I. Calcutta 1862 ... (Rd, 8) Rz 101, 115
Müller, F. Max. *trans.* The Upanishads, 2 Vols. Oxford 1879-84 ... (Rd, 9) Rz 102, 114
Bühler, G., *trans.* The Sacred Laws of the Aryas, 2 Vols. Oxford 1879-82 ... (Rd, 10) Rz 107
Jolly, J., *trans.* The Institutes of Vishna. Oxford 1880 ... (Rd, 11) Rz 108
Telang, K. T., *trans.* The Bhagavadgita, &c. Oxford 1882 ... (Rd, 12) Rz 112, 12
Eggeling, J., *trans.* The Satapatha Brahmana, 2 Vols. Oxford 1882-5 ... (Rd, 13) Rz 125
Bühler, G., *trans.* The Laws of Manu Oxford 1886 ... (Rd, 14) Rz 12
Oldenberg, H., *trans.* The Grihya Sutras. Oxford 1886 ... (Rd, 15) Rz 12
Jacobi, H., *trans.* Gaina Sutras. Oxford 1884 ... Rd. 16
Wilkins, W. J. Hindu Mythology, Vedic and Puranic. Calcutta 1882 ... Rd, 17
Ballantyne, J. R. Christianity compared with Hindu Philosophy. London 1859 ... Rd, 18 (
Williams, M. Indian Wisdom. London 1875 ... Rd, 18 (
Ditto ditto 2nd edition. London 1875 ... Rd, 1
Muir, J. The Oriental Studies, 2 copies. Calcutta 1878 ... Rd, 2
Stevenson, Revd. J. The Kalpa Sutra and Nava Tatva. London 1848 ... Rd, 2
Müller, F. Max. *trans.* Rig-Veda Sanhita, Vol. I., 2 copies London 1869 ... Rd, 2
Wilson, H. H. Essays on Religion of the Hindus, 2 Vols. London 1862 ... Rd, 2
Wilson, H. H. Essays, Analytical, Critical and Philological, on subjects connected with Sanskrit Literature, 3 Vols. London 1864-5 ... Rd, 2
Wilson, H. H., *trans.* The Vishnu Purana, 5 Vols. London 1864-70 ... Rd, 2
Ditto. Select Specimens of the Theatre of the Hindus, 2 Vols. London 1871 ... Rd, 2
Haughton, G. C., *edit* The Institutes of Manu, 2 Vols. London 1825.—1. Sanskrit Text. 2 English Translation by Jones, Sir W. ... Rd, 2
Haug, M., *trans. and edit.* The Aitareya Brahmanam of the Rig-Veda, 2 vols. 2 copies. Bombay 1863.—1. Sanskrit Text. 2. English translation ... Rd,
Cowell, E. B., and Gough, A. E. The Sarva-Darsana-Samgraha, by Madhava Acharya, London 1882 ... Rd,
Ziegenbalg, B. A Manual of the Mythology and Religion of the People of Southern India, including a Description of Popular Hinduism, *trans.* by Metzger, G. J. Madras 1869 ... Rd,
Wilson, H. H., *trans.* Rig-Veda Sanhita, Vol. II. London 1854 ... Rd,
Sree Ram, *trans.* Vichar Sagar or Metaphysics of the Upanishads. Calcutta 1885 ... Rd,
Gough, A. E., *trans.* The Vaiseshika Aphorisms of Kanada. Benares 1873 ... Rd,
Griffith, R. T. H., *trans.* The Birth of the War God, a Poem by Kalidasa. London 1853 ... Rd,
Cox, G. W. The Mythology of the Aryan Nations, 2 Vols. London 1870 ... Rd,
Arnold, E., *trans.* The Song Celestial or Bhagavadgita. London 1885 ... (Rd, 35) Lq,
Richardson, F. The Iliad of the East, a Selection of Legends drawn from Valmiki's Sanskrit Poem the Ramayana. London 1870 ... Rd.

Re—PARSI RELIGION.

Haug, M. Essays on the Sacred Language, Writings and Religion of the Parsees. Bombay 1862 ... Re,
Darmesteter, J., and Mills, L. H., *trans.* The Zend-Avesta, 3 Vols. Oxford 1880-83-87 ... (Re, 2) Rz, 1 123, 131.
West, E. W., *trans.* Pahlavi Texts, 3 Vols. Oxford 1880-82-85 ... (Re, 3) Rz, 1 118, 124.
Haug, M., and West, E. W., *edit.* The Book of Arda Viraf. London 1872 ... Re,
Framjee, D. The Parsees : their History, Manners, Customs and Religion. London 1858 (Re, 5) Oh,

Rf—ISLAM.

Sale, G. The Koran. London 1867 ... Rf,
Palmer, E. H., *trans.* Quran, 2 Vols. Oxford 1880 ... (Rf, 2) Rz, 109.
Muir, Sir W. The Quran. Its Composition and Teaching. London ... Rf,
Stobart, J. W. H. Islam and its Founder. London 1876 ... Rf,
Hughes, T. P. Notes on Muhammadanism. London 1875 ... Rf,
Ditto. Ditto 2nd edition (2 copies). London 1877... Rf,
Muir, Sir W. Extracts from the Quran in the Original with English Rendering, 2 copies. London 1880 ... Rf,

Gg—MORMON RELIGION.

Smith, J. *trans.* The Book of Mormon. Salt Lak City 1876 ... Rg, 1

Rz—GENERAL.

Sacred Books of the East, edited by F. Max Müller :—

Müller, F. Max, *trans.* The Upanishads, Part I. Oxford 1879 ... Rz, 101 (Rd, 8)
Bühler, G., *trans.* The Sacred Laws of the Aryas, Part I. Oxford 1879 ... Rz, 102 (Rd, 9)
Legge, J., *trans.* The Sacred Books of China. Part I. Oxford 1879 ... Rz, 103 (Rb, 2)
Darmesteter, J., *trans.* The Zend-Avesta, Part I. Oxford 1880 ... Rz, 104 (Re, 2)
West, E. W., *trans.* Pahlavi Texts, Part I. Oxford 1880 ... Rz, 105 (Re, 3)
Palmer, E. H., *trans.* The Quran, Part I. Oxford 1880 ... Rz, 106 (Rf, 2)
Jolly, J., *trans.* The Institutes of Vishnu. Oxford 1880 .. Rz, 107 (Rd, 10)
Telang, Kashinath Trimbak, *trans.* The Bhagavadgita with the Sanatsugatiya and the Anugita. Oxford 1882 ... Rz, 108 (Rd, 11)
Palmer, E. H., *trans.* The Quran, Part II. Oxford 1880 ... Rz, 109 (Rf, 2)
Müller, F. Max, *trans.* The Dhammapada and the Sutta-Nipata. Oxford 1881 ... Rz, 110 (Rb, 3)
Davids, T. W. R., *trans.* Buddhist Suttas. Oxford 1881 ... Rz, 111 (Rb, 4)
Eggeling, J., *trans.* The Satapatha-Brahmana according to the Text of the Madhyandina School, Part I. Oxford 1882 ... Rz, 112 (Rd, 12)
Davids, T. W. R., *trans.* Vinaya Texts, Part I. Oxford 1881 ... Rz, 113 (Rb, 5)
Bühler, G., *trans.* The Sacred Laws of the Aryas, Part II. Oxford 1882 ... Rz, 114 (Rd, 9)
Müller, F. Max, *trans.* The Upanishads, Part II. Oxford 1884 ... Rz, 115 (Rd, 8)
Legge, J., *trans.* The Sacred Books of China. Part II. Oxford 1882 ... Rz, 116 (Rb, 2)
Davids, T. W. R., and Oldenberg, H., *trans.* Vinaya Texts, Part II. Oxford 1882 ... Rz, 117 (Rb, 5)
West, E. W., *trans.* Pahlavi Texts, Part II. Oxford 1882 ... Rz, 118 (Re, 3)
Beal, S., *trans.* The Fo-sho-hing-tsan-king. Oxford 1883 ... Rz, 119 (Rb, 6)
Davids, T. W. R., and Oldenberg, H., *trans.* Vinaya Texts. Part III. Oxford 1885 ... Rz, 120 (Rb, 5)
Kern, H., *trans.* The Saddharma-Pundarika. Oxford 1884 ... Rz, 121 (Rb, 7)
Jacobi, H., *trans.* Gaina Sutras, Part I. Oxford 1884 ... Rz, 122 (Rd, 15)
Darmesteter, J., *trans.* The Zend-Avesta, Part II. Oxford 1883 ... Rz, 123 (Re, 2)
West, E. W., *trans.* Pahlavi Texts. Part III. Oxford 1885 ... Rz, 124 (Re, 3)
Bühler, G., *trans.* The Laws of Manu. Oxford 1886 ... Rz, 125 (Rd, 13)
Eggeling, J., *trans.* The Satapatha-Brahmana, Part II. Oxford 1885 ... Rz, 126 (Rd, 12)
Legge, J., *trans.* The Sacred Books of China, Part III. Oxford 1885 ... Rz, 127 (Rb, 2)
Ditto. Ditto Part IV. Ditto ... Rz, 128 (Rb, 2)
Oldenberg, H., *trans.* The Grihya-Sútras, Part I. Oxford 1886 ... Rz, 129 (Rd, 14)
Mills, L. H., *trans.* The Zend-Avesta, Part III. Oxford 1887 ... Rz, 131 (Re, 2)

LAHORE :
The 23rd August 1888.

F. MAITLAND,
Offg. Secretary, Punjab Public Library.

Notice.

CENTRAL TRAINING COLLEGE, LAHORE.

SESSION, 1888-89.

Senior English Class.—15 Scholarships.
5 Scholarships for B. As., each of Rs. 25.
10 „ „ F. As., „ Rs. 15.

N. B.—If a sufficient number of passed students do not present themselves, those who have failed in the Examination will be taken and will receive scholarships of Rs. 20 and Rs. 12 respectively.

Junior English Class.—15 Scholarships, each of Rs. 10, are open to the students who have passed the University Entrance Examination in English.

Senior Vernacular Class.—30 Scholarships.

For Intermediate or higher Oriental Examination passed, Rs. 12
„ Entrance „ „ 8
„ Normal School „ „ 9

UMRAO SINGH,
Offg. Principal, Central Training College.

[569-3.]

Notice.

TRAINED TEACHERS.

A LIST of teachers who have passed through the Central Training College, Lahore, and hold Departmental Certificates under Articles 127, 129, 130, 133 and 134 of the Punjab Education Code, will shortly be opened in the office of the undersigned from which men will be selected for recommendation to the Managers of Board and Aided Schools in the Lahore Circle when vacancies occur. Candidates who wish their names enrolled on the list should send full particulars as to their qualifications, pay, present and expected, &c., to the undersigned.

No person who does not hold an Anglo-Vernacular or Vernacular Certificate as issued by the Educational Department under the new Code need apply, as his name will not be registered.

F. HADEN COPE, M.A.,
Offg. Inspector of Schools, Lahore Circle.

[420-t-f-e.]

Punjab Government Press, Lahore.—13-9-88—640.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1888.

PART III.

Notifications by Chief Court, Financial Commissioner, Accountant-General, &c.

CHIEF COURT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 13th September 1888.

No. 3451.—*Notification.*—The unexpired portion of the privilege leave on half pay granted to Muhammad Yúsaf, Munsif of Hazára in the Hazára District, in this office Notification No. 2965, dated 25th July last, has been cancelled at his own request.

The 18th September 1888.

No. 3489.—*Notification.*—In supersession of Notification No. 3173, dated 11th August 1888, it is hereby notified that the office of the Deputy Registrar will re-open from this date; and that petitions will be received daily (Sundays and holidays excepted) at the Court-house at Lahore from such persons as choose to present them; and dates will be fixed for hearing after the vacation for all petitions of appeal and such miscellaneous petitions as cannot be disposed of at once.

By order, &c.,

R. L. HARRIS,

Registrar.

(Translated.)

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

CIRCULAR No. 31 OF 1888.

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,

(No. 5447.)

Dated Lahore, 12th September 1888.

To

ALL COMMISSIONERS IN THE PUNJAB.

Excise.

Contractors in British territory not to hold contracts in Native States.

IN the course of an enquiry into a recent case of opium smuggling by a contracto for the retail sale of opium it was found that the offende was also contractor for vend of opium in one Tahsíl o the Baháwalpur State. This fact having been reporte to Government, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor ha been pleased to issue the instructions appended hereto which I am directed to forward to you for information, future guidance and early report a to whether any immediate action is necessary in order to carry out the wishes of Governmen regarding current contracts.

By order, &c.,

D. C. JOHNSTONE,

(*Translated.*) *Offg. Junior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab*

WITH reference to the fact now brought to light that the Montgomery Contractor was also an Opiu Contractor in Baháwalpur, I am to point out that no contractor in British territory ought ever to be allowed to a contractor in a Native State or part of a Native State adjoining Rájpútána. I am accordingly to suggest th the Financial Commissioner should issue orders requiring Deputy Commissioners to assure themselves that this not the case.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 12th September 1888.

No. 147.—*Appointment.*—Amír Chand, Náib-Tahsíldár of Jhelum, is appointed officiate temporarily as Tahsíldár of Jhelum, with effect from the afternoon of the 13t August 1888, *vice* Múl Singh, Tahsíldár, appointed Officiating Extra Assistant Commissione

The 18th September 1888.

No. 148.—*Transfers.*—The following transfers are made on the public service :—

Shahzáda Mahsúd, Tahsíldár, from the Mansahra Tahsíl of the Hazára Distric to the Kulâchi Tahsíl of the Dera Ismail Khan District.

Abdulla Khán, Tahsíldár, from the Kuláchi Tahsíl of the Dera Ismail Kha District, to the Mansahra Tahsíl of the Hazára District.

These transfers will take effect from the dates on which Shahzáda Mahsúd an Abdulla Khán join their respective posts.

No. 149.—*Leave.*—Manohar Lál (I), Tahsíldár, is granted 3 months' privilege lea of absence with effect from such date as he may be relieved of his duties as Officiating Ext Assistant Commissioner.

By order, &c.,

T. GORDON WALKER,

Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punja

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 13*th September* 1888.

No. 2901.—*Notification.*—With reference to *Punjab Gazette*, Medical Department, Notification No. 1879, dated 13th June 1888, on being relieved of the Palwal Dispensary, Gurgaon District, 1st Class Hospital Assistant No. 60 Mír Wáris Ali was transferred to Gurgaon for general duty, which he performed up to the afternoon of the 16th February 1888, when he was transferred to Lahore.

Hospital Assistant Mír Wáris Ali was granted leave without pay from the 26th February to the 29th March 1888, both days inclusive.

He reported himself at the office of the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals for orders on the 30th March 1888, and was awaiting orders up to the 2nd April 1888, from which date his services were placed at the disposal of the Agency Surgeon, Quetta.

The 18*th September* 1888.

No. 2920.—*Transfer.*—Third Class Hospital Assistant No. 347 Jagan Náth, on cholera duty, Jhelum District, to the Mayo Hospital Lahore, for general duty.

He joined the hospital on the afternoon of the 8th September 1888.

No. 2921.—*Transfer.*—Third Class Hospital Assistant No. 345, Amír Chand, on cholera duty, Jhelum District, to the Mayo Hospital, Lahore, for general duty.

He joined the hospital on the afternoon of the 7th September 1888.

No. 2923.—*Promotion.*—With reference to *Punjab Gazette*, Medical Department, Notification No. 1880, dated 13th June 1888, the promotion of 2nd Class Hospital Assistant No. 249 Nand Lál is antedated to 1st October 1887.

A. M. DALLAS,

Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab.

Miscellaneous Notices and Advertisements.

PUNJAB GAZETTE.

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE.

PUBLIC OFFICERS who are allowed to use the *Punjab Government Gazette* for the publication of their Official Notifications are requested to take notice that Thursday is the publishing day, and that matter intended to appear in the Gazette should always be forwarded so as to reach the Press not later than noon of the preceding day. Matter received at a later period will be kept over until the following week. To ensure their publication, all lengthy Notifications and Notifications containing tabular work should be sent on the preceding Tuesday.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the Gazette should be forwarded not later than a week after the day on which it is due.

All communications should be addressed to the SUPERINTENDENT, PUNJAB GOVERNMENT PRESS, LAHORE.

APPEAL ON BEHALF OF THE BUILDING FUND OF THE AITCHISON (CHIEFS) COLLEGE, LAHORE.

IN making an appeal to the further liberality of the Chiefs and Gentry of the Punjab on behalf of the Aitchison (Chiefs) College, the Council of the College do not think it necessary to refer to the history and objects of the Foundation otherwise than very briefly.

2. These were fully explained by the first Patron and President of the Council, Sir Charles Aitchison, K. C. S. I., in his address at the laying of the foundation-stone of the College by His Excellency the Viceroy of India on the 3rd November 1886, as follows :—

"As long ago as 1864 Captain Tighe, then Deputy Commissioner of Umballa, impressed with the extreme importance of giving a good education to the young Sardárs of his district who were committed to his charge as Wards of Court, proposed the establishment of a superior school under the superintendence of an English gentleman. This proposal was warmly supported by Colonel Lake, then Financial Commissioner, and by Sir Donald McLeod, the Lieutenant-Governor, and resulted in the establishment of the Wards' School at Umballa. Captain Tighe's original proposal was that the Wards should be placed in a single building, two rooms being allotted to each, and that the institution should be under the control of a Committee of Sikh Chiefs. Now, more than 20 years later, the wisdom of this suggestion has been confirmed by a long course of experience, by the successful establishment of schools upon this basis in other parts of India, and by the unanimous opinion, Native and official, of those who have assisted me in framing the Statutes of the Punjab Chiefs' College. But in 1864 the times were not ripe for a measure of the kind. It was considered impossible for Government to undertake the whole responsibility for the management of the Wards, and accordingly the Wards' School assumed the character of a day school, the boys being lodged with their relatives and attending the school during the day for instruction. Subsequently, from the income of the several Wards' estates, detached buildings were constructed round the residence of the Superintendent, and there the students lived as home boarders, their domestic arrangements being organized, without regard to any particular system of discipline, according to the means and proclivities of the different families. The school was made in fact as much like home as could be, and in many cases the mothers of the boys came with their sons to dwell in the school compound and watch over them. After a few years confidence was established and all the mothers returned to their homes. But the disposition of the buildings and the internal economy of the institution have always been obstacles in the way of enforcing discipline and encouraging manly bearing and a public school spirit among students. Nor was the educational progress of the students under these circumstances all that could be desired. The annual inspection of the officers of the Education Department showed that the standard of attainments was by no means equal to that of the Government Schools and Colleges. The institution was in fact neither so popular nor so useful as to justify its continuance on the established basis.

"In 1874 Sir Henry Davies made an effort to extend the scope of the Umballa Wards' School so that it might be made available for the education of all Government Wards in the six lower Divisions of the Punjab and of the sons of Jágírdárs and Native gentlemen of position. In the course of the discussion which followed upon this suggestion, proposals were made for establishing a school at Mádhopur in the Gurdáspur District. But it was finally decided that efforts should be concentrated on the existing institution at Umballa, the efficiency and scope of which was to be enlarged as funds should become available. For many years, however, the difficulty of funds—a difficulty which unfortunately is too familiar in the annals of Punjab administration—was an obstacl to all progress. The suggestions of the Local Government on the one hand and of the Directo of Public Instruction and of the Umballa authorities on the other were alike consigned to the record room under this potent influence. At last in May 1882 a vigorous effort was made to place th institution on a permanent and satisfactory footing. Influential Native gentlemen were consulte on a proposal to accommodate the students under one roof, to allot definite accommodation and definite number of attendants to each, to require the pupils to pass the examinations prescribed b the Education Department, and to transfer the institution to Lahore, where unusual advantage can be secured, educational, social and sanitary. I desire to acknowledge gratefully the suggestion made by these gentlemen, upon which to a very large extent the present scheme has been based The College has for the present been opened in hired houses till the permanent buildings can b erected, and the youths present to-day have become its first students. The Principal or Head o the teaching staff is Mr. Robinson, who has for fifteen years been Head of the Wards' School a Umballa.

"It is to the princely liberality of the Chiefs and Native gentlemen who are present on thi occasion that the Punjab is indebted for the completion of a project the need of which has long bee felt in the Province. As soon as the lines were settled upon which the institution was to be con structed, an appeal was made to the Chiefs and gentlemen of the Province to promote, both by sub scriptions and by the exercise of their personal influence, a scheme in which the interests of th aristocracy of the Punjab were so closely concerned. The response to that appeal has been mos cordial and encouraging. The private subscriptions to the Building Fund of the Punjab Chief College have reached up to date the sum of Rs. 1,77,953-12-0, and the Local Government has con tributed a like amount, while the Imperial Government has assisted with a contribution of Rs. 15,00 which I desire on this occasion gratefully to acknowledge. In connection with the ceremonial to-day I have only one regret—that the youthful Maháraja of Patiála, the largest subscriber, shoul have been prevented by illness from witnessing the commencement under such favourable auspice of the institution to which he has contributed the princely sum of half a lakh of rupees.

"After the fullest consideration and discussion, in which many of the Ruling Chiefs of the Punjab and Native gentlemen of position have materially assisted, the constitution of the Punjab Chiefs' College has been definitely settled, and Statutes have been framed in accordance with the conclusions generally approved by the Committee of Chiefs and gentlemen who have been taken into counsel. Those delicate and difficult questions which invariably arise when attempt is made to combine with the habits of Eastern life the advantages of Western culture have been worked out with an amount of care and detail which I wish specially to acknowledge on the present occasion. If the interest which has been shown by the Punjab Chiefs and Nobles in this undertaking is maintained without diminution in the future, I feel that I may confidently predict for the College a large amount of success, and that it will become a strength to the Government and a centre of good influence on the administration of the Province."

3. Sir Charles Aitchison added the following weighty observations regarding the work for which the College has been created :—

"In the Punjab, with its large number of Ruling Chiefs and extensive Native aristocracy, the education of the Native nobility is in every way as important as in any part of India. Within the last decade the Rulers of seven of the principal Native States in the Punjab have been minors. There is no Province of India where the relations between the people and the aristocracy are so close or where the "downward filtration" theory of education has a better chance of success. But here, as elsewhere in India, the Native aristocracy has hitherto participated but little in the benefits of our system of education. Here, as elsewhere, the inducements have been insufficient, the hindrances great, and the opportunities defective. From the middle and lower ranks of Native society is rising up year by year an ever-increasing number of candidates for honors in our academical institutions and for positions of responsibility under the Government; while those who are the hereditary leaders of the people are being elbowed out of the positions which they are naturally expected by their fellow-countrymen to occupy, but for which under the altered circumstances of the times they have in most cases as yet failed to qualify themselves. As stone is placed upon stone in the visible structure of this edifice, and tier upon tier rises from the level plain, let it be our earnest hope that there may rise a still fairer edifice in which the aristocracy of the Punjab shall be the polished corner stones, bright examples to their fellow-countrymen of true manliness, of the highest culture and the gentlest manners that the times can boast."

4. His Excellency the Viceroy, the Right Honorable the Earl of Dufferin, was also pleased to make the following remarks with reference to the College and its work in the Punjab :—

"I have already had an opportunity last year at the opening of the Mayo College of stating the grounds upon which institutions of this description command my warmest and my sincerest sympathy, and I am quite certain that in no part of India will a college for the young nobility of the land be surer to meet with greater success or to command a more extensive sympathy than in this Province. For nowhere else in India are there to be found historical houses of a more illustrious antiquity, or a nobility that from age to age has been inspired by nobler aspirations or by traditions of a purer honour or of a more courageous or lofty bearing; and what is better still, in no part of India, I believe, have they been more closely or more harmoniously united with the populations amongst which they are established. But, as I have already said on the occasion to which I have referred, in these practical days of ours, when education is so largely diffused and when competition is so keen, nobility of birth, high descent, wealth and other adventitious circumstances cannot meet with their due recognition, or exercise the influence to which, under other circumstances, they might be entitled, unless they are re-enforced by intellectual acquirements and by proper mental cultivation. It is only under these circumstances that an aristocracy is either entitled to or is able to lead the community and to take its place upon a level of moral and material advantage. But when the ancient families of a country, to the natural advantages which they have inherited, add those mental acquirements to which I have referred, then, indeed, do they become the real guides and rulers of the people, and acquire a power for good and an authority and influence which even in these democratic days every one must acknowledge is beneficial to the community at large. The people must have leaders along the path of moral and material advancement, and where can they be better found, or from whence can they be more conveniently drawn, than from amongst those great and illustrious families whose deeds in former generations have made the history of their Province famous, and whose descendants I trust are bound, both by the material as well as by the moral pledges which they have given, to show a bright example of devotion to the public service."

5. The subscriptions received from the Chiefs and Gentry of the Punjab up to 3rd November 1886 amounted to Rs. 1,78,000. Since then a further sum of nearly Rs. 17,000 has been received, raising the total amount to Rs. 1,95,000. With the Punjab Government grant of Rs. 1,92,120, the Supreme Government grant of Rs. 15,000, and interest amounting up to date to about Rs. 19,000, the total sum available for the buildings of the College is about Rs. 4,21,000. A list of the donors is appended to the present appeal. Scholarships to the number of 28, with an endowment of Rs. 7,500 each, have also been founded since then,—one by Sir Charles Aitchison, one by the Punjab Government from the surplus income in hand on closing the late Wards' School at Umballa, and the rest by the Local Bodies of the Province.

At various meetings of the Council held in 1886 and 1887 it was decided to put in hand the following College buildings and to incur the following expenditure of Rs. 3,74,200 in connection with them :—

	Rs.
Central building, exclusive of the Library wing... ...	1,58,000
Two boarding-houses	1,22,000
Six ranges of cook-houses	16,000
Four ranges of servants' houses	15,000
Two sets of stables	6,200
Two ranges of College servants' houses	3,000
Four latrines	1,300
Governor's house and servants' quarters, &c.	26,000
Water-supply	9,500
Laying out of grounds, &c.	11,000
Dispensary	6,200
Total	3,74,200

Miscellaneous expenditure, including the rewards paid for the designs of the College, has amounted to Rs. 5,000, and charges of Rs. 10,000 have been incurred in connection with the payment of octroi on the materials imported for the College buildings and royalty for the use of Bull's Patent Brick-kiln. The total expenditure sanctioned and incurred is therefore Rs. 3,89,000, leaving a balance at the credit of the Committee of Rs. 32,000.

6. The two boarding-houses sanctioned in the above estimate will accommodate only 32 students, or, with some possible modifications, perhaps three or four students more. Each student in these buildings will have one large room 18′ × 16′ and two smaller rooms (each 8′ × 8′) attached to it. He will also have further accommodation for his servants as required by the Statutes. Such accommodation is no doubt desirable for the relations of Ruling Chiefs and the sons of wealthy families of high rank who are well able to pay the full College fees. But in the case of the scholarship-holders, who will be accustomed to less luxurious surroundings in their own homes, it does not seem necessary to provide the same amount or class of accommodation, and the same considerations apply also to students other than scholarship-holders for whom less than the full fees are paid. The number of scholarships founded, *viz.*, 28, has led to a satisfactory, but somewhat unexpected, increase in the students of the College, who now number 46, of whom 16 are scholarship-holders. It is expected that the students will number 60 after the summer vacation. The Council of the College has accordingly decided after two meetings that for these classes a third boarding-house shall be constructed similar to the others in general outward appearance, but so arranged internally as to provide quarters for a much larger number of students. A design has been prepared by the Department Public Works, to whom the construction of the College buildings is entrusted, by which 44 students will be accommodated in a single building of the same dimensions as the two boarding-houses already under construction, and this design has been approved by the Council. The accommodation of so many students is effected by dividing each half of the building into three long rooms, instead of dividing it into separate quarters as in the two boarding-houses at present sanctioned. The first of these long rooms will contain 10 students, the next 8, and the third, which is situated at the front end of the wing of the building, 4. These rooms will be divided by wooden partitions 7½ feet high into 10, 8 and 4 cubicles. The entrance to each cubicle will be by a door from the verandah running round the front of the building, as in the case of the separate quarters in the other boarding-houses, and a bath-room will be attached to each cubicle and will be entered from it. The cubicle itself will be 9 feet 4 inches by 16 feet in size, and the bath-room 6 feet by 8 feet. The height of the rooms will be the same as in the other two boarding-houses. Above the cubicle partition walls will run a gallery on iron brackets, which will communicate

with the quarters of the Musáhib of the building, who will thus be able at all times to exercise effective control over the conduct of the students in their cubicles. Four blocks of kitchens and servants' rooms, and one block of servants' quarters, will also be required for the new boarding-house. The cost of this building is estimated to be Rs. 65,000, and the cost of the servants' houses and cook-rooms attached to it will be Rs. 19,000, or Rs. 84,000 in all. In addition to this expenditure the Council have decided that it is most desirable to construct a house for the Principal of the College at a cost of Rs. 16,500 as soon as possible, in order that he may be always on the spot for purposes of discipline and control. The total additional expenditure which the Council considers necessary for the present to place the College on a proper footing with regard to the objects of its foundation is therefore Rs. 1,00,000. Of this sum only Rs. 32,000 are at present available for building purposes, leaving Rs. 68,000 to be made up. Of this sum the Punjab Government has agreed to contribute one-third or Rs. 22,666 provided the remaining two-thirds, *viz.*, Rs. 45,334, are raised by private subscription.

The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, *President*.
Mr. G. R. Elsmie, *Chairman of the Committee*.
Colonel Gordon Young.
Major-General Perkins, C.B., R.E.
Mr. C. Rivaz.
Colonel Wallace, R.E.
Surgeon-General Dallas, C.I.E.
Mr. C. Tupper.
Mr. W. O. Clark.
Colonel Holroyd.
Sardár Arjan Singh.
Faquír Syad Zahúr-ud-dín.
The Representatives of—
The Mahárája of Kashmir.
The Mahárája of Patiála.
The Nawáb of Baháwalpur.
The Rája of Jínd.
The Rája of Nábha.
The Rája of Kapurthala.

7. It was accordingly decided at a meeting of the Council held at Government House, Lahore, on 11th May last, and at which the members whose names are noted in the margin were present, that an appeal should be made by the Council to the Chiefs and Gentry of the Punjab for further assistance towards the completion of the Aitchison College, and by permission of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, who has himself agreed to subscribe the sum of Rs. 1,000, this appeal is circulated accordingly. It was originally proposed that only one-half of the new boarding-house should be built, but the encouraging replies given by the representatives of the Punjab Chiefs at the meeting of 11th May induced the Council to decide to undertake the whole building at once in the belief that the additional support now sought would be forthcoming. The Council are anxious to see the third boarding-house completed now, not only because of the rapidly increasing number of students, but also because it will cost considerably more to build the second half of it some years hence after the manufactory and workshops at present established for the building of the College have been removed. The Council feels that in view of the generosity shown by the Chiefs and Gentry of the Punjab on the occasion of the first appeal made in 1885, and of the liberality since displayed by Local Bodies in founding scholarships, that it will not appeal in vain for the further sum of Rs. 45,500 now needed, and that the *aid* required will be forthcoming to complete the work originated by Sir Charles Aitchison and so heartily supported by the Chiefs and Gentry of the Punjab. Subscriptions may be forwarded to the Secretary to the Punjab Government or to the Governor of the Aitchison (Chiefs) College, or may be paid to the credit of the Building Fund of the College with the Bank of Bengal, Lahore. Any sum which may be received in excess of Rs. 45,500 will be credited to the General Building Fund, and will be devoted hereafter to the completion of the library wing of the main building of the College, which will cost Rs. 60,000 and which has been allowed to stand over for the present. A list of the subscriptions received will be published weekly in the *Punjab Government Gazette*.

By order of the President and Council,
S. BLACK, MAJOR-GENERAL,
Secretary to the Council.

The 9th July 1888.

List of Subscriptions received up to 1st June 1888.

No.	Names.	Amount
		Rs.
1	The Hon'ble Sir C. U. Aitchison, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., LL.D.	1,0
2	His Highness the Mahárája of Kashmir	10,0
3	His Highness the Mahárája of Patiála	50,0
4	His Highness the Nawáb of Baháwalpur, G.C.S.I., C.I.E.	25,0
5	His Highness the Rája of Jínd, G.C.S.I., C.I.E.	10,0
6	His Highness the Rája of Nábha, G.C.S.I.	12,0
7	His Highness the Rája of Kapurthala	20,0
8	His Highness the Rája of Mandi	1,0
9	His Highness the Rája of Náhan, K.C.S.I.	5,0
10	His Highness the Nawáb of Máler Kotla	10,0
11	His Highness the Rája of Farídkot	5,0
12	His Highness the Rája of Chamba	5,0
13	His Highness the Rája of Suket	2
14	The Sardár of Kalsia	4,0
15	The Nawáb of Pataudi	5,0
16	Rája Moti Singh of Poonch	2,5
17	Mián Ghulám Rasúl of Pesháwar	10,0
18	Sardár Balwant Singh of Bér, for a Dispensary	6,2
19	Sardár Autár Singh of Manauli	2,0
20	Malik Umar Hayát Khán of Kálra, Shahpur	1,5
21	Khán Muhammad Ináyat Ali Khán, Máler Kotla	1,0
22	Nawáb Nawázish Ali Khán, C.I.E., Lahore	1,0
23	Sri Kishan Dás, Gurwála, Delhi	1,0
24	Rái Bahádur Seth Rám Rattan, Meean Meer	5
25	Sardár Atar Singh, C.I.E., of Bhadaur	5
26	Sardár Bikrama Singh, Bahádur, C.S.I., Jullundur	5
27	Nawáb Ghulám Kásim Khán, Tánk	5
28	Sardár Jíwan Singh, Umballa	5
29	Sodhi Hukm Singh, Lahore	3
30	Suján Singh, Ráwalpindi	3
31	Kanwar Suchet Singh, Ahlúwália, Jullundur	3
32	Lála Lorhinda Mal, Pesháwar	3
33	Nawáb Abdul Majíd Khán, Lahore	2
34	Nawáb Muhammad Sarfaráz Khán, Dera Ismail Khan	2
35	Sardár Badan Singh, Ludhiána	1
36	Bedi Khem Singh, C.I.E., Ráwalpindi	1
37	Muhammad Afzal Khán, Dera Ismail Khan	1
38	Nawáb Abdulla Khán, Alizai, Dera Ismail Khan	1
39	Nawáb Ata Muhammad Khán, Dera Ismail Khan	1
40	Nawáb Rabnawáz Khán, Alizai, Dera Ismail Khan	1
41	Sardár Uttam Singh, Ludhiána	1
42	Díwán Rám Náth, District Judge, Hoshiárpur	1
43	Nawáb Imám Bakhsh Khán, C.I.E., Mazári, Dera Ghází Khan	1
44	Sardár Muhammad Khán, Leghári, Dera Ghází Khan	1
45	Nawáb Azmat Ali Khán, Karnál	1
46	Sardár Kartár Singh, Jhelum District	1
47	Rái Bahádur Kanhaiya Lál, M.I.C.E., Lahore	1
48	Nawáb Ibráhím Ali Khán	1
49	Sardár Naráin Singh, Ludhiána	
50	Fakír Zahúr-ud-dín, Lahore	
51	Shahzáda Sultán Ján, C.I.E., Kohát	
52	Sardár Richpál Singh, of Siranwála, Siálkot	
53	Shamsher Ali Khán	
54	Sardár Rám Singh	
55	Sardár Jaggat Singh, C.I.E.	
56	Fazl Ahmad Khan	
57	Sardár Baghel Singh, Rái Bahádur, Siálkot	
58	Subadár-Major Jaggat Singh, Siálkot	
59	Sardár Diál Singh, Siálkot	1
60	Sardár Mehtáb Singh, Ludhiána	1
61	Sardár Jalab Khán, Gurchani, Dera Ghází Khan	1
62	Sardár Gunda Singh, Ludhiána	1
63	Muhammad Kálu Khán, Bahádur, Dera Ismail Khan	1
64	Abdul Karím Khán, Sadozai, Dera Ismail Khan	1
65	Sardár Midhan Singh, Ludhiána	1
66	Sardár Shám Singh, Ludhiána	1
67	Sardárni Nehál Kour, Ludhiána	1
68	Sardár Sundar Singh, Ludhiána	1
69	Sardár Ujal Singh, Karnál	1
70	Malik Aulia Khán, Pindigheb, Ráwalpindi	1
71	Sardár Nihál Singh, Ludhiána	1
72	Sardár Jowáhar Singh, Ludhiána	1
73	Sardár Lál Singh, Ludhiána	
74	Sardárni Rattan Kour, Ludhiána	
75	Sardár Sangat Singh, Ludhiána	
76	Sardár Harnám Singh, Ludhiána	
77	Sardár Hari Singh, Ludhiána	
78	Sardár Albail Singh, Ludhiána	
79	Sardár Harnám Singh, Ludhiána	
80	Raised by Deputy Commissioner, Jhelum	21
	Total	1,94,98

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

POSTAL NOTICE.

The following Notification is issued as to the conditions under which correspondence and parcels may be sent between India and the Hazara Field Force.

From India to the Field.

Mode of addressing Correspondence.

Correspondence posted in India for delivery in the field should be addressed as follows :—

A. B.

Regiment, Battery or Office,

Hazara Field Force.

No post town should be added to the address, and special care should be taken to insert the Regiment or Battery with which the addressee is serving, or the special appointment which he may hold with the force.

What may be sent.

Unregistered letters, post-cards, newspapers, book-packets and parcels (private and service) may be posted in India for delivery in the field. Full prepayment of postage is compulsory. Delivery will be made through orderlies.

Parcels.

Parcels will be delivered through the Transport Department. The Post Office will forward parcels from India to the Base offices at Oghi and Darband, and its responsibility will cease there.

No Registration, Insurance of Money Orders.

Letters cannot be registered, nor can letters or parcels be insured, for despatch from India to the field. Money orders will not be issued in favour of payees in the field.

Redirection to Field Force of foreign correspondence and parcels.

On this occasion all correspondence, including packets and newspapers, and also parcels received from the *United Kingdom and places abroad,* for officers and troops with the expedition will be specially intercepted in the Railway Mail Service, and redirected to the "Hazara Field Force." Should any one desire that such correspondence or parcels should be allowed to go on to the address which they may bear, he should give written instructions to this effect to the Postmaster of the post town to which they will be addressed.

From the Field to India.

What may be sent.

Unregistered letters, post-cards and book-packets may be posted to addressees in India. Prepayment of postage is optional. No registered or insured letters or ordinary or insured parcels will be accepted for despatch.

Money Orders.

Money Orders will be issued on India at inland rates of commission. Remittances by telegraphic money orders can also be sent on the ordinary conditions.

From one Field Post Office to another.

What may be sent.

Only unregistered letters, post-cards, newspapers and book packets may be posted at one Field Post Office for delivery from another Field Post Office. Full prepayment of postage is compulsory.

Official Correspondence

From India to the Field must be fully prepaid. Service parcels can be sent.

From the Field to India need not be stamped. Postage at the prepaid rate will be charged on delivery in India. Service parcels cannot be sent.

From one Field Post Office to another will be delivered free if properly superscribed and franked. Service parcels cannot be sent.

Service stamps need not be carried by officers proceeding on field service.

Postage Stamps

Postage stamps, post-cards and embossed envelopes can be purchased at any Field Post Office.

A. U. FANSHAWE,

Offg. Director Genl. of the Post Office of India.

SIMLA :
The 8th September 1888. } [518-3].

LAHORE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

Hours of Business.

THE General Post Office is open for the transaction of business at the following hours:—

On week days.

For references and applications „ registration and insurance „ posting parcels „ posting value-payable articles „ granting certificates of posting „ sale of postage stamps, envelopes and post-cards	From 7 A.M. to 6 P.M.
For issue and payment of money orders „ depositing and withdrawing money from Post Office Savings Bank „ Sale of British Postal Orders	From 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
„ Issue of Telegraphic Money Orders „ Payment of Do. do.	From 7 A.M. to 6 P.M.

No business will be transacted on Sundays or on the following Post Office holidays, but Telegraphic Money Orders will be received for despatch while work is going on in the office:—

New Year's Day, Good Friday, the Queen's Birthday and Christmas Day.

Inland Post.

The following hours of delivery and closing of mails at the General Post Office are notified for the information of the Public:—

Delivery.

1st delivery at ...	10-30 A. M.	Only one delivery at 10-30 A. M. on Sundays and Post Office Holidays.
2nd delivery, Rajputana, Bombay, Madras and Overland mails at ...	12 noon.	
3rd delivery, Peshawar, Mooltan, Sindh, &c., &c., at	6-30 P. M.	

Despatch.

1. All stations between Lahore, Mooltan, Sindh, Derajat, Ferozepore and Kasur ...	8-20 A. M.	The last Letter Box will be cleared at 3 P. M. on Sundays and Post Office Holidays.
2. All stations between Lahore and Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan	8-40 „	
3. All stations between Lahore and Delhi ...	8-40 „	
4. Meean Meer (1st despatch) ...	8-40 „	
5. Amritsar, Dharmsala, Dalhousie, &c.	1-15 P. M.	
6. Meean Meer, Kasur, Ferozepore, Raewind, Sirsa, Hissar, &c., and Rajputana, Bombay, Madras and Europe* ...	2-30 „	
7. All stations between Lahore and Calcutta, including North-Western Provinces, Oudh, Burmah, Assam and the Central Provinces, Batala, Pathankot, Palampur, Dalhousie, Dharmsala, &c. ...	4-35 „	
8. All stations between Lahore and Peshâwar (2nd despatch) ...	4-35 „	
9. All stations between Lahore, Mooltan, Jhang, Dera Ghazi Khan and Muzaffargarh ...	5-40 „	
10. Chung and Sharakpur ...	6 „	
11. Lahore station	9-45 A. M. & 6 P. M.	
12. Gujranwala, Wazirabad, Gujrat and Sialkot ...	6 „	

N.B.—The days and hours for the posting of Overland parcels (Thursdays in the rainy, and Saturdays in the fair, months) will remain unaltered.

*Every Tuesday except during the monsoons, when the English mailday is altered to Saturday.

Certificates of Posting

Are granted for unregistered articles. Fee half an anna, payable by means of a postage stamp.

Postal Acknowledgments

For the delivery of a registered letter, packet or parcel, can be obtained on payment of 1 anna in stamps in the case of registered letters and packets; and in cash in the case of parcels.

Late Letters

Will be received at the window until 15 minutes before the despatch of the mails, and must be fully prepaid by stamps, so as to include ordinary postage and late-letter fee of half an anna.

Foreign Post.

The latest safe day and hour for the posting of overland letters, post-cards, newspapers, printed and commercial papers, and sample and mixed packets, is every Tuesday up to 2-30 P.M.

For foreign parcels every Saturday up to 8 A.M.

Delivery of Letter and Parcel Mail.

The hours of delivery are dependent on the hours of arrival of the several trains. If they arrive punctually at the advertised hours, the first delivery will take place at 10-30 A.M., the second at 12 noon, and the third at 6-30 P. M. On Sundays and holidays only one delivery is made of prepaid letters at 10-30 A.M.

Parcels are delivered at 10-30 A.M. only.

Insured articles exceeding Rs. 1,000 in value will be delivered only at the Post Office window.

Postage.

Whatever postage is marked on a letter, post-card, newspaper, packet or parcel must be paid at once on delivery, after which any complaint of overcharge will be duly attended to.

Complaints.

In all complaints of overcharge or unnecessary delay in delivering letters, the covers bearing the Post Office stamps must be presented for inspection; and when any complaint is preferred against any postman, the number on his badge must be specified.

Registration

Makes the transmission of a letter more secure, but the Post Office is not responsible for loss unless the letter be also insured. Currency Notes or part of a Currency Note, Stamps, Cheques, and the like, must be registered. Registration fee 2 annas in stamps.

Insurance.

Registered letters and parcels can be insured without limit of value. Coin, jewels, &c., must be insured. Rates of insurance are 2 annas up to Rs. 50 of value, 4 annas up to Rs. 100, and 4 annas for every additional Rs. 100. Insurance charge payable in stamps in the case of letters and in cash in the case of parcels.

Value Payable

Parcels, registered letters and book packets can be sent value payable, the value being realized from the addressee and paid to the sender by the Post Office. Limit of value is Rs. 1,000. Value payable can also be insured.

Inland Parcels

May be sent prepaid or unpaid at sender's option. Rates of postage are 4 annas for 20 tolas, 8 annas for 40 tolas, and 4 annas for every additional 40 tolas; postage payable in cash.

Savings Bank.

Floating Deposits are received from 4 annas up to Rs. 500, and interest allowed. Printed rules obtainable at the Post Office.

Inland and Foreign Money Orders.

Remitter of a money order has nothing to do with its transmission to payee; this work is done entirely by the Post Office. When the money order is delivered, the remitter will receive an acknowledgment of its delivery. Maximum limit for a money order is Rs. 600, and the same remitter cannot remit in one day more than Rs. 600 to the same office or to the same person. Forms of money order application supplied gratis.

British Postal Orders.

British Postal Orders for fixed sums from 1*s.* to £1 available for sale to the public.

Full particulars obtainable at the Post Office.

Postal Books for sale.

Indian Postal Guide, price ... 4 annas.

Do. Postal Abstract, price ... 1 anna.

Calendar of Mail Steamer departures from Bombay, price 4 annas.

Postage stamps, post-cards, embossed envelopes of all descriptions, at the value denoted upon each.

LAHORE: *The 19th September* 1888. } SAZAVAR, *Post Master.*

Notice.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

THIS preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine, and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates—per four-ounce tin, *Rs.* 4 *annas* 8; per eight-ounce tin, *Rs.* 8 *annas* 8; per pound tin, *Rs.* 16 *annas* 8. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only*, at the undernoted rates—per four-ounce tin, *Rs.* 5 *annas* 8; per eight-ounce tin, *Rs.* 10 *annas* 8; per pound tin, *Rs.* 20. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage eight annas per 4 and 8 *oz.* tins and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

سرکاری سنکونا دافع بخار

یہہ دوا بجائے کونین کے نہایت عمدہ ہے
سرکاری عہدہ دار سرکاری اور خیراتی
کاموں کے لئے اور اور اشخاص جو یک لخت
۲۰ پونڈ خریدنا چاہیں بوٹینیکل گارڈن کلکتہ
کے صاحب سپرنٹنڈنٹ سے نقد قیمت پر
بشرح مندرجہ ذیل خرید سکتے ہیں

فی بکس ٹن بوزن چار آنس—۴ روپیہ ۸ انہ
ایضا ایضا آٹھہ آنس—۸ روپیہ ۸ انہ
ایضا ایضا ایک پونڈ—۱۶ روپیہ ۸ انہ

عام خریدارونکو یہہ دوا صاحب سپرنٹنڈنٹ
بوٹینیکل گارڈن سے نقد قیمت پر حسب
شرح ذیل مل سکتی ہے

فی بکس ٹن بوزن ۴ آنس—۵ روپیہ ۸ آنہ
ایضا ایضا ۸ آنس—۱۰ روپیہ ۸ آنہ
ایضا ایضا ایک پونڈ—۲۰ روپیہ

یہہ دوا کلکتہ کے بڑے بڑے انگریز اور
ہندوستانی دوا فروشوں کے ہاں سے بھی
مل سکتی ہے شرح ہائے مذکورہ بالا کے
علاوہ ۴ اور ۸ آنس والے بکس کے لئے ۸ انہ
اور ایک پونڈ والے بکس کے لئے ۱۲ آنہ محصول
ڈاک ادا کرنا پڑیگا

CALCUTTA: *The 6th March* 1888. } [124-25.]

Notice.

THE following official publications can be obtained on payment from Messrs. E. Gillon & Co., Lahore:—

List of Books.

No	Name of Work.	Price per copy. Rs. A. P.
1	Civil Justice Report, 1884 ...	0 10 0
	Ditto ditto, 1885 ...	0 8 0
	Ditto ditto, 1886 ...	0 9 0
2	Criminal Justice Report, 1884 ...	0 10 0
	Ditto ditto, 1885 ...	0 11 0
	Ditto ditto, 1886 ...	0 12 0
3	Police Report, 1884 ...	0 11 0
	Ditto, 1885 ...	2 3 0
	Ditto, 1886 ...	2 8 0
4	Municipal Report, 1883-84 ...	0 6 0
5	Stamp Report, 1884-85 ...	0 4 0
	Ditto, 1885-86 ...	0 3 0
	Ditto, 1886-87 ...	0 2 0
6	Forest Report, 1884-85 ...	1 4 0
	Ditto, 1885-86 ...	1 12 0
	Ditto, 1886-87 ...	1 0 0
7	Excise Report, 1884-85 ...	1 3 0
	Ditto, 1885-86 ...	0 14 0
	Ditto, 1886-87 ...	1 4 0
8	Revenue Report, 1884-85 ...	2 9 0
	Ditto, 1885-86 ...	1 12 0
	Ditto, 1886-87 ...	2 4 0
9	Jail Report, 1884 ...	1 2 0
	Ditto, 1885 ...	1 0 0
	Ditto, 1886 ...	1 8 0
10	Registration Report, 1884-85 ...	0 6 0
	Ditto ditto, 1885-86 ...	0 5 0
	Ditto ditto, 1886-87 ...	0 7 0
11	Arboriculture Report, 1884-85 ...	0 6 0
	Ditto ditto, 1885-86 ...	0 8 0
	Triennial Report on arboriculture, 1884-85 to 1886-87.	1 8 0
12	Education Report, 1884-85 ...	1 6 0
13	Report on Lunatic Asylums in the Punjab for 1885.	0 6 0
	Ditto ditto, 1886 ...	0 9 0
	Ditto ditto, 1887 ...	0 10 0
14	External Land Trade Report, Punjab, 1885-86, with map.	0 12 0
	Ditto ditto, 1886-87 ...	0 10 0
15	Internal Trade Report, Punjab, 1886-87	2 0 0
16	License Tax Report, 1885-86 ...	0 12 0
17	Income Tax Report, 1886-87 ...	0 10 0
18	Monograph on Woollen Manufactures in the Punjab.	0 2 0
19	Monograph on Silk Industry ...	0 2 0
	Ditto on Brass and Copper ...	1 0 0
20	Punjab Administration Report, 1882-83	4 8 0
	Ditto ditto, 1883-84	4 8 0
	Ditto ditto, 1884-85	4 0 0
	Ditto ditto, 1885-86	2 12 0
21	Dispensary Report, Punjab, 1886 ...	2 0 0
	Ditto ditto, 1887 ...	1 10 0

No.	Name of Work.	Price per copy. Rs. A. P.
22	Chemical Examiner's Report, Punjab, 1886.	0 6 0
	Ditto ditto, 1887 ...	0 6 0
23	Sanitary Report, Punjab, 1886 ..	2 0 0
24	Standing Orders, Punjab Frontier Force, Part II ...	1 0 0
25	Report on the Land Revenue Settlement of the Jhelum District, 1874-80, with Atlas.	2 0 0
	Ditto Dera Ismail Khan District with Atlas.	5 3 0
	Ditto Bannu District ...	3 3 0
	Ditto Síba Jágír ...	0 8 0
	Ditto Simla District ...	1 10 0
	Ditto Jhang District with map.	4 0 0
	Ditto Dera Ghází Khan District with map.	3 8 0
	Ditto Delhi District without map.	4 1 0
	Ditto Muzaffargarh District with map.	2 4 0
	Ditto Kohát District ...	2 4 0
	Ditto Peshávar District (Hastings).	5 8 0
	Ditto Hazára ...	5 10 0
26	Punjab Customary Law in 6 Volumes	15 2 0
27	Bilúchi-Náma, by Rái Bahádur Hittu Rám.	1 8 0
28	Hand-book of the Bilúchi language, by Mr. C. E. Gladstone, B. C. S.	5 1 10
29	Kalid-i-Afgháni ...	10 0 0
30	Punjab Chiefs (Urdu) ...	6 8 0
31	Trumpp's Pashtu Grammar ...	10 0 0
32	Æsop's Fables in Pashtu (Raverty) ...	6 0 0
33	Manual and Vocabulary of Bilúchi Dialect.	2 0 0
34	A brief account of the history and antiquities of Lahore, Part I.	0 6 0
35	General Report on Yusafzai in six chapters.	5 0 0
36	Griffin's Punjab Rájas ...	12 0 0
37	Powell's Punjab Products, Vol. I ...	21 0 0
38	O'Brien's Glossary of the Mooltani Language.	13 14 0
39	Punjab Census Report in 3 Vols. ...	24 0 0

List of Books—concluded.

No.	Name of Work.	Price per copy. Rs. A. P.	No.	Name of Work.	Price per copy. Rs. A. P.
40	Barkley's Directions to Revenue Officers.	10 0 0		No. 19.—Report on the Kohát Pass Afrídís.	0 8 0
41	Jail Manual ...	3 12 8		No. 20.—Treatment of cattle disease in the Punjab.	0 8 0
42	Hutchinson's Police Catechism, 2nd Edition, revised by Mr. Goldney.	1 0 0		No. 21.—Note on Coal and Iron in the Punjab.	3 0 0
43	Selections from Records of Punjab Government, New Series—			No. 22.—Report on the Punjab Exhibition of 1881-82.	0 8 0
	No. 1.—Notes on the Bannu District, by Major H. B. Urmston.	0 8 0	44	Gazetteer, Delhi District ...	4 0 0
	No. 3.—Memorandum on the Bilúch Tribes in the Dera Ghàzi Khan District, by Captain C. Minchin.	0 8 0		Gurgaon " ...	3 8 0
	No. 4.—Administration of the Baháwalpur, Chamba and Pataudi States.	0 8 0		Karnál " ...	4 0 0
				Hissar " ...	1 8 0
	No. 5.—Tea cultivation in the Kángra District.	0 8 0		Rohtak " ...	3 8 0
				Umballa " ...	2 8 0
	No. 6.—Sanitary Survey of villages watered by the Western Jumna Canal.	0 8 0		Jullundur " ...	2 8 0
				Hoshiárpur " ...	3 8 0
	No. 7.—Trial of Muhammad Bahádur Shah, Titular King of Delhi, and of Mogal Beg and Háji, all of Delhi, for rebellion against the British Government and murder of Europeans during 1857.	2 0 0		Kángra " Vol. I ...	4 0 0
				Ditto " II ...	3 8 0
				Amritsar District ...	2 8 0
				Gurdáspur " ...	2 8 0
	No. 9.—Notes on the Dera Ghàzi Khan District, North-Western Frontier and its Border Tribes, by R. B. J. Bruce.	0 14 0		Siálkot " ...	2 8 0
				Lahore " ...	4 0 0
				Gujránwála " ...	2 8 0
	No. 10.—Himalayan Districts of Lahoul and Spiti, by Captain A. F. P. Harcourt.	1 0 0		Ferozepore " ...	2 8 0
				Ráwalpindi " ...	3 8 0
				Jhelum " ...	3 8 0
	No. 12.—Report on current rates of interest on loan transactions in the Punjab.	0 8 0		Gujrát " ...	2 8 0
				Shahpur " ...	2 8 0
	No. 13.—Papers regarding alienation of estates of Insolvent Proprietors to the money-lending class.	1 0 0		Mooltan " ...	4 0 0
				Jhang " ...	3 8 0
				Montgomery District ...	4 0 0
	No. 15.—The "Chos" (Sandy bedded torrents of Hoshiárpur), by B. H. Baden-Powell.	0 8 0		Muzaffargarh " ...	3 8 0
				Dera Ismail Khan District ...	4 0 0
				Dera Ghàzi Khan " ...	3 8 0
	No. 16.—Note on the Revenue and Resources of the Punjab.	1 0 0		Bannu " ...	4 0 0
				Peshàwar " ...	4 0 0
	No. 17.—Note on the system of fluctuating assessments in the Punjab.	1 0 0		Hazára " ...	4 0 0
	No. 18.—A Report on the Trans-Border Trade of the Bannu District.	0 8 0			

NOTICE TO HEADS

Register of Men who, on discharge from Regiments, &c., noted, are desirous, and registered for

[The previous List was published in Part III of the

Pension No.	Rank and Name (also Surname).	Former Corps and Regimental No.	Nationality.	Religion.	Caste.	*Age.* Years.	*Age.* Months.	*Length of service.* Years.	*Length of service.* Months.	Date of discharge.	Cause of discharge, *i.e.*, remarks of the Medical Committee.	Rate of pension on discharge.	If in possession of Order of Merit pay, state the amount.	Personal appearance and particular marks.
...	Sepoy Santa Singh.	14th Sikhs, No. 957.	Sikh.	Sikh.	Ját Sikh, Gill.	34	10	15	8	30th April 1888.	Unfit for any further service in consequence of greatly and chronically enlarged spleen.	Rs. 4.	...	Tall spare figure. Black scar on left malar-bone. Irregular scar, front of left thigh, upper third.

OF DEPARTMENTS.

are specially recommended by Commanding Officers, to have their names employment—continued.

Gazette of the 26th July 1888, *vide* pages 816 and 817.]

War service.	Educational Qualifications.				Physical Qualifications.			Character and conduct during service.	What particular situations the man would be willing to accept, the one preferred being stated first; also place where he would like to be employed.	Commanding Officer's recommendation.	Circle of Pension Paymaster in which the applicant receives his pension.	Permanent address, Village, Thána, Tahsíl, or Pargana, and District.	Remarks by Civil authorities.	REMARKS.
	Reading and writing,—efficient or rudimentary.	Arithmetic,—efficient or rudimentary.	Languages, or English,—to what extent.	General intelligence, apart from education.	General health.	If strong, active and energetic.	Whether fit for out-door labour or for in-door employment only.							
(1). Afghán War, 1878-79—Medal.	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	Gurmukhi.	Good.	Good.	Yes.	Yes. Fit for civil employment.	Very good.	(1) Canal Chaukídár. (2) Tahsíl Chaprási. (3) Forest Chaukídár.	Of excellent character and trustworthy.	N.-W. Circle.	Kaloke, Moga, Ferozepore.	...	...

Notice.

HORSE FAIRS AND SHOWS, 1888-89.

Intimation is given that the following Horse Fairs and Shows will take place during the Year 1888-89 *in the order mentioned and on the dates noted; and the following amounts in prizes will be awarded.*

Provinces.	Fairs and Shows.	Dates.	Prizes.
			Rs.
Rájpútána ...	Tezaji Mule Fair ...	14th to 16th September 1888 ...	100
Punjab ...	Gulu Shah Show ...	16th to 24th " " ...	250
Do. ..	Amritsar Show ...	28th Octr. to 7th Novr. " ...	600
Rájpútána ...	Pokhur Fair ...	14th to 18th November " ...	200
N.-W. Provinces ...	Etawah Horse & Cattle Show ...	27th to 30th " " ...	*250
Punjab ...	Jalálabad Show ...	16th to 19th January 1889 ...	1,000
N.-W. Provinces ...	Aligarh Show ...	2nd to 9th February " ...	800
Do. ...	Bulandshahr Show ...	14th to 19th " " ...	1,250
Do. ...	Muzafarnagar Show ...	26th to 28th " " ...	300
Punjab ...	Jhang Show ...	1st and 2nd March " ...	750
N.-W. Provinces ...	Saharunpore Show ...	4th to 9th " " ...	800
Punjab ...	Mooltan Show ...	5th and 6th " " ...	1,800
Do. ...	Muzaffargarh Show ...	8th and 9th " " ...	700
Do. ...	Dera Gházi Khan Show ...	12th and 13th " " ...	1,800
Do. ...	Karnál Show ...	18th to 20th " " ...	350
Do. ...	Shahpur Show ...	19th and 20th " " ...	1,500
N.-W. Provinces ...	Meerut (Náuchandi) Show ...	24th to 31st " " ...	1,500
Do. ...	Bindraban Show ...	25th to 29th " " ...	250
Punjab ...	Gujrát Show ...	26th and 27th " " ...	1,400
Do. ...	Lahore Show ...	29th and 30th " " ...	1,000
Do. ...	Ráwalpindi Fair ...	2nd to 4th April " ...	1,500
N.-W. Provinces ...	Hurdwar Fair ...	5th to 10th " " ...	600

* Rs. 1,500 raised by local subscriptions will also be awarded in prizes.

Intimation has been received that the undermentioned Horse Fairs and Shows will also take place on the dates specified.

Provinces.	Fairs and Shows.	Dates.	Prizes.
			Rs.
Bombay (Deccan) ...	Poona Show ...	4th October 1888 ...	...
Rájpútána ...	Jeypore Fair ...	16th October to 2nd November 1888 ...	1,000
Punjab ...	Rámpur Fair ...	10th to 12th November 1888 ...	*Nil.*
N.-W. Provinces ...	Batesar Fair ..	12th to 20th November 1888 ...	*Nil.*
Central India ...	Narsinghpur Fair ...	—— —— ...	300
Bengal (Tirhoot) ...	Sonepore Fair ...	16th to 22nd " " ... " " ...	*Nil.*
Bombay (Deccan) ...	Ahmednagar Show ...	...	...
Bombay (Kathiawar) ...	Rájkot Show ...	3rd December 1888 ...	...
Hyderabad (Deccan) ...	Maligaum Fair ...	19th December 1888 to 3rd Jany. 1889.	1,775
Upper Sind ...	Jacob-abad Show ...	9th January 1889 & following days ...	...
Do. ...	Shikárpur Show ...	14th to 16th January 1889 ...	5,000
N.-W. Provinces ...	Makanpur Fair ...	27th January to 10th February 1889 ...	*Nil.*
Bombay (Cutch) ...	Bhuj Show ..	...	...
Bilúchistán ...	Sibi Show ...	11th February 1889 & following days ...	...
Bombay (Guzrát) ...	Ahmedabad Show ...	23rd March 1889 ..	...
Rájpútána ...	Balutra Fair ...	27th March to 10th April 1889 ...	*Nil.*
Punjab ...	Amritsar (Bysákhi) ...	7th to 17th April 1889 ...	2,550

MEERUT:
The 4*th August* 1888.

J. H. B. HALLEN,
General Superintendent,
Horse Breeding Department.

For Sale.

In two Vols., Foolscap Folio.

CORRESPONDENCE relating to the Famine in Bengal and Behar, from October 1873 to May 1st, 1874.—*Price, Rs.* 2-8-0 *per Vol.; packing and postage, Re.* 1-4-0 *extra per Vol.*

CONTENTS:—Vol. I. The principal official correspondence relating to the Famine. Vol. II. Special Narrative and Minutes by the Hon'ble Sir R. Temple, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

OFFICE OF SUPDT. OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING,

No. 8, *Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

[437-*t.-f.-o.*]

The Indian Law Reports.

PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY.

THE "Indian Law Reports," published under the authority of the Governor-General in Council, appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month, at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and Allahabad, and comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court are reported in the series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court are reported in the Calcutta Series.

The Calcutta Series is distributed by the Bengal Secretariat; the copies for subscribers registered by Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co. are distributed by that firm; and the Madras, Bombay and Allahabad Series are distributed direct from Madras, Bombay and Allahabad, respectively.

In supersession of previons advertisements, on and from the 1st January 1885 the terms of subscription and sale will be as follows:—

Terms of subscription, payable annually in advance.

For the Complete Series, *including postage*, Rs. 22-8-0.

	Without postage. Rs. A. P.	With postage. Rs. A. P.
For the Calcutta Series ...	10 0 0	12 8 0
„ each of the Madras, Bombay and Allahabad Series ...	6 0 0	7 0 0
„ a part of the Calcutta Series purchased separately (*inclusive of postage in India*) ...		2 0 0
„ a part of each of the Madras, Bombay and Allahabad Series purchased separately (*inclusive of postage in India*) ...		1 0 0

Persons desiring to subscribe for or purchase the Reports should apply to—

Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta.

„ Thacker & Co., Bombay.

„ Higginbotham & Co., Madras.

The Government Central Book Depôt, Bombay.

„ Curator of Government Books, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

„ Superintendent of Government Printing, Bengal.

Back parts of the Indian Law Reports may now be had at the above quoted rates.

[18-*t-f-o.*]

Notice.

OUDH FOREST DEPARTMENT,

BAHRAMGHAT DEPOT,

On the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

FROM this date the prices of Sál Beams and Scantlings supplied from this Depôt will be as follows:—

Beams—21 feet length	at Rs.	2 10 0	per cubic foot.
22	ditto „	2 12 0	ditto.
23	ditto „	2 14 0	ditto.
24	ditto „	3 0 0	ditto.

Above the lengths given, two annas per foot run will be charged; any inches over the foot will be charged as a foot.

Scantlings—From 12 to 20 feet	at Rs.	2 8 0	per cubic foot.
Under 12 and over 7	„	2 4 0	ditto.
Under 7 feet	„	2 0 0	ditto.

The above prices are for ordinary building purposes.

For *planking, sleepers, &c.*, special rates will be fixed by agreement.

The Department will still take orders for buildings all over at Rs. 2-4-0 per cubic foot, provided the scantlings are taken in fair proportion.

Second and *third class timber* will be sold, and price fixed by agreement.

Auction sales will be held from time to time to clear off stock.

For further particulars apply to the Officer in charge of the Depôt.

By order of the Conservator of Forests, N.-W. P. and Oudh, Oudh Circle.

KANHYA LAL,

Sub-Asst. Conservator of Forests,

Bahramghat Division.

BAHRAMGHAT:
The 1st *April* 1886.

[119-*t.-f.-o.*]

Notice.

INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be received for publication on the wrappers of the Indian Law Reports, Calcutta Series, by the Calcutta Central Press Company, "Limited," 5-1, Council House Street, at the following rates, payable in advance:—

	One page. Rs.	*Half page.* Rs.	*Quarter page.* Rs.
For one issue ...	16	10	6
For three issues ...	40	25	14
For six issues ...	70	40	25
For twelve issues ...	110	70	45

At these rates the advertisers will have the option of changing their advertisements in each issue.

[20-*t.-f.-o.*]

Notice.

NORMAL SCHOOL, LAHORE.

SESSION 1888-89.

NOTICE is hereby given that I have at my disposal several stipends of Rs. 6 per mensem tenable at the Lahore Normal School for Middle passed students who are desirous to undergo a course of ten months' training at a Normal School and who will be prepared on completing their course to take service in schools.

No one is eligible for admission to a Normal School unless he has passed the Middle School Examination taking up *Persian* as one of his subjects.

Selected candidates will be required to join punctually by the 1st October when the Session begins.

Apply to :—

F. HADEN COPE, M. A.,

Offg. Inspector of Schools, Lahore Circle.

[479-2.]

Notice.

TRAINED TEACHERS.

A LIST of teachers who have passed through the Central Training College, Lahore, and hold Departmental Certificates under Articles 127, 129, 130, 133 and 134 of the Punjab Education Code, will shortly be opened in the office of the undersigned from which men will be selected for recommendation to the Managers of Board and Aided Schools in the Lahore Circle when vacancies occur. Candidates who wish their names enrolled on the list should send full particulars as to their qualifications, pay, present and expected, &c., to the undersigned.

No person who does not hold an Anglo-Vernacular or Vernacular Certificate as issued by the Educational Department under the new Code need apply, as his name will not be registered.

F. HADEN COPE, M.A.,

Offg. Inspector of Schools, Lahore Circle.

[420-*t-f-o.*]

For Sale.

EDUCATION in India in 1886. Review with special reference to the report of the Educa Commission. By Sir Alfred Croft, K.C.I.E., M.A., Dir of Public Instruction, Bengal. Fcap., boards. Rs. 2 (9a).

PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNME PRINTING, INDIA.

No. 8, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

[480-1

Notice.

CENTRAL TRAINING COLLEGE, LAHORE.

SESSION, 1888-89.

Senior English Class.—15 Scholarships.

5 Scholarships for B. As., each of Rs. 25.

10 " " F. As., " Rs. 15.

N. B.—If a sufficient number of passed students do not sent themselves, those who have failed in the Examination be taken and will receive scholarships of Rs. 20 and Rs respectively.

Junior English Class.—15 Scholarships, each of Rs. are open to the students who have passed the Univers Entrance Examination in English.

Senior Vernacular Class.—30 Scholarships.

For Intermediate or higher Oriental Examination passed, Rs.

" Entrance " "

" Normal School " "

UMRAO SINGH,

Offg. Principal, Central Training College.

[569-2.]

Punjab Government Press, Lahore. -20-9-88—640.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1888.

PART III.

Notifications by Chief Court, Financial Commissioner, Accountant-General, &c.

CHIEF COURT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 24th September 1888.

No. 3532 —*Leave.*—The privilege leave granted to Harwas Rái, Munsif of Bannu in the Bannu District, by this office Notification No. 3043, dated 2nd August last, is hereby extended by 12 days' privilege leave on half pay from 13th to 24th October 1888.

No. 3536.—*Transfer.*—The Judges of the Chief Court have been pleased to direct the following transfer on the public service :—

Muhammad Mahmúd Ali, Munsif of Hoshiárpur in the Hoshiárpur District, to Kángra in the Kángra District.

By order, &c.,

R. L. HARRIS,

Registrar.

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

CIRCULAR No. 32 OF 1888.

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,

(No. 5605.)

Dated Lahore, 21st September 1888.

To

ALL COMMISSIONERS AND DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS
IN THE PUNJAB.

Supplementary rules concerning grant of transport passes for charas by Assistant Commissioner of Kulu and Tahsíldár of Kulu.

THE rules appended hereto, which have been framed to supplement *Rule 14 of the Rules (under Section 40 of Act X of 1871), published with this office Circular No. IX of 1874, have received the sanction of Government, and are now issued under Section 20, Act XXII of 1881.

* See page 80 of the Volume of Circulars for the year 1874.

By order, &c.,

D. C. JOHNSTONE,

Junior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

(*Translated.*)

Supplementary Rules concerning grant of Transport Passes for Charas by Assistant Commissioner of Kulu and Tahsíldár of Kulu.

Rule 14 *A.*—If, however, the trader does not wish to go to Dharmsála, but wishes to transport his charas direct from Kulu to any place in British India beyond the Kángra District, the Assistant Commissioner of Kulu for the time being may grant him a transport pass in the form prescribed in Appendix III, valid as far as the place of destination mentioned in the pass. In granting such a pass the Assistant Commissioner shall observe the provisions of the Rules 15 *et seq.* relating to transport passes, and the transport shall be subject to all the conditions mentioned in the pass and in these Rules.

14 *B.* (1).—If the trader does not wish to go to Dharmsála, but wishes to transport his charas direct from Kulu to any part of British India, and if the Assistant Commissioner of Kulu is absent from Sultánpur, the Tahsíldár of Kulu may grant him a pass, valid, according to the desire of the trader, as far as Simla, Umballa, Ludhiána, or Hoshiárpur. The form of these passes shall be prescribed by the Financial Commissioner and they shall be supplied to the Tahsíldár of Kulu in books with consecutive serial numbers and with counterfoils; and the Tahsíldár of Kulu in granting such a pass shall be bound to send a copy to the Deputy Commissioner of the district of Simla, Umballa, Ludhiána, or Hoshiárpur, as the case may be.

(2).—On arrival at the head-quarters of the district named in the pass, the trader shall without delay present the pass and the consignment covered by it to the Deputy Commissioner or to the officer in charge of the Excise revenue of the district, and after examination of the consignment and weighment, the Deputy Commissioner shall if no offence appears to have been committed, deliver the consignment to the owner, and if the owner wishes to transport the charas beyond the district, shall grant him a transport pass in the form prescribed in Appendix III.

CIRCULAR MEMO. No. 42 OF 1888.

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,

(No. 5606.)

Dated Lahore, 21st September 1888.

To

ALL COMMISSIONERS AND DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS IN THE PUNJAB.

Land Revenue Budget Estimates to be prepared as usual according to financial year.

As there appears to be some doubt in the matter, the Financial Commissioners find it necessary to point out that, the instructions issued in Circular No. 17 of 1888 for the preparation of rent rolls, &c., by the agricultural year in no way affect the preparation and submission of the Budget Estimates. The Land Revenue Budget Estimate must continue to represent the anticipated collections of the land revenue demand during the period April 1st to March 31st, and Deputy Commissioners should have little difficulty in framing this and the other estimates accordingly.

By order, &c.,

T. GORDON WALKER,

Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

NOTIFICATIONS

The 21st September 1888.

No. 150.—Leave.—Chahinda Rám, Tahsíldár of Shujabad, Mooltan District, was granted privilege leave of absence from the afternoon of the 10th August to the forenoon of the 3rd September 1888.

No. 151.—*Appointment.*—Sant Lál, Officiating Náib-Tahsíldár of Shujabad, Mooltan District, officiated as Tahsíldár of the same tahsíl from the afternoon of the 10th August to the forenoon of the 3rd September 1888, during the absence of Chahinda Rám, Tahsíldár, on leave.

The 24th September 1888.

No. 152.—*Appointment.*—Jog Dhián, Náib-Tahsíldár of Háfizabad, Gujránwala District, is appointed to officiate as Tahsíldár of Pasrúr, Siálkot District, *vice* Aurangzeb Khán, Tahsíldár, granted three months' privilege leave.

Jog Dhián's appointment will take effect from such date as he may assume charge of his duties as Officiating Tahsíldár.

This office Notification No. 123, dated 10th August 1888, appointing Muhammad Kázim, candidate, to officiate as Tahsíldár of Pasrúr, is cancelled.

No. 153.—*Leave.*—Imám Ali Khán, Tahsíldár of the Phália Tahsíl, Gujrát District, is granted one month's privilege leave of absence with effect from the 1st October 1888 or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

No. 154.—*Appointment.*—Híra Nand, Náib-Tahsíldár of Phália, Gujrát District, is appointed to officiate as Tahsíldár of the same tahsíl, *vice* Imám Ali Khán, granted one month's privilege leave.

By order, &c.,

T. GORDON WALKER,

Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

GENERAL SERVICES.

Statement of the Actual Receipts and Disbursements in the Punjab during the month of July 1888, *showing also the figures of the Budget Estimate for* 1888-89.

Revenue and Receipts.	Budget Estimates, 1888-89.	Actual Receipts in July 1888.	Actual Receipts from 1st April to 31st July 1888.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue	2,21,05,000	36,82,695	89,48 624
II.—Opium	49,000	3,044	18,374
IV.—Stamps	35,80,000	4,42,[illegible]61	15,07,[illegible]28
V.—Excise	13,58,000	1,24,634	5,49,644
VI.—Provincial Rates	38,04,000	5,31,312	17,35,258
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	9,97,000	2,23,099	6,76,884
IX.—Forest	9,58 000	30,557	41,866
X.—Registration	1,97,000	28,208	99,443
XI.—Tributes from Native States ...	2,80,000	1,24,263	1,36,117
XII.—Interest	2,05,000	11,451	26,226
XIII.—Post Office	24,000	3,451	11,972
XVIA.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law ...	3,70,000	41,193	1,49,[illegible]04
XVIB.— Do. do. Jails ...	2,43,000	22,718	58,712
XVII.—Police	6,74,000	62,[illegible]	2,25,293
XIX.—Education	64,000	4,400	18,000
XX.—Medical	49,000	2,469	8,559
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	91,000	5,333	26,830
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, &c.	1,13,000	9,470	33,682
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing ...	54,000	3,898	12,382
XXV.—Miscellaneous	2,41,000	13,499	61,227
XXIX.—Irrigation—Major Works, Direct Receipts	2,68,000	9,559	28,438
XXX.—Irrigation—Minor Works and Navigation	46,000	7,742	20,375
XXXII.—Civil Works	5,46,000	43,151	1,92,888
Total Revenue and Receipts ...	3,62,96,000	54,31,111	1,45,87,486
Add—Debt Accounts, &c. ...	...	1,09,31,499	4,96,15,674
Total ...	...	1,63,62,610	6,42,03,160
Opening Cash Balance ...	...	* 1,30,60,582	† 91,84,569
GRAND TOTAL ...	...	2,94,23,192	7,33,87,729

Expenditure.	Budget Grants, 1888-89.	Actual Disbursements in July 1888.	Actual Disbursements from 1st April to 31st July 1888.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1—Refunds and Drawbacks	1,14,000	5,436	27.059
2—Assignments and Compensations ...	1,79,000	4,675	80,074
3—Land Revenue	37,34,000	4,62,842	13,28,107
6—Stamps	1,73,000	12,383	42,594
7—Excise	57,000	5,362	19,847
8—Provincial Rates	1,70,000	23,552	77.758
10—Assessed Taxes	17,000	2,565	10,008
11—Forest	6,82,000	30,154	66,660
12—Registration	1,05,000	11,436	40,256
13—Interest on Ordinary Debt, &c. ...	11,000	492	1,267
14—Interest on other obligations	47,000	...	...
15—Post Office	1,33,000	11,546	43,350
18—General Administration	12,20,000	95,067	3,66.792
19A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law ...	28,34,000	2,35,352	9,39,730
19B. — Do. do. Jails	8,63,000	73,331	3,05.344
20—Police	34,62,000	2,70,122	11,61,859
22—Education	13,41,000	1,01,711	4,26,433
23—Ecclesiastical	2,12,000	22,180	82,591
24—Medical	8,42,000	70,732	2,72,071
25—Political	6,03,000	52,177	2,24,740
26—Scientific and other Minor Departments ...	2,25,000	16,537	71,096
27—Territorial and Political Pensions ...	4,40,000	21,644	1,56,000
29—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions ...	7,28,000	53,915	2,68,633
30—Stationery and Printing	4,28,000	26,843	82,216
32—Miscellaneous	2,43,000	10,579	50,390
38—State Railways—Interest on Debt ...	1,98,000	...	...
42—Major Works—Working Expenses ...	1,000	205	278
43—Minor Works and Navigation	33,000	1,503	4,330
45—Civil Works	44,000	3,523	12,888
Total Expenditure ...	1,90,79,000	16,25,864	61,62,371
Add—Debt Accounts, &c.	...	1,20,96,849	5,15,24,879
Total ...	...	1,37.22,713	5,76,87,250
Balance on 31st July 1888 ...	...	1,57,00,479	1,57,00,479
GRAND TOTAL ...	...	2,94.23,192	7.33.87.729

Distribution Statement of the Actual Receipts in the Punjab for July 1888 and of the Budget Estimate for the year 1888-89.

Revenue and Receipts.	Budget, 1887-88.				Actual Receipts from 1st April to 31st July 1888.			
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue	1,26,12,000	94,46,000	47,000	2,21,05,000	53,53,797	35,69,197	25,630	89,48,624
II.—Opium	49,000	...	...	49,000	18,374	...	...	18,374
IV.—Stamps	17,90,000	17,90,000	...	35,80,000	7,53,814	7,53,814	...	15,07,628
V.—Excise	6,79,000	6,79,000	...	13,58,000	2,74,822	2,74,822	...	5,49,644
VI.—Provincial Rates	...	6,68,000	31,36,000	38,04,000	...	3,01,538	14,33,720	17,35,258
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	7,70,000	2,27,000	...	9,97,000	6,01,217	75,667	...	6,76,884
IX.—Forest	4,69,000	4,69,000	...	9,38,000	20,933	20,933	...	41,866
X.—Registration	98,000	99,000	...	1,97,000	49,721	49,722	...	99,443
XI.—Tributes from Native States	2,80,000	...	...	2,80,000	1,36,117	...	...	1,36,117
XII.—Interest	1,97,000	8,000	...	2,05,000	22,205	3,700	321	26,226
XIII.—Post Office	...	12,000	12,000	24,000	...	156	11,816	11,972
XVIA.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	...	3,70,000	...	3,70,000	...	1,47,137	1,927	1,49,064
XVIB.— Do. do. Jails	...	2,43,000	...	2,43,000	...	58,712	...	58,712
XVII.—Police	...	6,34,000	40,000	6,74,000	49	2,12,516	12,728	2,25,293
XIX.—Education	...	23,000	41,000	64,000	...	2,687	15,313	18,000
XX.—Medical	...	39,000	10,000	49,000	...	4,722	3,837	8,559
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	...	37,000	54,000	91,000	...	14,110	12,720	26,830
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, &c.	69,000	44,000	...	1,13,000	23,514	10,168	...	33,682
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	10,000	44,000	...	54,000	4,570	7,812	...	12,382
XXV.—Miscellaneous	6,000	1,38,000	97,000	2,41,000	3,290	27,647	30,290	61,227
XXIX.—Irrigation—Major Works, Direct Receipts	2,68,000	...	...	2,68,000	28,438	...	...	28,438
XXX.—Irrigation—Minor Works and Navigation	...	43,000	3,000	46,000	...	19,243	1,132	20,375
XXXII.—Civil Works	...	3,55,000	1,91,000	5,46,000	...	1,32,949	59,939	1,92,888
Total Civil Accounts ...	1,72,97,000	1,53,68,000	36,31,000	3,62,96,000	72,90,861	56,87,252	16,09,373	1,45,87,486

Office of Acct.-Genl., Punjab,
Lahore :
The 20th September 1888.

R. LOGAN,
Accountant-General, Punjab.

Distribution Statement of the Actual Expenditure in the Punjab for July 1888 *and of the Budget Estimate for the year* 1888-89.

EXPENDITURE.	BUDGET, 1887-88.				ACTUAL DISBURSEMENTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 31ST JULY 1888.			
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.—Refunds and Drawbacks	77,000	36,000	1,000	1,14,000	14,028	12,915	116	27,059
2.—Assignments and Compensations	1,79,000	...	...	1,79,000	80,074	...	...	80,074
3.—Land Revenue	4,47,000	21,89,000	10,98,000	37,34,000	99,704	6,94,871	5,33,532	13,28,107
6.—Stamps	87,000	86,000	...	1,73,000	21,297	21,297	...	42,594
7.—Excise	29,000	28,000	...	57,000	9,924	9,923	...	19,847
8.—Provincial Rates	...	1,70,000	...	1,70,000	...	77,758	...	77,758
10.—Assessed Taxes	16,000	1,000	...	17,000	9,821	187	...	10,008
11.—Forest	3,41,000	3,41,000	...	6,82,000	33,330	33,330	...	66,660
12.—Registration	53,000	52,000	...	1,05,000	20,128	20,128	...	40,256
13.—Interest on ordinary debt	11,000	...	...	11,000	1,267	...	...	1,267
14.—Interest on other obligations	47,000	...	...	47,000	...	...	...	...
15—Post Office	...	1,13,000	20,000	1,33,000	...	31,238	12,112	43,350
18.—General Administration	1,75,000	9,11,000	1,34,000	12,20,000	51,203	2,75,908	39,681	3,66,792
19A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	...	28,34,000	...	28,34,000	...	9,36,711	3,019	9,39,730
19B.— Do. do. Jails	...	8,63,000	...	8,63,000	...	3,05,344	...	3,05,344
20.—Police	2,22,000	31,64,000	16,000	34,02,000	75,452	10,82,065	4,342	11,61,859
22.—Education	...	8,19,000	5,22,000	13,41,000	...	2,66,722	1,59,711	4,26,433
23.—Ecclesiastical	2,12,000	...	...	2,12,000	82,591	...	...	82,591
24.—Medical	...	5,42,000	3,00,000	8,42,000	...	1,74,502	97,569	2,72,071
25.—Political	6,03,000	...	...	6,03,000	2,24,740	...	...	2,24,740
26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	9,000	86,000	1,30,000	2,25,000	1,805	29,031	40,260	71,096
27.—Territorial and Political Pensions	4,40,000	...	...	4,40,000	1,56,000	...	...	1,56,000
29—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	...	7,25,000	3,000	7,28,000	...	2,68,447	186	2,68,633
30.—Stationery and Printing	...	4,23,000	5,000	4,28,000	...	79,806	2,410	82,216
32.—Miscellaneous	39,000	1,54,000	50,000	2,43,000	7,836	20,388	22,166	50,390
38.—State Railways—Interest on debt	...	1,98,000	...	1,98,000	...	...	...	...
42.—Major Works—Working Expenses	1,000	...	...	1,000	278	...	...	278
43.—Minor Works and Navigation	...	33,000	...	33,000	...	4,206	124	4,330
45.—Civil Works	...	33,000	11,000	44,000	...	9,576	3.312	12,888
TOTAL CIVIL HEADS ...	29,88,000	1,38,01,000	22,90,000	1,90,79,000	8,89,478	43,54,353	9,18,540	61,62,371

OFFICE OF ACCT.-GENL., PUNJAB,
LAHORE:
The 20th September 1888.

R. LOGAN,
Accountant-General, Punjab.

PUNJAB UNIVERSITY.

XXXVII.

Proceedings of the Senate of the Punjab University at a Meeting held on the 23rd July 1888, at 11 A. M.

PRESENT :

W. H. Rattigan, Esquire, L.L.D., *Vice-Chancellor, in the Chair.*

J. D. Tremlett, Esquire.

F. C. Channing, Esquire.

Deputy Commissioner, Lahore, (W. O. Clark, Esquire.)

Dr. H. Charles.

G. S. Lewis, Esquire.

Inspector of Schools, Lahore Circle (F. H. Cope, Esquire, M.A.)

E. S. Robertson, Esquire, M.A.

Bábu Protul Chandra Chatterji, M A , B. L.

Sheikh Nának Bakhsh.

Dr. Brij Lál Ghose, Rái Bahádur.

Faqir Saiyid Kamar-ud-dín, Khán Bahádur.

Shams-ul-'ulama Maulvi Muhammad Hussain Azád.

Mahamahopadhyaya Pandit Guruprasad.

W. Bell, Esquire, M.A., *Registrar.*

Bábu Chandra Náth Mitra, *Assistant Registrar.*

1. The Registrar laid on the table the proxy papers of absent members ; these were read aloud to the meeting by the Registrar in connection with each proposal :—

2. The first proposal by the Syndicate was then read :—

That the sum of rupees one thousand offered by the Wakefield Memorial Committee for the endowment of a scholarship be accepted by the University and managed as a separate Trust on the following conditions :—

(*a*). That the scholarship be called the "Wakefield Scholarship."

(*b*). That the scholarship be paid from interest only, and not from the principal sum of Rs. 1,000.

(*c*). That the annual income of Rs. 40 (interest) be given as a scholarship of the value of Rs. 3 per mensem, tenable for two years, to the student of the Ludhiána High School, (now called Municipal Board School, Ludhiána), who passes the Middle School Examination in English, and stands first amongst those who do not gain scholarships of equal, or greater value ; the condition being that he prosecute his studies in the above school for two years, and appear in the Entrance Examination.

(*d*). That the holder of this scholarship be precluded from holding any other scholarship.

(*e*). That the scholarship cease to be paid unless the holder prosecutes his studies with diligence up to the Entrance standard, and his conduct be well reported on.

(*f*). That if more than one candidate be eligible for the scholarship, the preference be given to the one who is in the neediest circumstances, provided that he is of good moral character.

(*g*). That in cases where two or more candidates are eligible for the scholarship, it shall be the duty of the Head Master, with the sanction of the Inspector of the Circle, to decide in accordance with (*e*) who shall obtain the scholarship.

(*h*). That the student shall submit to the Secretary of the Municipal Commit[tee,] Ludhiána, a six-monthly report on his work and conduct signed by [the] Head Master.

(*i*). That the scholarship be awarded without distinction of colour, creed or r[ace.]

(*j*). That all changes in the conditions or direction of the endowment s[hall] require the sanction of the Municipal Committee, Ludhiána, and tha[t of] the Syndicate.

The Vice-Chancellor pointed out that since the subject of the Wakefield Scholar[ship] **had been first before the Syndicate, the Memorial Committee had accepted the suggest[ions] made by the Syndicate as to the conditions of the scholarship. The above conditions [were] in accordance with the amended draft of the Committee's proposals. On the suggestion [of] the Inspector of Schools (Mr. Cope), it was decided to omit the word** *"colour"* **in (*i*), as b[eing] unnecessary; and in paragraph *g* (*f*) was substituted for (*e*), the latter being evidentl[y a] misprint.**

The proposal was then put to the vote in its amended form and carried unanimous[ly.]

3. The second proposal was then read—

That the additional examination in office work, Lande and Sarráfi writing [and] book-keeping, prescribed for diplomas for Honors in Persian, be abolished.

The Vice-Chancellor having explained that this additional examination was no[t in] **keeping with the general character of the Oriental Titles Examinations, that it had actu[ally] never been held and that it deterred candidates from appearing at the examination for di[plo]mas for Honors in Persian**, the proposal was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

4. The next proposal was—

That the following conditions, in supersession of all previously accepted co[ndi]tions be adopted for the management of the Aitchison-Ram Rattan End[ow]ment:—

1. The income annually arising from the donation of Rai Bahadur Seth [Ram] Rattan shall be expended in the establishment of four scholarships inte[nd]ed for the encouragement of an enlightened study of Sanskrit literat[ure] within the Punjab University.

2. These scholarships shall be called the Aitchison-Ram Rattan Sanskrit Scho[lar]ships.

3. These scholarships shall be tenable for two years under the conditions m[en]tioned below, at any Arts College in the Punjab or in Rajputana wh[ich] teaches up to the standard of the examination for which the holder of [the] scholarship must study.

4. Two scholarships of the value of Rs. 16 per mensem each, of which one [shall] be available each year, shall be awarded to candidates, who successf[ully] pass the Intermediate Arts Examination of the Punjab University, tak[e] up Sanskrit as one of their subjects, and stand highest in this partic[ular] subject in their respective year.

5. Two scholarships of the value of Rs. 25 per mensem each, of which one [shall] be available each year, shall be awarded to candidates who successfu[lly] pass the Bachelor of Arts Examination of the Punjab University, tak[e] up Sanskrit as one of their subjects, and stand highest in this partic[ular] subject in their respective year.

6. The scholarships will be awarded to successful candidates under the ab[ove] conditions without regard to whether Sanskrit had been taken up [by] them as a compulsory or as an optional subject.

7. The scholarship shall be tenable on condition only that the scholars contin[ue] their studies in Sanskrit for the next higher Arts Examination of [the] Punjab University at any College as specified under III.

8. The stipends of these scholarships shall be paid monthly on bills drawn [by] the head of the College in which the scholar prosecutes his studies. (S[ee] after).

9. Should a scholar discontinue his University studies or be unfavourab[ly] reported on by the head of his College, the Syndicate shall declare t[he] scholarship to be forfeited.

10. In case of a scholarship not being adjudged, or lapsing through forfeiture or otherwise before it has been held for two years, any saving which may result may be added to next year's corresponding scholarship so as to increase the monthly stipends payable, or may be used at the discretion of the Syndicate, to create a second scholarship of a similar character to be offered at next year's corresponding Arts Examination to the candidate obtaining second place in Sanskrit.

11. These scholarships may be held together with any other scholarship or prizes.

12. At the close of every year, a copy of the separate account kept on the University books of the transactions of this Trust, shall be sent to the donor, his heirs, administrators and assigns.

13. If the Punjab University shall at any time cease to exist or become unable to carry out the conditions of this Trust, as here described, the accumulated capital of the Trust, shall be handed over to the Government for the use and benefit, in equal shares, of two orphanages, one for Europeans and one for Natives. The Government shall retain such capital only until such time as it can be handed or paid over for the purposes of such orphanages.

14. The principal shall not be on any account used or expended by the University, nor shall the Government, if and when the accumulated capital is made over to Government, use or expend the whole or any portion of such capital or any income thereform arising save and except as provided above.

The Vice-Chancellor explained that the above conditions had been proposed by the donor himself and accepted by the Syndicate as being well adapted to encourage a thorough study of Sanskrit literature among the Arts students of the University, which was the primary object the liberal donor had in view in founding the scholarships.

The Senate then went into a detailed consideration of the rules proposed, in the course of which the following verbal alteration of Rule 8 was suggested: that the words *"payments on account of these scholarships shall be made"* be substituted for *"the stipends of these scholarships shall be paid."* This amendment was carried unanimously.

Some discussion ensued on Rule 9, and concerning the question whether successful candidates could be allowed during their tenure of these scholarships to prepare for the M. A. Examination in a second subject besides Sanskrit. With regard to this question, the decision of which had become necessary owing to the petition of the successful candidate for 1888, several members expressed the opinion that no objection could be raised to the scholars preparing in addition for the M. A. Examination in another subject, as Rule 9 would always enable the Principal of the Oriental College or other institution which the candidate might attend to check any neglect of his Sanskrit studies.

Ultimately, Rule 9 was adopted without alteration.

The whole of proposal III., with Rule 8 amended as above, was then put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

5. The next proposal before the meeting referred to the re-constitution of the Syndicate. The Vice-Chancellor in bringing this proposition forward observed that he had so often explained at other meetings, at which most of the Fellows now present had also been present, the reasons which had induced him to recommend an alteration in the existing constitution of the Syndicate that it seemed unnecessary for him to do more on the present occasion than to refer to the printed papers which had been circulated amongst the Fellows, and which contained full information on the subject.

Mr. Cope moved that in consideration of the importance of the reforms proposed and the small number of Fellows present, the consideration of these proposals should be postponed till after the University vacations. The Vice-Chancellor in reply pointed out that the subject had been under discussion since February last; that it had been fully considered by an important Sub-Committee, and subsequently by the Syndicate; that he himself had taken the opinions of several of the most influential members of the Senate on the proposed change and that they were unanimously in favor of it; and that although the papers had since been circulated to out-station Fellows, and several of them had sent in voting papers in support of the proposals, not a single dissentient vote had been received. Under these circumstances, and as it was most desirable, if a change was to be introduced, that it should be as soon after the vacation as possible, he was unable to support the suggestion of Mr. Cope, and hoped that the Senate would not adjourn the consideration of the proposals sent up by the Syndicate.

Mr. Cope's motion not being seconded by any of the members present, was dropped. The Senate then considered the Syndicate's proposals separately.

(1) The first of the proposals—

That the constitution of the Syndicate of the Punjab University be revised, was passed without discussion.

(2) The second proposal was then read—

That the Syndicate be re-constituted on a representative basis by election of representatives from the Faculties.

Objection having been raised to the expression "representatives," it was proposed by the Vice-Chancellor that the word "members" be substituted. With this alteration the proposal was put to the vote and carried.

(3). The third proposal was—

That the number of representatives be sixteen.

Mr. Channing proposed that in order to obtain a better proportion in the representation of the various Faculties, the number of members be fixed at eighteen. This amendment was seconded by Mr. Robertson. Several members having expressed their concurrence with the arguments adduced by Mr. Channing, the amended proposal was put from the chair and carried unanimously in the following form:—That the number of members be eighteen.

(4). The next proposal having been read—

That the representatives be chosen by the Faculties in the following proportions:—

	Four by the Oriental Faculty.	
	Four ,, Arts	,,
	Three ,, Law	,,
	Three ,, Medicine	,,
	One ,, Science	,,
	One ,, Engineering	,,
Total	...	Sixteen.

it was decided that in accordance with the previous amendment, the proposal be read as follows:—

That the members be chosen by the Faculties in the following proportions:—

	Five by the Oriental Faculty.	
	Five ,, Arts	,,
	Three ,, Law	,,
	Three ,, Medical	,,
	One ,, Science	,,
	One ,, Engineering	,,
Total	...	Eighteen.

(5). The next proposal was—

That the representatives on the Syndicate be elected annually by the several Faculties.

On being put from the chair with the same verbal alteration as in (2) *viz.*, "members of" instead of "representatives on," this proposal was carried on the following form:—That the members of the Syndicate be elected annually by the several Faculties.

(6). The next proposal was—

That in the event of a vacancy occurring in the Syndicate, such vacancy shall be filled by the Faculty whose delegate has ceased to act on the Syndicate, for the remainder of the current year.

It was suggested that proposal (6) be passed in the form of Rule 26 A, as contained in the set of amended rules given in Appendix I., which had been drafted by the Vice-

Chancellor for submission to Government. In accordance with this suggestion, the proposition was put to the vote and passed in the following form :—

"In the event of any vacancy occurring in the constitution of the Syndicate during the year, such vacancy shall be filled by the election of a new member by the Faculty whose delegate has ceased to act on the Syndicate; and such new member shall continue to act as such until the next election."

(7). The next proposal having been read—

That the choice of Syndics by the various Faculties be subject to the confirmation of the Senate.

Mr. Channing moved an amendment which was seconded by Babu P. C. Chatterji :—

That the choice of members, other than those nominated to the Syndicate under the preceding rule, by the various Faculties be subject to the confirmation of the Senate, but, that, until confirmation, the old members continue to be members of the Syndicate.

This amendment was then put from the chair and carried unanimously.

(8). The next proposal was—

That five members of the Syndicate constitute a quorum.

This was agreed to unanimously.

(9). The ninth proposal of the Syndicate having been read—

That in the first instance, recommendation for election to the several Faculties be made with reference to the special qualifications of the Fellows so recommended; that the list of members proposed for election be then submitted to the Senate for sanction, and that this list be subject to revision by the Senate at an annual meeting called for this purpose. Also that in the case of new Fellows, the election to Faculties take place at the meeting of the Senate next after their election.

Babu P. C. Chatterji moved an amendment which was seconded by Mr. G. S. Lewis :—

That in order to carry out the above resolutions, the Syndicate be authorized to recommend a re-distribution of members to the different Faculties with reference to their special qualifications; that the Senate shall thereupon cause a list to be made of the members who shall be deemed to be members of the various Faculties for the first year under the new constitution, and that this list shall thereafter be subject to revision by the Senate at an annual meeting called for this purpose. Further, that in the case of new Fellows, the election to Faculties shall take place at the meeting of the Senate next after their election or nomination.

This amendment having been carried without opposition, Mr. Channing proposed that the following rule be added to Resolution (9) :—

That the meeting of the Senate contemplated in Rule (9) take place in October of each year; that the new Syndicate be elected in November, and that its year of office commence from the 1st January following.

This motion was seconded by Sheikh Nanak Bakhsh and carried unanimously.

(10). The next proposal was—

That each Faculty elect its own President or Dean, in addition to a Secretary.

An amendment had been proposed on this rule by Mr. Sime in his proxy paper, to the effect that the Registrar should be the Secretary to all the Faculties as no special Secretaries were required.

This amendment not being seconded by any of the Fellows present, was lost. The Syndicate's proposal was then passed in its original form.

(11). The next proposal was then read—

That the members of the Syndicate representing any Faculty form the Board of Studies for the subjects of that Faculty, the delegates of the Science and Engineering Faculties forming one Board of Studies for these combined Faculties; and that they have power to consult the Principal of the Government College, the Principal of the Oriental College, the Principal of the Medical

College, and any other Specialists whose opinion might be of value, and who are not already members of the Board. Also that decisions of the Boards of Studies be in all cases submitted to the Vice-Chancellor, and, if he approve, such decisions to be final. In the event of his differing from the Board, the Vice-Chancellor to have the power to lay the question before the whole Syndicate for final decision.

Mr. Channing here moved that the proposal be amended as follows :—

That the members of the Syndicate representing any Faculty form the Board of Studies for the subjects of that Faculty, the members of the Science and Engineering Faculties forming one Board of Studies for these Faculties combined; and that the duties of the Board so constituted be in accordance with the amended Rules (Appendix I.) paragraph 33 C.

This amendment which was seconded by Mr. Robertson was then put to the vote and carried.

(12). The twelfth proposal was—

That, in sending up to the Senate an amendment in the proposal made by any of the Faculties, the Syndicate submit to the Senate at the same time the original proposal of the Faculty.

Mr. Channing proposed, and Sheikh Nanak Bakhsh seconded, an amendment that the Syndicate's proposal be adopted in the form given in paragraph 28 of the amended Rules (Appendix I.)

No proposal shall be submitted to the Senate until it shall have been first considered by the Syndicate. Provided that in the event of a proposal submitted by a Faculty not being approved by the Syndicate the resolution of the Syndicate as well as that of the Faculty shall be submitted for the orders of the Senate.

This amendment was then put from the chair and adopted.

6. The next proposal of the Syndicate was then read—

(1) That the necessary alteration of the Rules consequent on the proposed reconstitution of the Syndicate and Faculties be sanctioned; and

(2) That, should the whole of the proposals specified above under VI. be adopted by the Senate, the amended Rules be submitted for the sanction of the Local Government in the form given in Appendix I.

The Vice-Chancellor pointed out, with reference to the resolutions already passed, that the second part of the Syndicate's proposal required a somewhat different wording. He proposed, therefore, that the first part of the proposal be accepted without change, but that the second be expressed in the following form :—

The Senate thereupon considered the amended Rules, as contained in Appendix I., *seriatim*, and finally accepted them with necessary modifications.

It was also decided that paragraph 33 B., be read as follows :—"Paragraph 33 B.—A Board of Studies shall be constituted for each Faculty, and shall consist of the members of the Syndicate representing such Faculty, except in the case of the Science and Engineering Faculties, for which a combined Board shall be constituted."

The proposal was then passed in the following amended form :—

(1) That the necessary alteration of the Rules consequent on the proposed re-constitution of the Syndicate and Faculties be sanctioned; and

(2) That the amended Rules be submitted for the sanction of the Local Government in the form given in Appendix I., with such modifications as the preceding resolutions may require.

7. The next proposal was—

That with the view of facilitating the medical studies of ladies desiring to complete their course of instruction in India and to take the M. D. Degree at Indian Universities :—

(*a*) The certificates of attendance and the instruction given at the London School of the Medicine for Women be accepted by the Punjab University in the same way that they are accepted by the Medical Examining Boards of the University of London and of the Royal University of Ireland.

(*b*) Students who have passed in certain subjects at either the Irish or Scotch Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons may present the certificates of having passed such Examinations in lieu of similar ones from the respective Universities, and so be eligible for the Final Medical Examination. This permission to apply only to the Lieceutiateship in Medicine and not to the M. D. Degree.

Some discussion occurred with reference to the object and meaning of these propositions originally submitted by the Medical Faculty. It was finally proposed by Mr. Channing that the proposal contained in paragraph (*a*) be accepted, but that the proposal given in paragraph (*b*) be referred back to the Medical Faculty for further consideration, as it was not at present clear what was meant by the latter proposal, and there was no member of the Medical Faculty present who could explain it.

This proposal was seconded by Mr. Justice Tremlett, and on being put to the vote carried unanimously.

8. The next proposal—

That the courses of reading in Arabic and Persian for the Oriental Title Examinations of 1889, and the alterations in the Regulations for these examinations (specified in Appendix II) be adopted,

was then read and passed without discussion.

9. The next proposals were :—

(1) That the courses of reading in Sanskrit for the Arts and Oriental Titles Examinations of 1890, and in Persian for 1889 (Oriental) and 1890 (Arts and Oriental) (as specified in Appendix III) be adopted.

(2) That the list of text-books in Sanskrit for the Intermediate and B. A. Examinations (Arts) for a cycle of five years (1890—1894), as specified in Appendix III be adopted.

The courses of reading in Sanskrit for 1890 were first considered. The Vice-Chancellor explained with reference to the objections raised at a previous meeting of the Senate by an esteemed Fellow, Babu Navina Chandra Rai, that these objections had been carefully examined by a Sub-Committee of the Oriental Faculty, which had cleared up some misapprehensions on the subject, and effected some modifications in the *Shástri* course. The courses in question were thereupon accepted unanimously.

With regard to the Persian courses for 1889-1890, some discussion took place with reference to the text *Hidáyaq-ul-Bulághat*, the omission of which from the courses was prayed for by the students of the Government College, Lahore, who had presented a petition to their Principal to this effect. The courses proposed were ultimately accepted with the amendment, that the *Hidáyaq-ul-Bulághat* be omitted from both the B. A. (Arts) and Intermediate (Oriental) course.

The second part of the proposal, referring to a list of text-books for the Sanskrit Arts Examinations for a five years' cycle, was then carried unanimously.

10. The next proposal—

That with a view to render the scholarship fund of the Gilchrist Trustees more advantageous to Indian Students, they be recommended to assimilate, as far as possible, the value and the conditions of award of the Gilchrist Scholarship to those already laid down by the Government of India with regard to State Scholarships. (See Appendix IV.),

was then read and passed without opposition.

11. The next proposal was—

That Rái Bahádur Ganga Rám, A.M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E., Executive Engineer, be appointed Examiner in Engineering for 1888.

This was accepted unanimously.

12. The eleventh proposal was—

That the report on the working of the Oriental College for 1887-88 be adopted. (See Appendix V.)

The Vice-Chancellor drew the attention of the meeting to the various reforms effected in the Oriental College at the end of the year under report which had been noticed in the introductory remarks added to the report by the Oriental College Committee. He recommended the report for adoption. The above resolution was then agreed to without opposition.

13. The Auditor's Report for the quarters ending 31st December 1887 and 31st March 1888, as given in Appendix VI., was next considered.

After some explanations from the Chair, the proposal before the meeting—

That the Auditor's Report for the quarters ending 31st December 1887 and 31st March 1888 be adopted (See Appendix VI.),

was put to the vote and carried unanimously.

14. The next proposal was—

That Mr. Kipling's proposal to have the Engineering Class transferred to the Mayo School of Arts, to be taught under his immediate supervision, be approved, subject to the proviso that the subjects prescribed for examination in Civil Engineering by the Punjab University be continued to be taught, and that the appointment or dismissal of the Mayo-Patiála Reader in Engineering be under the control of the Syndicate.

The Vice-Chancellor explained the reasons which had induced the Oriental College Committee to avail itself of Mr. Kipling's offer. The proposal was accepted.

15. The next proposal was then read—

(1). That the course of Mathematics for the Intermediate Examination (Arts and Oriental) be as follows, in order to assimilate it to that of the Calcutta University :—

(a) Arithmetic.

(b) Algebra.

Quadratic equations, theory of quadratic equations and expressions ; imaginary expressions ; arithmetical, geometrical, and harmonical progressions ; permutations and combinations ; binomial and exponential theorems.

(c) Plane Geometry. Euclid Books I to IV, VI and XI.

The more important properties of the parabola and ellipse.

(d) Trigonometry.

Methods of measuring angles. Trigonometrical ratios and the simple relations connecting them. Relations between Trigonometrical ratios of angles differing by multiples of right angles. Trigonometrical transformations. Solution of triangles. Properties of triangles. Area of a circle.

(e) Logarithms.

The properties of Logarithms.
Logarithmic Series.
The use of Logarithmic tables.
Proportional parts.

(2) That the course as above be first introduced into Intermediate Examination of 1890.

Mr. Sime had recorded in his voting paper the opinion that in order to equalise the standards of the Punjab University with those of the Calcutta University, the scope of the Mathematical course for the Intermediate Examination should be wider, as the Punjab University required only *four* subjects in the Intermediate Examination as against *five* of the Calcutta University. The objection was fully considered by the meeting, which, however, agreed with the Registrar in the opinion that considering the smaller number of pass marks required by the Calcutta University an equality of standard could still be upheld with the proposed change of the Mathematical course for the Intermediate Examination.

The proposal was then put from the Chair and carried unanimously.

16. The last proposal was—

That the rule regarding expulsion from the Middle School Examination be read as follows (See Syndicate Proceedings of 17th April 1888) :—

Any candidate detected in giving or receiving assistance, in bringing papers, books or notes into the examination room, or in the use of, or attempt to use, any other unfair means of any kind at the examination shall be disqualified not only from passing the examination, but also from appearing at any subsequent examination of the University during the next two years.

After some remarks from the Vice-Chancellor as to certain objections which had been recently raised to the application of the old rule to candidates who had been detected with papers in the examination room, and the consequent necessity of the above change in the wording of the rule, the proposal was accepted unanimously.

SENATE HALL,
LAHORE :
The 14th August 1888.

W. BELL,
Registrar, Punjab University.

APPENDIX I.

ALTERATION OF RULES CONSEQUENT ON THE PROPOSED RECONSTITUTION OF THE SYNDICATE AND FACULTIES.

(Adopted by the Senate at a Meeting held on the 28th July 1888.)

THE SENATE.

Meetings.

Para. 1.—A meeting of the Senate shall be held in the month of April of each year at which the accounts of the year shall be submitted. An annual meeting of the Senate shall be held in October of each year for the revision of the list of Fellows nominated to the several Faculties. A meeting of the Senate shall be held in the month of November of each year, at which the Budget for the ensuing year shall be submitted and the election of the new Syndicate shall take place.

THE FACULTIES.

Constitution of Faculties.

Para. 21.—Faculties of Oriental Learning, Arts, Law, Medicine, Science and Engineering are hereby constituted.

21A.—Fellows shall be nominated with reference to their special qualifications to one or more of the Faculties by the Senate at an annual meeting convened for this purpose in October of each year. In the case of new Fellows the nomination to Faculties shall take place at the meeting of the Senate next after their election or appointment. A list of such members shall then be communicated to the Syndicate but shall be subject to revision at the next annual meeting.

21B.—In the event of new Fellows being elected or appointed during the year, it shall be competent to the Syndicate to nominate them to one or more of the Faculties subject to the sanction of the Senate, and pending such sanction the Fellows so nominated shall be entitled to take part in the proceedings of the Faculties to which they have been nominated precisely as if their nomination had been sanctioned by the Senate.

Para. 22.—The Fellows constituting each Faculty shall appoint its own President or Dean in addition to a Secretary. In the absence of the Vice-Chancellor, who shall be deemed to be *ex-officio* a member of every Faculty, the Dean shall preside at all meetings of the Faculty, or, in his absence and in the absence of the Vice-Chancellor, the members present at each meeting shall elect a Chairman who shall thereupon preside at such meeting.

Para. 23.—The Faculties shall, subject to the approval of the Syndicate and the control of the Senate, arrange the courses of reading and study required under the Regulations.

Meetings.

Para. 24.—Meetings of the members of each Faculty shall be convened by the Secretary of such Faculty as occasion may require, or as the Dean may direct. Copies of proceedings at all meetings of Faculties shall be sent forthwith to the Registrar, who will lay them before the Syndicate for submission to the Senate. Four members shall form a quorum at meetings of the Oriental and Arts Faculties, and three in the case of the other Faculties. The order of speaking at meetings shall be regulated by the Dean or Chairman at each meeting, and all matters shall be determined in accordance with the vote of the majority of members present, and in case of equality the Dean or Chairman shall have a casting vote.

Para. 25.—Notice of meetings of any Faculty shall be given to the members of such Faculty, provided that it shall not be necessary to give notice to members who are known to be absent from the Punjab, and provided also that the proceedings at any meeting shall not be deemed to be invalidated simply by reason of a member not having received notice of such meeting.

THE SYNDICATE.

Constitution.

Para. 26.—The Syndicate shall be the Executive Committee of the Senate, and shall consist of the Vice-Chancellor, as President, and eighteen of the Fellows, who shall be elected for one year by the several Faculties, subject to confirmation by the Senate, in the following proportions :—

Five by the Oriental Faculty.
Five by the Faculty of Arts.
Three by the „ of Law.
Three by the „ of Medicine.
One by the „ of Science.
One by the „ of Engineering.

The Senate shall elect a new Syndicate in November of each year, and its year of office shall commence from the 1st January following.

26A.—In the event of any vacancy occurring in the constitution of the Syndicate during the year, such vacancy shall be filled by the election of a new member by the Faculty whose delegate has ceased to act on the Syndicate, and such new member shall continue to act as such until the next election.

Duties.

Para. 27.—(No alteration)

Para. 28.—No proposal shall be submitted to the Senate until it shall have been first considered by the Syndicate : Provided that, in the event of a proposal submitted by a Faculty not being approved by the Syndicate, the resolution of the Syndicate as well as that of the Faculty shall be submitted for the orders of the Senate : Provided further that no matter relating to any Faculty shall be disposed of by the Syndicate or Senate without having been first referred to the Faculty for opinion.

Paras. 29 to 32 inclusive.—No change.

Proceedings.

Para. 33.—Meetings shall be convened by the Registrar as occasion may require or as may be directed by the Vice-Chancellor, and all proceedings at such meetings shall be recorded in writing and signed by the Registrar and countersigned by the Vice-Chancellor. Any Fellow of the University shall be entitled to inspect the proceedings at any meeting of the Syndicate in the Registrar's office during office hours. Five members shall form a quorum, and the decision of the majority shall prevail, provided that in case of an equality of votes the Vice-Chancellor or Chairman shall have a casting vote.

33A.—The Vice-Chancellor shall preside at all meetings of the Syndicate at which he may be present, but in his absence the members present at a meeting shall elect a Chairman to preside at such meeting. The order of speaking and conduct of business shall be under the the control of the Vice-Chancellor or Chairman.

BOARDS OF STUDIES.

33B.—A Board of Studies shall be constituted for each Faculty, and the members of the Syndicate representing any Faculty shall form the Board of Studies for the subjects of that Faculty, the members of the Science and Engineering Faculties forming one Board of Studies for these Faculties combined.

Duties.

33C.—The duties of the Board of Studies for each Faculty shall be to recommend Text-books, to frame or select sample Question Papers for the guidance of Examiners after consultation with Specialists, to act as a Consultative Body in regard to all questions referred to the Faculty for opinion, to revise the courses of study, and to consider and determine all objections raised by candidates or by the Principal of any recognised Educational Institution to questions set at any Examination held by the University, in consultation with the Examiner whose question or questions is or are objected to : Provided that in the event of the Board of Studies and the Examiner not being able to agree upon the course to be adopted with respect to any question which may be considered objectionable, the decision of the Board of Studies shall be subject to the confirmation of the Vice-Chancellor, and in the event of his disagreeing with the decision of the Board, the matter will be referred to the Syndicate, whose decision shall be final.

33D.—Except in dealing with questions objected to at any Examination, the powers of the Board shall be exercised subject to the control of the Faculty concerned.

APPENDIX II.

DIPLOMAS AND LITERARY TITLES.

Recommendations of Oriental Faculty, 20th August 1887.

ALTERATIONS IN THE REGULATIONS FOR EXAMINATIONS FOR DIPLOMAS AND LITERARY TITLES IN ORIENTAL LANGUAGES.

PARA. 1.—That the examinations shall begin on the first Monday in April.

PARA. 2.—(*a*) that the words "any person of position in whom the Syndicate may have confidence" be omitted, as practically the certificates never come before the Syndicate.

(*b*) be omitted altogether, the restriction as to age having been removed in other examinations of the University.

PARA. 4.—The following fees shall be levied :—

	For admission in Proficiency Examination.	For admission in High Proficiency Examination.	For admission in Honors Examination.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arabic	3	6	10
Sanskrit	3	6	10
Persian	5	8	10

Add to the end of the first foot-not at page 112 of the Calendar, "provided such application be sent to the Syndicate at least six months before the date of the examination."

PARA. 5.—Omit "An oral examination shall also be held at every centre of examination."

PARA. 6.—Omit "and to the oral examination" and substitute "six" for "seven."

Omit "and in the oral examination" at the end of the para.

PARA. 8.—Add to the end "provided that the candidate goes up within two years; and that in awarding marks for that language in which he may have obtained a certificate, 'pass marks' be taken as representing the value of these marks."

PARA. 9.—Omit "provided that in the case of candidates in Persian the additional examination prescribed by rule 11 shall also be passed before the equivalent titles are conferred."

PARA. 10.—For 1884 and 1885 *read* 1889.

PARA. 11.—Omit the para. altogether.

PARA. 12.—The Faculty recommended the following details of the examination in Arabic language and Literature.

COURSES OF READING IN ARABIC FOR 1889.

MAULAVI OR PROFICIENCY IN ARABIC EXAMINATION.

SUBJECT.	Books.	PAPERS.
Grammar	... 1. Maráh-ul-Arwáh	I.
	2. Fasúl-i-Akbari	
	3. Káfía	
Literature	... 1. Punjab University Arabic Intermediate Course ...	II.
	2. Misbáh-us-Sári wa Nuzhat-ul-qári	
	3. Alif Laila (first forty nights)	III.
	4. Táríkh-ul-Khulafa	
Logic	... 1. Sharah Tahzíb	IV.

SUBJECT.	Books.	PAPERS.
Law	... 1. Siráji or Kitáb-ul-Mawárís min Sharáya'-ul-Islám ...	V.
Translation	... Arabic into Urdu and *vice-versâ*	VI.

MAULAVI 'ALIM OR HIGH PROFICIENCY EXAMINATION.

SUBJECT.	Books.	PAPERS.
Grammar	... 1. Sharah Mullah to Babs-i-fa'l only	I.
	2. Sháfia..	
Prosody	... 3. Miyár-ul-Ash'ár	
Literature	... 1. Tárikh-i-Taimuri to death of Taimur	II.
	2. Punjab University Arabic B. A. Course	
	3. Saba'-i-Mu'allaqa	
Rhetoric	... 1. Mukhtasar Ma'ani, first Fan only	III.
Logic	... 1. Qutbi	
Philosophy	... 1. Hadya Sa'día	
	2. Sullam-ul-'Ulúm	
Law	... 1. Sharífi Shara Siráji or Kitáb-ul-Mawárís min Sharáy'a-ul-Islám	IV.
	2. Muamlat Qaduri	
Translation	... Arabic into Urdu and *vice-versâ*	V.
Composition	... Easy Essay in Arabic	VI.

MAULAVI FAZIL OR HONORS IN ARABIC EXAMINATION.

SUBJECT.	Books.	PAPERS.
Literature	... 1. Maqámát-i-Haríri	I.
	2. Diwán 'Ali Ibn-i-Abi Tálib	
	3. Diwán-i-Hamása	II.
	4. Diwán-i-Mutanabbi	
Prosody	... 1. Arúz-ul-Miftáh	III.
Rhetoric	... 1. Mutawwal	
Logic	... 1. Qázi Mubárik, Tasawwarát	IV.
	2. Hamd-ullah, Tasdiqát	
	3. Rashidiya ('Ilm Munázara)	
Philosophy	... 1. Sadra	V.
Law	... 1. Mu'amlát-i-Hidáya	
Composition	... An Essay in elegant Arabic	VI.

PARA. 13.—Owing to the absence of Pandit Guru Prasad and other Pandits, the members present did not attempt the revision of the Sanskrit Courses.

PARA. 14.—The Faculty recommended the following details of examination in the Persian Language and Literature :—

COURSES OF READING IN PERSIAN FOR 1889.

MUNSHI OR PROFICIENCY IN PERSIAN EXAMINATION.

SUBJECT.	Books.	PAPERS.
Persian Grammar	... 1. Ahsan-ul-quwá'id	I.
Literature	... 1. Inshá-i-Munír	
	2. Diwán-i-Háfiz	
	3. Punjab University Persian Intermediate Course ...	II.
	4. Násikh-ut-Tawárikh (Selections) ...	
Moral Philosophy	... 1. Akhláq-i-Jaláli (Hissa Syásat-i-Mudan) ...	III.
Translation	... Persian into Urdu	IV.
	Urdu into Persian	V.

Elementary Arabic—

SUBJECT.	Books.	PAPERS.
Grammar	... 1. Miftáh-ul-adab (Part I)	VI.
Reader	... 2. Sullam-ul-adab (Revised by Colonel Holroyd) ...	

MUNSHI 'ALIM OR HIGH PROFICIENCY IN PERSIAN EXAMINATION.

SUBJECT.	Books.	PAPERS.
Persian—		
Grammar	... 1. Makhzan-ul-fawáid	I.
Literature	... 1. Punjab University Persian B. A. Course	I.
	2. Abul Fazl—Daftar-i-Awwal	II.
	3. Insha-i-Qaim Muqam, (Selections)	II.
Moral Philosophy	... 1. Akhláq-i-Násiri	III.
Translation	... Persian into Urdu and *vice-versâ*	IV.
Composition	... An Essay in elegant Persian	V.
Arabic—		
Grammar	... Miftáh-ul-adab (*the whole*)	VI.
Literature	... Punjab University Arabic Intermediate Course ...	VI.

MUNSHI FAZIL OR HONORS IN PERSIAN EXAMINATION.

Rhetoric and Prosody	1. Hadáiq-ul-Balághat	I.
Literature	... 1. Punjab University B. A. Arabic Course	I.
	2. Qasáid Badr Chách	II.
	3. Durra-i-Nadira (Selections)	II.
	4. Ain-i-Akbari, the preface and concluding portion ...	III.
	5. Tawárikh-i-Mu'jam	III.
Moral Philosophy	... 1. Akhláq-i-Jaláli (*the whole*)	IV.
Translation	... Persian into Urdu and Urdu into Persian	V.
Composition	... An Essay in elegant Persian	VI.

PARA. 15.—In the particulars to be filled in by the candidate, omit "9 subjects in which to be examined."

In the foot-note (page 120 of the Calendar) add "receipt" after the word "postage."

N.B.—All references are to the Calendar of 1884-85.

APPENDIX III.

Courses of Reading in Sanskrit for 1890.

I.—ORIENTAL TITLE EXAMINATION.

FOR THE PRAJNA EXAMINATION.

1. Sri-Harsha ... ... Ratnávalí.
2. Kálidása ... ... Raghuvansa, Cantos I—VII.
3. Válmíki ... ... Rámáyana Bálakánda, Chapters I—XXX, (Bombay Sanskrit Series).
4. Vishnusarman ... ... Panchatantra, I.
5. Annambhatta ... ... Tarkasangraha.
6. Vyákarana ... ... General principles, sufficient to enable students to analayze any grammatical forms occurring in text-books prescribed.

FOR THE VISARADA EXAMINATION.

1. Bhavabhúti ... ... Uttararámacharita.
2. Bháravi ... ... Kirátárjuníya.
3. Dandin ... ... Dasakumáracharita.
4. Nyáya or Vedánta.
   (*a*) Muktávalí.
   (*b*) Vedántasára, Vedántaparibhăshá.
5. Visvanátha ... ... Sáhityadarpana.
6. Vyákarana ... ... General principles, sufficient to enable students to analyze any grammatical forms occurring in text-books prescribed.

FOR THE SASTRI EXAMINATION.

I. (a)—Rigveda, Mandala II, with Sáyana's Commentary.
(b)—Nirukta, Adhyáya I—VII.

II. 1. Súdraka ... ... Mrcchakatiká.
2. Bánabhatta .. ... Kádambarí.

III. Siddhánta Kaumudí,

IV. One of the following :—

1. Nyáya-sástra, *viz.* :—
(a)—Muktávalí.
(b)—Gatama's Nyáyadarsana with Vátsyayana's Bháshya.

2. Vedánta-sástra, *viz.* :—
(a)—Vedántasára.
(b)—Vedántaparibháshá.
(c)—Sankráchárya's Sarírabháshásbya.

3. Dharmasástra, *viz.* :—
(a)—Mitákshará.
(b)—Víramitrodaya.

4. Vyákaranasástra, *viz.* :—
(a)—Mahábhashya, Pada I.
(b)—Paribháshendusekhara.

5. Alamkárasástra, *viz.* :—
(a)—Dandin's Kávyadarsa.
(b)—Mammata's Kávyaprakása.

II.—ARTS FACULTY.

FOR THE INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

1. Kálidása ... ... Vikramorvasí.
2. Kàlidása ... ... Raghuvansa, Cantos I—V.
3. Vishnusarman ... ... Panchatantra, Book I. (*Ed. Dr. Kielhorn.*)*
4. Annambhatta ... ... Tarkasangraha.

FOR THE B. A. EXAMINATION.

1. Kálidása ... ... Sakuntalá.
2. Válmíki ... ... Rámáyana Bálakánda (Ed. Peterson.)*
3. Bánabhatta ... ... Kádambarí, first half (Professor Peterson's Edition, pp. 1—125.)*
4. Laugákshi Bháskara ... Tarkakaumudí (Ed. M. N. Dvivedi.)*

FOR THE M. A. EXAMINATION.

I. (a)—Hymns of the Rigveda.
Mandala I. 115, 124, 143.
II. 12, 27, 28, 33, 38.
III. 33.
IV. 19, 36.
V. 1, 83, 85.
VI. 53, 54.
VII. 28, 57, 76, 83, 86, 87, 88, 89.
VIII. 29.
IX. 113.
X. 10, 14, 18, 34, 39, 75, 125, 129, 168.
(b)—Yáska's Nirukta, Adhyáya, I—VII.

II. One of the following :

1. Nyáya-sástra *viz.* :—
(a)—Muktávali.
(b)—Gotama's Nyáydarsana with Vátsyayana's Bháshya.

2. Vedánta-sástra, *viz.* :—
(a)—Vedántasára.
(b)—Vedántaparibháshá.
(c)—Sankaráchárya's Sarírabháshya.

3. Dharmasástra, *viz.* :—
(a)—Mitákshara.
(b)—Víramitrodaya.

4. Vyákaranasástrá, *viz.* :—
(*a*)—Siddhántakaumudí.
(*b*)—Paribháshendusekhara (Ed. Kielhorn).
5. Alamkárasástra, *viz.* :—
(*a*)—Dandin's Kávyadarsa.
(*b*)—Mammata's Kávyaprakása.

List of Books for a Cycle of five years.

SANSKRIT.

FOR THE INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

1890.

1. Kálidása ... ... Vikramorvas.
2. Kálidása ... ... Raghuvansa I—V.
3. Vishnusarman ... ... Panchatantra, Book I (Ed. Dr. Kielhorn.)*
4. Annambhatta ... ... Tarkasangraha.

1891.

1. Sri Harsha ... ... Ratnávalí.
2. Kálidása ... ... Meghadúta.
3. Válmíki ... ... Rámáyana Bálakánda, Chapters I—XXXV. (Ed. Peterson).*
4. Annambhatta ... ... Tarkasangraha.

1892.

1. Kálidása ... ... Sakuntalá, Acts I—IV.
2. Kálidása ... ... Kumárasambhava, I—VI.
3. Vishnusarman ... ... Panchatantra, II and III. (Ed. Dr. Bühler.)*
4. Annambhatta ... ... Tarkasangraha.

1893.

1. Kálidása ... ... Málavikágnimitra (Ed. Sh. Pandurang.)*
2. Bhartrihari ... ... Níti and Vairágya Satka (Ed. Telang.)*
3. Válmíki ... ... Rámáyana Bálakánda, Chapters XXXVI—LXXVII. (Ed. Peterson.)*
4. Annambhatta ... ... Tarkasangraha.

1894.

1. Kálidása ... ... Vikramorvasí.
2. Kálidása ... ... Raghuvansa, Cantos VI—X.
3. Válmíki ... ... Rámáyana, Bálakánda, Chapters I—XXXV. (Ed. Peterson.)*
4. Annambhatta ... ... Tarkasangraha.

FOR THE B. A. EXAMINATION.

1890.

1. Kálidása ... ... Sakuntlá, Acts I—VII.
2. Válmíki ... ... Rámayaná Bálákánda. (Ed. Peterson.)*
3. Bánabhatta ... ... Kádambarí pp. 1—125. (Ed. Dr. Peterson.)*
4. Laugákshi ... ... Tarkakaumudi. (Ed. M. N. Dvivedi.)

1891.

1. Kálidása ... ... Sakuntalá I—VII.
2. Válmikí ... ... Rámáyana Bálakánda. (Ed. Peterson.)*
3. Bánabhatta ... ... Kádambarí, pp. 1—125. (Ed. Dr. Peterson.)*
4. Laugákshi ... ... Tarkakaumudi. (Ed. M. N. Dvivedi.)

1892.

1. Bhavabhúti ... ... Uttararámacharita.
2. Rigveda ... ... Selections.
3. Dandin ... ... Dasakumáracharita, I. (Ed. Dr. Bühler.)*
4. Sankarácharya ... ... Vedántasútrabháshya. (Selected Chapters.)

1893.

1. Visákhadatta ... ... Mudrárákshasa.
2. Rigveda ... ... Selections.
3. Dandin ... ... Dasakumáracharita, II.
4. Sankarácharya ... ... Vedántasútrabháshya. (Selected Chapter.)

1894.

1. Bhavabhúti ... ... Málatimádhava.
2. Rigveda ... ... Selections.
3. Bánabhatta ... ... Kádambarí, pp. 1—125. (Ed. Dr. Peterson.)*
4. Sankarácharya ... ... Vedántasútrabhásya. (Selection Chapters.)

* Published in the Bombay Government "Sanskrit Series."

Persian Courses for 1889 and 1890.

I.—ARTS FACULTY.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

1. Ganjína-i-khirad.
2. Jami'-ul-Qawáid.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

1. Persian Intermediate Course of the Punjab University.
2. Akhláq-i-Jalálí, portion containing Siásat-i-Mudan.
3. Ahsan-ul-Qawáid.

B. A. EXAMINATION.

1. Persian B. A. Course of the Punjab University.
2. Akhláq-i-Násirí to end of first Maqála.
3. Miftáh-ul-adab.
4. Alif Laila, first 20 nights.

II.—ORIENTAL FACULTY.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

Persian.—1. Intermediate Course for the Arts Examination of the Punjab University.
2. Akhláq-i-Jaláli, the part treating of Siásat-i-Mudan.
3. Ahsan-ul-Qawáid.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

1. B. A. Course of the Punjab University on the Arts side.
2. Akhláq-i-Násirí to end of first Maqála.
3. Miftáh-ul-adab.
4. Alif Laila, first 20 nights.

B. O. L. EXAMINATION.

1. Aín-i-Akbarí, first 100 pages.
2. Qasáid-i-Kháqáni, 50 „
3. Qasáid-i-Anwari, 50 „
4. Dasátír.
5. Arús-i-Saifí.
6. Akbar Náma, Volume II.
7. Arabic Intermediate Course of the Punjab University, Arts side.

TITLES EXAMINATIONS.

MUNSHI OR PROFICIENCY IN PERSIAN EXAMINATION.

Persian Grammar ...	1.	Ahsan-ul-Quwá'id	I.
Literature ...	1.	Insha-i-Munír	
	2.	Díwán-i-Háfiz	
	3.	Punjab University Persian Intermediate Course ...	II.
	4.	Násikh-ut-Tawárikh (selections)	
Moral Philosophy ...	1.	Akhláq-i-Jalálí (Hissa Siásaht-i-Mudan)	III
Translation ...		Persian into Urdú	IV.
		Urdú into Persian	V
ELEMENTARY ARABIC—			
Grammar ...	1.	Miftáh-ul-adab (Part I)	VI.
Reader ...	2.	Sullam-ul-adab (Revised by Colonel Holroyd) ...	

MUNSHI 'ALIM OR HIGH PROFICIENCY IN PERSIAN EXAMINATION.

PERSIAN—

Grammar	... 1. Makhzan-ul-fawáid	I.
Literature	... 1. Punjab University Persian B.A. Course	I.
	2. Abul Fazl—Daftar-i-Awwal	II.
	3. Insha-i-Qaim Muqám (selections)	II.
Moral Philosophy	... 1. Akhlá-i-Násírí	III.
Translation	... Persian into Urdú and *vice versâ*	IV.
Composition	... An Essay in elegant Persian	V.

ARABIC—

Grammar	... Miftáh-ul-adab (*the whole*)	VI.
Literature	... Punjab University Arabic Intermediate Course	VI.

MUNSHI FAZIL OR HONORS IN PERSIAN EXAMINATION.

Rhetoric and Prosody	1. Hadáiq-ul-Balághat	I.
Literature	... 1. Punjab University B. A. Arabic Course	I.
	2. Qasáid-i-Badar Chách	II.
	3. Durra Nádira (selections)	II.
	4. Aín-i-Akbarí, the preface and concluding portion ...	III.
	5. Tawáríkh-i-Mu'jam	III.
Moral Philosophy	... 1. Akhláq-i-Jalálí (*the whole*)	IV.
Translation	... Persian into Urdú and Urdú into Persian	V.
Composition	... An Essay in elegant Persian	VI.

APPENDIX IV.

In the beginning of 1887 the Local Government had called for the opinion of the Senate on the proposed withdrawal of the Gilchrist Scholarships offered annually to youths in India and Ceylon to enable them to prosecute their studies at the University of Edinburgh or University College, London. The Syndicate had appointed a Sub-Committee consisting of Mr. T. C. Lewis, Babu Protul Chandra Chatterji, Haji Ghulam Hassan and Sheikh Nának Bakhsh, who had all expressed their concurrence with the views of Mr. Lewis as forwarded in the following letter to the Director of Public Instruction in February 1887 :—

In reply to your No. 22, dated 28th January 1887, forwarding a copy of correspondence relating to the Gilchrist Scholarship, I have the honor to submit my opinion that the scholarships would be much sought after by Indian students, if they were given by a scheme in harmony with the course of studies pursued in Indian Universities. That course of studies is followed by practically all the students in the country; it is the educational high-road, and the present rules for the Gilchrist Scholarships require a candidate to leave that high-road, and follow a special bye-way. The student who keeps to the beaten track is in the running for everything, the student who chooses the bye-way not only has his own difficulties to overcome for himself, but he has only one chance of a reward instead of many. I therefore am very strongly of opinion that the only way of making the scheme of the Gilchrist Trustees a success is to allow the scholarships to be given by the Indian Universities in rotation. In this way, too, can any difficulty arising from the differences between the educational systems of the various Universities alone be fully met.

It would be, in my opinion, well to inform the Gilchrist Trustees that the Government of India have recently established six State Scholarships, tenable at the University of Oxford or at the University of Cambridge; that those scholarships are awarded by the Indian Universities in rotation, under rules framed for the purpose by each University separately, so as to suit its own case, the rules for the tenure of the scholarships being made by the Government of India. Those scholarships are of £200 a year for three years with a free passage to and from England.

The costs of a scholarship of £200 per annum for three years being not more than one of £150 per annum for four years, I would suggest that the Gilchrist Trustees should be asked to provide annually one scholarship of the former value and length of tenure, and to allow the same to be awarded by the various Indian Universities in rotation in accordance with the rules which have been or may be sanctioned in each case for award of the six State Scholarships which are of the same value. If the Trustees desired, the Gilchrist Scholarship might be tenable not only at Oxford, Cambridge, but also at Edinburgh or London; or (as at present) necessarily in one or other of two latter places; but I should prefer the adoption of the rule laid down by the Government of India with regard to State Scholarships.

The Syndicate adopted these proposals.

APPENDIX V.

No. 255, dated Lahore, 12th May 1888.

From—The Principal, Oriental College, Lahore,

To—The Secretary, Oriental College Committee, Lahore.

Report submitted.

I HAVE the honor to submit the Statistical Report of the Oriental College for the year ending 31st March 1888.

Decrease of expenditure.

2. It will be seen that the expenditure amounts to Rs. 35,141-9-4 and shows a decrease of Rs. 1,164-4-11 from that of the previous year which amounted to Rs. 36,305-14-3.

Detail of expenditure.

3. The detail of expenditure is as follows:—

PARTICULARS.	Against Oriental College.	Against Punjab University.	Government Scholarships.	Total.	Grand Total.	REMARKS.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. A.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Principal	2,564 8 4	...	...	2,564 8 4	...	
Professors	...	3,219 11 6	...	3,219 11 6	...	
Staff and Contigencies ..	12,195 13 9	...	...	12,195 13 9	...	
Endowed Readerships... ...	...	5,923 2 2	...	5,923 2 2	...	
Endowed and other special Scholarships.	...	2,116 10 6	...	2,116 10 6	...	
Government Scholarships ...	...	...	735 4 0	735 4 0	...	
Municipal Fund	183 11 0	...	...	183 11 0	...	
Title Branch Scholarships ...	...	2,077 7 6	...	2,077 7 6	...	
Degree Branch Scholarships ...	...	912 12 3	...	912 12 3	...	
Stipends (Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian).	1,749 9 3	...	...	1,749 3 9	...	
Science and Chemicals ...	632 0 0	...	...	632 0 0	...	
Science and Chemicals, &c. ...	389 1 9	15 0 0	...	404 1 9	...	
Lecturers on Vaidya and Yunani	540 15 0	445 10 3	...	986 9 3	...	
Lecturers on Engineering ...	352 12 6	470 10 4	...	823 6 10	...	
Purchase of books	28 10 0	...	...	28 10 0	...	
Petty Establishment	194 14 0	...	...	194 14 0	...	
Rent of Boarding-house ...	336 0 0	...	...	336 0 0	...	
Miscellaneous Expenditure ...	57 10 9	...	...	57 10 9	...	
TOTAL ...	19,225 4 10	15,181 0 6	735 4 0	35,141 9 4	35,141 9 4	

4. The savings on the Oriental College Budget are thus—

Rs. 21,000—19,225-4-10=1,774-11-2.

Abstract of expenditure.

5. Abstract of expenditure according to the Heads of the Oriental College Budget is as follows :—

	Budget Heads.	Estimated Expenditure.	Annual Expenditure.	Remarks.
		Rs.	Rs. A. P.	
1	College and School Staff and Contingencies ...	14,908	14,581 5 1	Saving Rs. 1,774-11-2.
2	Stipends	3,000	2,564 14 9	
3	Professional Branch	1,296	1,282 13 3	
4	Purchase of books	200	28 10 0	
5	Boarding-houses, furniture and Petty Establishment.	996	530 14 0	
6	Instruction in English	600	179 1 0	
7	Miscellaneous	...	57 10 9	
	Total ...	21,000	19,225 4 10	

Fees.

6. With regard to fees, the students who read for the Arts Examinations pay each a fee of one rupee per mensem. Those who read in the school pay one anna in every rupee from their scholarships, as likewise students preparing for the Title Examinations.

They are paid as usual for ten months in the year.

The annual income from fees amounts to Rs. 755-4-0. The fees for the boarding-house amount in the aggregate to only eight rupees a month.

Remarks by the Oriental College Committee on the Statistical Report of the College for the year ending 31st March 1888.

1. The receipts of the Oriental College Budget for the year 1887-88 amounted to Rs. 21,000. Against this is an expenditure of Rs. 19,225 in the year under report, so that there has been a saving of Rs. 1,775 on the whole. This saving resulted chiefly from restricted expenditure under the heads of Stipends, Boarding-houses and Petty Establishment, and English tuition. To the savings on the Budget (Rs. 1,775) must be added receipts on account of fees (Rs. 775) making a total saving of Rs. 2,530.

2. The total expenditure against the Oriental College Budget is Rs. 19,225, against the University Budget Rs. 15, 181 (including Rs. 3,220 on account of Assistant Professors transferred from Government College, and Rs. 5,923 on account of Endowed Readers) and Rs. 735 on account of Government scholarships.

3. The number of students on the rolls on the 31st March 1888, was 135 in the College, 57 in the School Department. These figures, when compared with the corresponding figures in 1887, show an increase of 13 students in the College Department. The decrease in numbers in the School Department, (57 as against 115) is only apparent, owing to the fact that in order to show the real number of scholars in the whole institution, students of language classes of the college who received instruction in General Knowledge through the School Department, have been entered only once as college students and not as in previous reports, a second time as students of the school. If their number (67, *see* p. 4) on 31st March 1888 is added to the number of *bonâ fide* school students (57) we obtain a total number of 124 in the School Department, as against 115 of the previous year.

4. The scholars on the rolls on the 31st March 1888 were divided, according to creed, as follows :—

	Hindus.	*Muhammadans.*	*Sikhs.*	Total.
College Department ...	54	69	12	135
School Department ...	23	26	8	57
Total ...	77	95	20	192

5. The following was the number of scholarship-holders (Government, University, Municipal) and stipendiaries on the 31st March 1888 :—

		Scholarship-holders.	*Stipendiaries.*	TOTAL.
College Department	...	80	46	126
School Department	...	18	21	39
TOTAL	...	98	67	165

6. The number of stipendiaries has again been reduced during the year under report, notwithstanding the fact that the number of students has increased, and it is thus gratifying to find that, as compared with 84 in the previous year, we had only 67 stipendiaries on our rolls at the close of the year 1887-88.

7. In addition to the students actually belonging to the Oriental College, 187 students of the Government College, Lahore, who were reading for Arts Examinations, received in the year under review instruction in Oriental languages in the Oriental College. Three teachers were permanently, and three others for part of their time, engaged in the tuition of these classes, and thus the Oriental College may be said to be returning a good *quid pro quo* for the grant it receives from Government.

8. The following changes have occurred in the College Staff in the course of the year:—

(1). Mr. Lewis, M.A., having resigned the post of Principal of the Oriental College on 20th June 1888, the Oriental College Committee arranged to carry on the work with the assistance of the Head Pandit and Head Maulví, pending the appointment of a new Principal.

(2). On the 1st August 1887, Dr. Thibaut was appointed by the Senate of the Punjab University to the combined posts of Principal of the Oriental College and Registrar of the University. Dr. Thibaut resigned these appointments on account of ill-health on 1st October 1887, and the arrangement made after Mr. Lewis' resignation was again put into force till November 1st, 1887, when Lála Munshí Lál, M.A., was appointed Officiating Principal.

(3). Dr. M. A. Stein, who had been appointed Principal of the Oriental College on probation till 15th October 1888 by the Syndicate's resolution of 21st January, took charge of the College from the 1st February 1888.

(4). Lála Harkishen Lál, B.A., proceeding to England, Lála Chúni Lál, B.A., was appointed in his stead Patiala Translator with effect from 19th October 1887.

(6). Maulví Mir Abdulla was granted sick leave for three months from 1st May 188[illegible]. As he did not rejoin after expiration of his leave, the Committee resolved, on 24th Decemb[er] 1887, that his post should be considered vacant, but not be filled up pending re-organizati[on] of the College Staff.

(7). Bhái Guláb Singh, Mayo-Patiala Reader and Pandit Siva Charn were grante[d] leave without pay from the 1st December 1887 by the Officiating Principal, Munshí Lál, M.A., for 4 and 8 months respectively. Similar leave had been granted to Ghulám Sháh, B.O.L., from 20th October 1887 to 3rd January 1888. Such grants of leave were beyond th[e] Officiating Principal's power, and his attention was called to the rules on the subject.

(8). Certain transfers of teachers from the College to the School Department a[nd] *vice versâ* have also been effected. Thus Pandit Ráma Krishna has been transferred fr[om] the College to the Hindi Department of the School and Pandit Durga Datta from the la[tter] to the Sanskrit School Department.

(9). In accordance with the recommendations of a Syndicate Sub-Committee the p[ost] of the Vernacular office clerk was abolished with effect from the 1st March 1888.

(10). Following up the suggestions contained in Mr. Lewis' (the late Principal['s]) report on the re-organization of the teaching staff of the College, the Committee h[ad] resolved to bring under reduction in the Budget for 1888-89 the appointments of the follow[-]ing teachers and office employés :—Pandit Dayá Rám, 3rd Pandit; M. Mír Abdulla, 3[rd] Maulví *in the College Department ;* Pandit Jagat Rám, 2nd Pandit; M. Husain Sháh, 2[nd] Maulví; Káka Rám, 4th Master ; Siva Charn, 3rd Master (Hindí) ; Ghulám Sháh, 3[rd] Master (Urdu) *School Department ;* Pandit Bansidhar, Assistant Drawing Master, *Engin[eer]ing Class ;* Pandit Rája Rám and M. Abdul Rahím, Hindí and Urdu *copyists.*

But the entire re-organization of the Oriental College was subsequently taken in ha[nd] and a Sub-Committee was appointed to submit definite proposals on this subject. T[he] Sub-Committee drew up a complete scheme and submitted certain proposals for the re-org[ani]zation of the College Staff and classes which were approved by the Oriental College C[om]mittee and were afterwards accepted by the Syndicate and Senate. Effect has been give[n to] these proposals from the 1st April 1888, and it is now hoped that the Oriental College u[...]

its new constitution will realise its true purpose of being the *alma mater* of Oriental classical learning in this Province, where the classical languages of the East will be taught on a sound basis and in accordance, as far as circumstances will admit, with the historical method of European Philology, and where opportunities will also be afforded of acquiring a knowledge of English and of the rudiments of the general branches of Western knowledge.

STATISTICAL REPORT ON THE ORIENTAL COLLEGE, LAHORE, FOR 1887-88.

The Actual Expenditure on the Oriental College during the year 1887-88 *has been as follows:*—

		COLLEGE.	SCHOOL.	TOTAL.
Establishment and Contingencies	... Rs.	24,523 11 2	4,279 8 7	25,803 3 9
Scholarships, &c.	... „	8,615 14 10	722 6 9	9,338 5 7
Total	... „	30,139 10 0	5,001 15 4	35,141 9 4

being a decrease of Rs. 1,164-4-11 on the previous year.

The following statement shows the detail of this expenditure under each Budget-Head and Sub-Heads:—

DETAIL OF EXPENDITURE.	College Department. Rs. A. P.	School Department. Rs. A. P.	TOTAL. Rs. A. P.
I.—INSTRUCTION.			
I.—ORIENTAL.—(a) *Oriental College and School Staff and Contingencies.*			
Principal ...	2,564 8 4	...	2,564 8 4
Sanskrit Department ...	2,662 4 0	504 0 0	3,166 4 0
Arabic do. ...	4,221 0 0	723 7 4	4,944 7 4
Persian do. ...	1,776 1 8	302 0 0	2,078 1 11
Gurmukhi do ...	270 0 0	210 0 0	480 0 0
General Knowledge, Hindi Section ...	361 2 0	1,122 0 0	1,483 2 0
Do. do., Urdu Section ...	...	1,203 2 0	1,203 2 0
Endowed Readerships ...	5,923 2 2	...	5,923 2 2
Office and General Establishment and Contingencies ...	1,487 14 9	...	1,487 14 9
Boarding-house Establishment ...	334 3 0	...	334 3 0
English Teacher ...	...	179 1 0	179 1 0
Total ...	19,600 3 11	4,243 10 7	23,843 14 6
Endowed and other special Scholarships ...	2,116 10 6	...	2,116 10 6
1. Oriental Degree Scholarships ...	912 12 3	...	912 12 3
Do. Stipends ...	389 6 9	242 9 3	632 0 0
Oriental Title " ...	2,077 7 6	...	2,077 7 6
Sankrit Stipends ...	641 4 3	118 7 9	759 12 0
Arabic do. ...	508 4 6	124 8 6	632 13 0
Persian do. ...	273 8 6	83 2 3	356 10 9
2. Government Scholarships ...	735 4 0	...	735 4 0
Karnál District ...	30 0 0	...	30 0 0
Amrittar Municipality ...	...	105 11 0	105 11 0
Delhi District ...	...	48 0 0	48 0 0
3. (a) Science, Chemicals, &c. ...	389 1 9	...	389 1 9
Science Special Scholarship by Sirdár Bikrama Singh, C.S.I. ...	15 0 0	...	15 0 0
5. *Medicine*—			
(c) Lecturer on the Vaidyak System of Medicine ...	360 0 0	...	360 0 0
Lecturer on the Yunani System of Medicine ...	180 15 0	...	180 15 0
Scholarships and Stipends to Students of Native Medicines ...	445 10 3	...	445 10 3
6. *Engineering*—			
(a) Teaching Staff and Drawing Materials ...	352 12 6	...	352 12 6
Scholarships ...	470 10 4	...	470 10 4
IV.—ORIENTAL LIBRARY.			
(b) Additions to Oriental Library ...	28 10 0	...	28 10 0
VII.—MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.			
(b) Printing Charges ...	...	...	...
VIII.—(b) Petty Establishment ...	170 12 0	...	170 12 0
Punkha Coolies ...	117 0 0	...	117 0 0
Furniture ...	24 2 0	...	24 2 0
Rent of Boarding-house ...	336 0 0	...	336 0 0
TOTAL ...	30,175 8 0	4,966 1 4	35,141 9 4

The Income of the College during the year from fees for tuition, &c., has been—

	Rs. A. P.
In the College Department	719 6 0
In the School Department	35 14 0
TOTAL ...	755 4 0

The fees for the last five years were as follows:—

1883-84	426 6 10
1884-85	396 7 0
1885-86	578 0 0
1886-87	751 13 9
1887-88	755 4 0

The above includes Boarding-house fees.

Statistical Return of the Oriental College for the year 1887-88.

Name or Class of Institution.	Number of Institutions.	No. of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March 1888. Reading for degree.	Reading for Intermediate, Entrance, Licentiate, or Corresponding Examinations.	Reading for Oriental Title Examinations.	Total.	Average number on Rolls during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Classification according to Race or Creed of the Scholars on 31st March 1888. Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Sikhs.	Muhammadans.	Others.	No. of Scholars on 31st March 1888 learning. English.	Urdu.	Engineering.	Hindi (Lande, Mahajani, &c.)	Persian.	Arabic.	Sanskrit.	Punjabi-Gurmukhi.	Tibb and Vaidyak.	Expenditure. Grant from Provincial Revenue.	Land Rates or Cesses.	Endowments.	Fees.	Municipal Grants.	Other Sources.	Total.	Annual cost of educating each scholar. Total Cost.	Cost to Government.
																										Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
Oriental College.	1	11	33	91	135	140·5	127	...	...	54	12	69	...	12	23	9	...	17	22	23	12	17	...	...	...	719 6 0	...	20,804 5 2	21,523 11 2	159·43	
Do. School...	...	...	15	42	57	65·95	50	...	...	23	8	26	...	4	5	6	...	8	10	16	8	...	...	...	...	35 14 0	...	4,243 10 7	4,279 8 7	75·08	
Total ...	1	11	48	133	192	206	177	...	...	77	20	95	...	16	28	15	...	25	32	39	20	17	...	...	...	755 4 0	...	25,047 15 9	25,803 3 9	134·49	

The detail of the entries made in the above return is as follows :—

Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March 1888.

COLLEGE DEPARTMENT.

Reading for Degrees—

For the M. O. L. Degree in Urdu	2
" " " in Hindi	0
" B. O. L. " in Urdu	8
" " " in Hindi	0
" " " in English	1
Total ...	11

Reading for the First Arts, Licentiate or Corresponding Examinations—

For the Intermediate Examination in Urdu	13
" " in (Hindi) English	11
" First Examination in Civil Engineering in Urdu ...	9
Total ...	33

Reading for the Oriental Examinations—

For the Shastri or Honors in Sanskrit	8
" " Visharad or High Proficiency in Sanskrit	15
" " Maluvi Fazil or Honors in Arabic	10
" " " Alim or High Proficiency in Arabic	12
" " Munshi Fazil or Honors in Persian...	9
" " " Alim or High Proficiency in Persian	8
In Vaidyak	5
In Tibb	12
In Gurmukhi	12
Total ...	91

The total number of students in the College Department 135

SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

Reading for Entrance, Licentiate or Corresponding Examinations—

For the Entrance Examination in Urdu	5
" " " in Hindi	4
" " " in Gurmukhi	0
" " " in Civil Engineering	6
Total	15

Reading for the Oriental Title Examinations—

For Proficiency in Sanskrit	16
" " in Arabic	10
" " in Persian	8
" " in Punjabi	8
" " in Tibb	0
" " in Vaidyak	0
Total ...	42

The total number of students in the School Department 57

The number of students divided according to Race or Creed reading for each Course on 31st March 1888 was as follows :—

COURSES.			Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Sikhs.	Total.
COLLEGE DEPARTMENT.							
Reading for Degrees—M. O. L. Course ...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2
" " " B. O. L. " ...	...	...	...	4	4	...	8
" " " B. A. " ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
" for the Intermediate Examination ...	...	...	...	10	13	1	24
" " 1st Examination in Civil Engineering	...	...	...	7	1	1	9
" " Honor in Sanskrit ...	...	..	...	8	...	...	8
" " High Proficiency in Sanskrit ...	...	...	...	15	...	...	15
" " Honors in Arabic	...	...	...	...	10	...	10
" " High Proficiency in Arabic ...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12
" " Honor in Persian	...	...	...	...	9	...	9
" " High Proficiency in Persian ..	...	...	...	...	8	...	8
in Gurmukhi	..	...	...	2	...	10	12
in Vaidyak	...	...	...	5	...	...	5
in Tibb	...	...	...	1	11	...	12
Total College Department	...	...	...	54	69	12	135
SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.							
Reading for the Entrance Examination, Oriental Faculty		...	...	3	6	...	9
" " 1st Examination in Yunani Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " " Vaidyak "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " " Civil Engineering	...	...	...	3	2	1	6
" " Pragnya or Proficiency in Sanskrit	...	...	...	16	...	...	16
" " Maulvi " in Arabic	...	...	...	...	10	...	10
" " " in Persian	...	...	...	...	8	...	8
" " Munshi " in Punjabi	...	...	...	1	...	7	8
Total School Department		...	...	23	26	8	57

The number of scholarship-holders and stipendiaries on 31st March 1888 and the average expenditure per student was as follows :—

COLLEGE DEPARTMENT.	No.	Average expenditure per student per mensem.
Government scholarship-holders	6	11
University " "	47	6·1
Endowed or Special "	27	5·165
Stipendiaries	46	5·133
Getting no Scholarship or Stipend	9	
Total ...	135	

SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.	No.	Average expenditure per student per mensem.
University Scholarship-holders	9	3·822
Endowed or Special "	6	2·419
Stipendiaries	21	2·29
Municipal and District Scholarship-holders	3	4·927
Getting no Stipends	18*	
Total ...	57	

* No stipends were received in the School Department by those 67 college students who received instruction in General Knowledge in the School Department.

Comparative Statistics of the Oriental College for the last six years.

YEARS.	Average No. of students on the Rolls during the year.	Total No. of students at the end of each year.	CLASSIFICATION OF STUDENTS AT THE END OF EACH YEAR ACCORDING TO RACE OR CREED.				NO. OF STUDENTS AT THE END OF EACH YEAR LEARNING							Expenditure on Tuition and Contingencies.			Expenditure on Scholarships and Stipends.			ORIENTAL COLLEGE.		GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.		Total No. of passes.
			Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Sikhs.	Others.	Urdu.	Hindi-English.	Persian.	Arabic.	Sanskrit.	Punjabi and Gurmukhi.	Pashtu.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Cost of educating each Scholar per annum.	Scholarship and Stipend per Scholar.	Cost of educating each Scholar per annum.	Scholarship per Student per annum.	
COLLEGE DEPARTMENT.																								
1881-82 ..	116	122	43	71	8	...	25	6	25	37	19	10	...	13,738	4	0	6,141	7	3	118·39	52·94	498·15	131·8	41
1882-83 ...	125	129	45	79	5	...	91	28	28	63	28	10	...	18,351	15	9	8,940	13	3	146·81	71·53	431·11	113·5	49
1883-84 ...	139	121	45	74	2	...	93	28	25	40	22	...	...	20,150	14	6	9,666	13	3	145·04	67·39	362 89	94	57
1884-85 ...	108	119	50	67	2	...	90	28	19	28	18	...		20,931	10	0	9,746	11	6	154·36	71·67	unknown.		35
1885-86 ...	142·6	141	60	74	10	...	94	50	21	25	29	7	... Vayida 1166.	23,121	14	3	10,277	9	9	164 43	71·37	...	...	...
1886-87 ...	134 2	1.2	52	67	3	...	33	11	23	22	23	7	3	21,835	2	1	8,045	8	9	15·68	65·94	...	...	...
1887-88 ...	140·5	135	54	69	12	...	32	12	17	22	23	12	17	21,523	11	2	8,615	14	10	159·43	63·82	...	...	...
SCHOOL DEPARTMENT																								
1881-82 ...	80	100	42	52	5	1	22	28	22	23	28	5	10	6,136	7	0	2,403	11	3	76·33	30·05	58·8	8·1	32
1882-83 ...	128	170	72	89	9	...	105	55	29	68	55	10	30	2,169	7	6	2,771	12	6	21·64	21·65	54·0	8·17	26
1883-84 ...	154	142	59	67	16	...	78	48	23	39	48	16	2	2,088	0	0	2,480	2	3	13·56	16·10	41·2	7·85	37
1884-85 ...	105	145	67	65	12	1	80	45	21	27	32	20	2	2,853	15	0	2,164	7	6	21·36	16·03	unknown.		57
1885-86 ...	134 1	114	50	50	14	...	55	59	14	15	32	18	...	3,490	8	6	2,329	5	3	30·81	20·43	...	...	...
1886-87 ..	120·2	115	51	47	17	...	32	11	11	9	24	15	13	14,089	3	11	2,335	15	6	3·4	20·3	...	...	...
1887-88 ...	65 5	57	23	26	8	...	5	4	8	10	16	8	...	4,279	8	7	722	6	9	75·08	12 67	...	...	...

The following shows the number of Students of the Oriental College who passed the various University Examinations in each year from the commencement :—

YEARS.	Middle School and Educational Test.	ARTS.				SANSCRIT.			ARABIC.			PERSIAN.			PUNJABI.					PROFESSIONAL.														REMARKS.
		Entrance.	Intermediate or Proficiency in Arts.	B. O. L., B. A. or High Proficiency in Arts.	M. O. L., M. A. or Honors in Arts.	Proficiency or Pragnya.	High Proficiency or Vishard.	Honors or Shastri.	Proficiency or Maulvi.	High Proficiency or Maulvi Alim.	Honors of Maulvi Fazil.	Proficiency or Munshi.	High Proficiency or Munshi Alim.	Honors or Munshi Fazil.	Proficiency or Budiman.	High Proficiency or Widwan.	Honors or Gyani.	Proficiency in Hindi.	Proficiency in Pashtu.	First Examination in Civil Engineering.	Final Examination in do.	Proficiency in Hindu Law.	High Proficiency in do.	Proficiency in Muhammadan Law.	High Proficiency in do.	1st Examination in Uunani Medicine.	2nd Examination in do.	Final do.	1st Examination in Vaidyak.	2nd do.	Final do.	Total No. of students passed.	
1871-72	...	21	...	...	...	7	...	...	1	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	
1872-73	...	5	...	...	...	13	10	...	2	7	...	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	
1873-74	...	7	6	...	...	5	3	1	9	8	2	15	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	
1874-75	...	3	...	...	...	2	4	2	4	5	5	13	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	46	
1875-76	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	1	4	...	1	17	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	
1876-77	...	6	1	...	...	1	3	1	5	4	..	5	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	
1877-78	...	24	2	...	...	3	5	2	7	5	2	19	8	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89	
1878-79	...	9	9	...	...	2	1	2	3	1	2	6	10	9	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	
1879-80	...	13	3	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	3	4	11	7	...	4	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	56	
1880-81	...	9	...	...	...	4	...	...	8	...	...	5	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	6	1	4	...	9	...	16	...	...	5	...	...	73	
1881-82	...	2	3	1		5	3	3	9	7	3	2	1	4	3	1	1	...	5	...	...	5	...	2	2	...	7	...	4	2	...	75	
1882-83	...	3	3	1	4	5	1	1	7	3	4	19	6	9	1	2	...	...	2	3	...	...	1	1	2	5	7	...	3	1	...	94	
1883-84	...	5	3	3	...	6	3	1	6	2	1	1	7	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	..	...	4	...	...	3	2	2	53	
1884-85	8	16	3	3	2	5	3	1	7	3	3	3	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	2	4	1	1	92	
1885-86	13	4	11	2	...	5	7	...	3	1	2	7	2	6	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	69	
1886-87	7	9	9	1	...	8	8	1	4	3	1	1	5	3	8	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	...	...	...	...	81	
1887-88	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	40	

The following table shows the number of statements of each class who went up for the University Examinations in 1888 and of those who passed :—

CLASSES.		Number on the Rolls on 31st March 1888.	Went up for Examination.	Number passed.	REMARKS.
ARTS ...	Middle School and Educational Test ...	...	10	3	
	Entrance, 3rd year	9	8	1	
	Intermediate, 2nd year	15	14	4	
	B. O. L., 2nd year	4	3	3	
	M. O. L., 1st year	1	...	...	
	M. O. L., 2nd year	1	...	...	
SANSKRIT ...	Proficiency, 2nd year	8	7	4	
	High Proficiency, 2nd year	8	6	2	
	Honors, 2nd year	2	2	2	
ARABIC ...	Proficiency, 2nd year	7	7	5	
	High Proficiency, 2nd year	8	5	4	
	Honors, 2nd year	4	4	4	
PERSIAN ...	Proficiency, 2nd year	3	3	2	
	High Proficiency, 2nd year	7	6	5	
	Honors, 2nd year	4	2	1	
PROFESSIONAL	Engineering, 2nd year	7	2	...	
	Yunani Medicine, Lower	12	...	...	
	" " Middle				
	" " Higher				
	Vaidyak " Lower	5	...	...	
	" " Middle				
	" " Higher				
	Gyani, 2nd year	1	...	...	
	Widman "	2	2	...	
	Budhiman "	8	4	...	
	TOTAL ...	116	85	40	

The number of students admitted into the College and of those who left it either on securing employment or for private reasons, during the year as follows :—

College Department.

	No. admitted.	No. left.
Sanskrit	8	8
Arabic	9	9
Persian	4	10
Intermediate	8	12
Engieering	5	4
Medicine	23	9
Gurmukhi	6	1
B. O. L. & B. A.	4	1
TOTAL ...	67	54

School Department.

	No. admitted.	No. left.
Sanskrit	9	10
Arabic	10	9
Persian	7	10
Gurmukhi	4	11
Entrance	11	24
Vaidyak	...	...
Engineering	4	7
TOTAL ...	45	78

The following table shows the number of students on the rolls on March 31st, 1888, in the Government College, Lahore, who received instruction in Oriental languages in the Oriental College :—

Name of Language.	NAME OF CLASS.				TOTAL.	REMARKS.
	B. A. Class.		*Intermediate Class.*			
	2nd Year.	1st Year.	2nd Year.	1st Year.		
Sanskrit	10	3	6	3	22	
Arabic	...	1	1	1	3	
Persian	25	14	68	28	135	
Arabic and Persian	1	5	5	8	19	
" " Sanskrit	...	...	1	...	1	
Sanskrit and Persian	...	...	3	4	7	
GRAND TOTAL ...	36	23	84	44	187	

Separate classes were formed for the students of the Government College, Lahore reading Sanskrit, Arabic or Persian for the B. A. and Intermediate Arts Examinations and taught by the following teachers :—

Language.	Government College Class.		Name of Teacher.	
Sanskrit ...	I Year ...	Intermediate ...	Pandit Durgá Datta ...	
	II " ...		Pandit Bhágwan Dás ...	
	III " ...	B. A. ...	" " ...	
	IV " ...		" " ...	
Arabic ...	I Year ...	Intermediate ...	M. Momein Ali ...	
	II " ...		Muhammad Din, M. O. L.	
	III " ...	B. A. ...	M. Muhammad Husein Azád	
	IV " ...		" " " ...	
Persian ...	I Year ...	Intermediate ...	M. Muhammad Din ...	
	II " ...		Muhammad Din, M. O. L.	
	III " ...	B. A. ...	M. Muhammad Husein Azád	
	IV " ...		Muhammad Din, M. O. L.	

Statement showing the literary work of the Oriental College Staff in 1887-88.

The following books have been published during the year under review by members of the Oriental College Staff :—

An edition of *Vishnusarman's Hitopadesá with the Sanskrit Commentary of Púrnanánda,* by Pandit Dúrgá Datta (publisher Mehr Chand, Lahore.)

Ilq-i-Nafis, an Urdu Commentary on 7 Arabic Poets, by Qazi Zaffar-ud-din.

Among the Readers and Translators employed in the Oriental College, the following prepared translations for publication :—

Pandit Guru Prasád, Kashmir Sanskrit Reader, continued his *Hindi* translation of the *Sidhánta Kaumudi,* adding 85 pages of M. S. during the year.

Sheikh Amir Ali, MacLeod Arabic Reader, finished his *Urdu* Translation of *Mrs. Fawcett's "Political Economy."*

Time Table of the Urdu and Hindi Degree and General Knowledge Classes for 1887-88.

NAME OF TEACHERS.	Class.	12 TO 1 P.M.	1 TO 2 P.M.	2 TO 3 P.M.	3 TO 4 P.M.
Bhái Gurmukh Singh ...	Intermediate, Anglo-Ver. ...	......	Logic ...	Mathematics ...	Anglo-Ver. Entrance.
Pandit Rám Kishan ...	Hindi Entrance ...	Mathematics ...	Mathematics ...	Ditto 2nd Middle ...	History and Geography.
Yogí Shiv Náth ...	„ 3rd Middle Class ...	...	...	Mathematics ...	Ditto do.
Pandit Durgá Datta ...	„ 2nd „ „ ...	...	Mathematics ...	Sanskrit, Govt. College ...	Ditto do.
„ Shiv Charn ...	„ 1st „ „ ...	...	Ditto ...	Mathematics ...	Ditto do.
„ Kaká Ram ...	„ Primary „ ...	...	Ditto ...	Geography of India ...	History of India.
„ Hem Ráj ...	Gurmukhi Middle „ ...	...	Ditto ...	History ...	Geography.

URDU SIDE.

NAME OF TEACHERS.	Class.	12 TO 1 P.M.	1 TO 2 P.M.	2 TO 3 P.M.	3 TO 4 P.M.
Sheikh Amír Ali ...	B. O. L. 1st and 2nd year ...	...	Philosophy, 1st year ...	Philosophy, 2nd year ...	History.
Lála Chuni Lál ...	Intermediate ...	...	History (Intermediate) ...	History (B. O. L.) 1st year ...	Mathematics (Int.)
M. Ghulám Mustafa ...	Entrance and 1st year Int. ...	...	Philosophy „ ...	Mathematics ...	History and Geography.
„ Karm-ud-din ...	Middle, 2nd year ...	...	Mathematics ...	Ditto ...	Ditto do.
„ Ghulám Sháh ...	„ 1st „ ...	...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto do.
Dr. Amír Sháh ...	Entrance and Intermediate...	...	Natural Science (Entrance)...	Natural Science (Intermediate.) ...	...

Time Table of the Sanskrit Department of the Oriental College for 1887-88.

NAME OF TEACHER.	10 to 11 A. M.	11 to 12 A. M.	12 A. M. to 1 P. M.
Pandit Guru Prasád	S'ástrí Class, 4 days ... ... 2nd year Visárad Class, 2 days ...	S'ástrí Class, 4 days ... ... 2nd year Visárad Class, 2 days ...	S'ástrí Class, 5 days. 2nd year Visárad Class, 1 day.
" Sukh Dyál	S'ástrí Class, 3 days ... ... 2nd year Visárad Class, 2 days ... 1st " " " 1 day ...	S'ástrí Class, 1 day ... ... 2nd year Visárad Class, 3 days ... 1st " " " 2 " ...	S'ástrí Class, 1 day. 2nd year Visárad Class, 4 days. 1st " " " 1 day.
" Daya Rám	S'ástrí Class, 1 day ... ... 1st Visárad Class, 5 days	S'ástrí Class, 1 day ... ... 2nd year Visárad Class, 1 day ... 1st " " " 4 days ...	2nd year Visárad Class, 1 day. 1st " " " 5 days. ...
" Maya Rám " Jagat Rám	2nd year Prájna Class	2nd year Prájna Class	2nd year Prájna Class.
Bhái Ditt Singh	1st " "	1st " "	1st " " "
" Chanda Singh	Gyání Class	Buddhiman Class	Vidván and Gyání Class.
... ...	Buddhiman and Vidván Class ...	Vidván Class	Buddhiman Class.

Time Table of the Arabic and Persian Department of the Oriental College for 1887-88.

Maulví Abdullah	Maulví Fázil Class	Maulví Fázil Class	Maulví Fázil Class.
" Zaffar-ud-dín	" Alim "	" Alim "	" Alim "
" Mír Abdullah	Intermediate Class	B. O. L. Class	B. O L. Class.
" Momin Ali	Maulví Class	Maulví "	Maulví Class.
" Abdul Hakím	Munshí Fázil Class	Munshí Fázil Class	Munshí Fázil Class.
" Muhammad Dín	" Alim "	" Alim "	" Alim "
" Muhammad Abdul Salám ...	" Class	" Class	" Class.
" Husain Ali	Frontier Class	Frontier Class	Frontier Class.
" Ghulám Mustafa	...	Lower Class, Tibb	Upper Class, Tibb.
Pandit Janardhan	...	" " Vaidyak	" " Vaidyak.
M. Rashíd Ahmad	Entrance Class	Entrance Class	Entrance Class.
Bhái Goláb Singh	Engineering	Engineering	Engineering.
Pandit Bansidhar	Surveying	Surveying	Surveying.
Lála Chúní Lál	Entrance Class	...	...

List of Oriental College Staff on the 31st March 1888.

No.	NAME.	DESIGNATION.	Salary or allowance.	LENGTH OF SERVICE IN THE COLLEGE. Y.	M.	Examination passed and other qualifications.
			Rs.			
	M. A. Stein, Ph. D. ...	Principal ...	500	...	2	
	Pandit Guru Prasad ...	Head Pandit ...	120	17	6	
	Pandit Sukh Dyál ...	2nd „ ...	65	14	6	
	Pandit Daya Rám ...	3rd „ ...	45	17	6	
	Pandit Bhagwán Dás ...	Assistant Professor of Sanskrit	80	3	5	
	Pandit Maya Rám ...	4th Pandit ...	25	5	2	
	Pandit Jagat Rám* ...	5th „ ...	18	1	10	
	M. Muhammad Husain ..	Assistant Professor of Arabic ...	150	3	5	
	M. Abdallah ...	Ist Maulvi, Arabic ...	80	2	11	
	M. Zaffar-ud-dín ...	2nd „ „ ...	60	7	4	
	M. Mír Abdullah* ...	3rd „ „ ...	35	...	2	
	M. Momin Ali ...	4th „ „ ...	35	9	...	
	M. Rashíd Ahmad ...	5th „ „ ...	25	1	2	
	M. Abdal Hakím ...	Head Munshi, Persian ...	90	15	8	
	M. Muhammad Dín, M.O.L.	Assistant Professor, and 2nd M.	60	14	6	
	M. Muhammad Dín ...	3rd Munshi ...	21	1	1	
	M. Hussain Shah* ...	4th „ ...	8	5	9	
	Bhái Ditt Singh ...	Head Bhái ...	228	6	4	
	Bhái Chanda Singh ...	2nd „ ...	17½	5	3	
	Dr. S. Amir Shah ...	Kapúrthala N. S. Reader ...	83⅓	6	4	
	Sheikh Amír Ali ...	McLeod Arabic Reader ...	100	1	10	
	Bhái Gurmukh Singh ..	Alexandra „ ...	80	11	...	
	Lála Chúni Lál ...	Patiála Translator ...	66	1	3	
	P. Rám Kishan ...	2nd Teacher, Hindi Side ...	30	5	4	
	Yogi Shiv Náth ...	3rd „ „ ...	25	7	6	
	P. Durga Datt ...	4th „ „ ...	25	2	6	
	P. Shiv Charn* ...	5th „ „ ...	18	2	...	
	P. Kaka Rám* ...	6th „ „ ...	15	5	3	
	P. Hemráj ...	7th „ „ ...	15	5	3	
	Bhái Ghuláb Singh ...	Drawing Master ...	50	2	6	
	P. Bánsidhar* ...	Assistant Drawing Master ...	25	2	1	
	P. Janardhan ...	Lecturer on H. Medicine ...	30	9	2	
	M. Ghulám Mustafa ...	Head Master, School Dept. ...	65	6	4	
	M. Karm Dín ...	2nd „ „ ...	30	5	...	
	M. Ghulám Shah* ...	3rd „ „ ...	20	2	6	
	P. Rája Rám* ...	Hindi Copyist ...	15	14	3	
	M. Abdur Rahím* ...	Urdu „ ...	15	8	3	
	L. Káshi Rám ...	Clerk ...	25	...	1	

* Services dispensed with from March 31st, 1888; *see* above p. 133.

List of students of the Oriental College who passed the Punjab University Examinations in 1888.

No.	NAME.	Examination passed in 1888.	REMARKS.
1	Hafiz Ali Ahmad	B. O. L., 2nd Division.	
2	Sukhram Das	B. O. L., 3rd Division.	
3	Bhawani Shankar	Ditto.	
4	Diwan Chand	Ditto.	
5	Sayad Imdad Ali	Intermediate, Vernacular.	
6	Asgar Ali	Ditto.	
7	Abid Ali	Ditto.	
8	Abdul Haq	Ditto.	
9	Khalifa Rashíd-ud-din	Entrance, English.	
10	Karim Ahmad	Middle School, English only.	
11	Abdul Karim	Ditto Vernacular.	
12	Pritham Das	Ditto ditto.	
13	Bulaki Ram	Honors in Sanskrit.	
14	Nathu Ram	Ditto.	
15	Sham Das	High Proficiency in Sanskrit.	
16	Ganga Bishan	Ditto.	
17	Ganga Ram	Proficiency in Sanskrit or Pragnya.	
18	Chet Ram	Ditto.	
19	Mathra Das	Ditto.	
20	Brij Lal	Ditto.	
21	Aftab Husain	Honors or Maulvi Fazil.	
22	Hafiz Sayad Muhammad Shah ...	Ditto.	
23	Hafiz Shahab-ud-din	Ditto.	
24	Zainul Abdin	Ditto.	
25	Hisam-ud-din	High Proficiency or Maulvi Alim.	
26	Faizal Islam	Ditto.	
27	Muhammad Ibrahim	Ditto.	
28	Fateh Din	Ditto.	
29	Muhammad Sharif...	Proficiency or Maulvi.	
30	Fazal Din	Ditto.	
31	Abdul Aziz	Ditto.	
32	Muhammad Ibrahim	Ditto.	
33	Manzur Ahmad	Ditto.	
34	Ghulam Rasul	Honors or Munshi Fazil.	
35	Karm Ilahi	High Proficiency or Munshi Alim.	
36	Nawab Din	Ditto.	
37	Ilm Din	Ditto.	
38	Feroze Khan	Ditto.	
39	Nizam Din	Ditto.	
40	Ahmad Din	Proficiency or Munshi.	
41	Miran Bakhsh	Ditto.	

EDUCATIONAL GENERAL FORM 4.

Return showing the result of prescribed Examiations during the official year 1887-88.

NATURE OF EXAMINATION.	*No. of Institutions sending examinees.* Government Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Total.	*No. of examinees.* Government Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	*No. passed.* Government Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	*Percentage of passed scholars on Total No. on Rolls at the beginning of the year.* Government Institutions.	Other Institutions.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
ORIENTAL COLLEGE.														
Master of Arts, &c., Master of Oriental Learning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Oriental Learning	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	3	..	100	
Intermediate	...	...	...	...	14	...	14	...	...	...	4	...	28·5	
SCHOOL.														
Matriculation	...	...	...	...	8	...	8	...	...	...	1	...	12·5	

Statistical Return of the Oriental College, Lahore, for the year 1887-88.

					Number of Scholars on the 31st March learning.			Classification of Scholars on the 31st March, according to Race and Creed.						Expenditure from							
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March 1888.	Average number on the Rolls, monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Sikhs.	Muhammadans.		Provincial Revenues.	Local rates or cesses (*i.e.*, District Funds).	Municipal Fund.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other Sources.	Total.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
ORIENTAL COLLEGE.														Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P	Rs.	Rs. A. A.	Rs. A. P.	
Direct Expenditure on education excluding Indirect Expenditure as below ...	1	135	140	128	12	79	44	...	...	54	12	69	...	...	...	...	719 6 0	...	20,804 5 2	21,523 11 2	
Indirect Expenditure ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Scholarships ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Special Expenditure on furniture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	375 9 0	30	...	...	...	7,850 10 10	8,615 14 10	
Boarding Charges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	670 0 0	670 0 0	

Statistical Return of the Oriental School, Lahore, for the year 1887-88.

	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March 1888.							Number of Scholars on 31st March 1888.			Classification of Scholars on the 31st March according to race or creed.						Expenditure.							Remarks.
	(a) In High staff.	(b) In Middle staff.	(c) In Upper Primary staff.	(a) In Lower Primary staff.	Total.	Average number on the Rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	English.	A classical Language.	A Vernacular Language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindús.	Sikhs.	Muhammadans.		Provincial Revenue.	Local rates or cesses, *i. e.*, District Funds.	Municipal Fund.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
ORIENTAL SCHOOL.																								
																		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
Direct Expenditure on education, excluding Indirect Expenditure as below ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Indirect Expenditure	57	...	...	...	57	65	50	4	34	19	...	...	23	8	26	...	...	...	...	36	...	4,244	4,280	
Scholarships	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	106	...	...	569	723	
Special Expenditure for furniture and apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Boarding Charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
College students receiving instruction in General Knowledge in School Department	12	36	19	...	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total Indirect Expenditure																								

APPENDIX VI.

Dated Lahore, 12th June 1888.

From—Colonel P. LAMBERT, R E., Auditor, Punjab University Accounts,
To—The Registrar, Punjab University.

I HAVE the honor to report that I have audited the accounts of the Punjab University for the two quarters ending 31st December 1887 and 31st March 1888 on the 7th, 8th and 9th June 1888. The Cash Books, Ledgers, and Registers of Receipts and Disbursements in connection with the General Account, the Oriental College Account, and the Endowment Funds Account for those two quarters were all examined and found to be correct and up to date.

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

2. The payment made to Dr. Thibaut, late Registrar in December 1887, is not supported by any stamped receipt, but merely by an acknowledgment in letter form. A payment of Rs. 10 made to Messrs. Smith and Co., in October 1887, is supported by a receipt for Rs. 16, the balance of Rs. 6 having been paid in December 1887. There was no separate voucher for the latter payment, and the receipt for Rs. 16 was not submitted by the Firm until the balance had been paid. Vouchers are wanting for the following payments :—

An advance of Rs. 100 made to Mr. Staines, Head Master, Municipal Board School, Lahore, for examination expenses.

Payment of Rs. 60 to Mr. Lewis, Principal, Government College, Lahore, for examination fees in December 1887.

Payment to Mooltan Municipality in March 1888 of Rs. 30 on account of grant-in-aid for Municipal Board School.

Payment of Income Tax to Deputy Commissioner, Lahore, in March 1888.

3. Advances, aggregating Rs. 1,000, have been made to the Accountant, Registrar's office for Examination expenses of which no account has yet been rendered, but the money is understood to have been all expended in necessary expenses in connection with the Examination, for which full vouchers have not yet been received. An advance of Rs. 100 was made to the Accountant in November 1887 on account of Convocation expenses, for which an account has been rendered and the unexpended balance Rs. 27-9-3 has been refunded in May 1888.

ORIENTAL COLLEGE ACCOUNT.

4. The Oriental College Cash Book is now balanced monthly and the balance agreed with the Pass Book, but the book is not signed by any one. This Cash Book should, it is considered, be signed equally with the General Cash Book by Registrar or Assistant Registrar. The only voucher for a payment of Rs. 21-6-0 on account of purchase of books was a receipt from the Principal of the College, but the receipts of the vendors should also be submitted and filed. Boarding-house fees are paid in by the Principal for rents realized from Hindu scholars for quarters provided for them near the Taxali Gate of the Lahore city, but no detail of the realization is furnished—a statement should in future be submitted showing from what quarters and what students the recoveries have been made, so that they may be checked and also with the payments of scholarships from which the fees are understood to be deducted.

ENDOWMENT FUNDS ACCOUNT.

5. The same remarks apply to the Cash Book of these Funds as to the Cash Book of the Oriental College Account, and this book should also be signed each month. No receipt has yet been obtained from the Bank of Bengal for the balance of Rs. 3,000 of Endowed Funds alluded to in paragraph 4 of my audit report, dated 13th January 1888, nor have fresh receipts been obtained from the Bank for the actual Government securities held by them. It is understood that no action has yet been taken towards providing separate securities for each Fund. The Ledger is now being opened by the Accountant. The Stock Note for Rs. 25,000 should be sent to the Accountant-General, Punjab, for safe custody, and the coupons for payment of interest thereon can be obtained from that officer as they fall due.

Abstract of Current Account of

INCOME.	Original Budget Estimates.	Actuals.
	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Balance on 1st January 1887, as per last account	...	14,469 5
Subscriptions realised	12,988	10,663 0
Fees	35,896	37,437 0
Interest realized on Government Promissory Notes	7,422	9 12
Government Equivalent ... { General	21,500	*26,875 0
Government Equivalent ... { For conduct of Middle School Examination ...	5,000	5,000 0
Government Equivalent ... { " Salary of Government Professors taken over @ Rs. 230 per mensem for 5 quarters ...	2,760	*3,450 0
Miscellaneus, viz. :—		
Amount realized by sale of books, calendars, &c. ... ... }	3,000	752 4
Savings from Scholarships, &c. ... ... }		22 6
Miscellaneous ... ... }		372 7
Transfer from Funded Account	...	6,000 0
Deposits Repayable	...	2 0
GRAND TOTAL ...	88,566	1,05,053 3

* These amounts represent Government grant for 5 quarters, *viz.*, the 4th quarter of 1886 and the four quarters of 1887.

REGISTRAR'S OFFICE,
LAHORE:
The 11th June 1888.

the Punjab University for 1887.

Budget Heads.	EXPENDITURE.	Original Budget Grants.	Actuals.		
		Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.
	A.—ORIENTAL COLLEGE ALLOTMENT	21,000	18,100	0	0
	B.—EXPENDITURE UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE UNIVERSITY—				
I	INSTRUCTION—				
	1.—*Oriental*—				
	(*a*)—Government College Arabic and Sanskrit Professors taken over ...	3,220	3,214	6	10
	(*b*)—Grants-in-aid to Oriental and Vernacular Schools	1,332	1,219	0	0
	(*c*)—Endowed and other special scholarships	120	1,959	13	9
	(*d*)—Title Branch Scholarships	2,928	2,591	11	6
	2.—*Oriental and Arts*—				
	(*a*)—College Scholarships	4,400	2,754	12	0
	3.—(*a*)—Endowed Scholarships	...	67	0	0
	4.—*Science*—				
	(*a*)—Special Scholarship (by Sirdar Bikrama Singh)	60	30	0	0
	(*b*)—Grant for Scientific purposes	1,000	1,000	0	0
	(*c*)—Sialkot Board Scholarship	...	...		
	5.—*Law*—				
	(*a*)—Lecturing Staff and contingencies	6,204	5,298	12	9
	6.—*Medicine*—				
	(*a*)—Scholarships tenable at the Medical College, Lahore	144	60	0	0
	(*b*)—Special Scholarships to Jullundur Hakims and Vaidyas attending the classes of Medical School, three @ Rs. 10 per mensem each ...	360	280	0	0
	(*c*)—Siálkot Board Scholarship	...	...		
	7.—*Engineering*—				
	(*a*)—Scholarships	600	467	12	6
II	ENCOURAGEMENT TO LITERATURE—				
	(*a*)—Rewards to Authors, Compilers and Translators	500	250	0	0
	(*b*)—Printing of approved books	1,000	164	6	0
	(*c*)—Purchase of copies of approved books...	200	...		
	(*d*)—Grant-in-aid to Urdu Medical Gazette	300	200	0	0
III	ENDOWED FELLOWSHIPS—	840	...		
IV	UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES—				
	(*a*)—Additions to General Library	500	120	6	0
	(*b*)— Do. Law do.	1,000	775	11	0
V	EXAMINATIONS—				
	(*a*)—Remuneration to Examiners	17,000	21,134	4	0
	(*b*)—Cost of conducting Examinations	10,000	15,389	9	4
	(*c*)—Refund of erroneous receipts	...	43	3	0
VI	PRIZES & MEDALS—				
	1.—Cost of Medals	...	...		
	2.—Special Prizes	...	...		
VII	UNIVERSITY ESTABLISHMENT AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES—				
	1. (*a*)—Registrar and Assistant Registrar	5,600	4,554	1	3
	(*b*)—Registrar's Office Establishment	5,640	4,838	1	8
	(*c*)—Printing charges...	3,500	4,082	7	8
	(*d*)—Contingencies	1,500	1,918	14	10
	(*e*)—Auditor of Accounts	200	100	0	0
	2. Convocation expenses	500	1,634	0	10
VIII	BUILDINGS AND FURNITURE—				
	(*a*)—Senate Hall—Petty establishment, repairs and furniture	2,226	969	2	2
	Refund to Funded Account	...	6,000	0	0
	Deposits Repaid	...	2	0	0
	TOTAL	91,874	97,319	9	1
	Balance on 31st December 1887— In Bank of Bangal ... 7,532 0 5; In hands of Registrar ... 201 10 0	...	7,733	10	5
	GRAND TOTAL	...	1,05,053	3	6

Certified that the above is a classification of the University Cash Book, and that all expenditure has been properly vouched.

P. LAMBERT, COL., R. E.,
Auditor.

W. BELL,
Registrar.

Abstract of Endowment Account of the Punjab University for 1887.

Income.	Budget Estimates. Rs. A. P.	Paper. Rs. A. P.	Cash. Rs. A. P.	Total. Rs. A. P.
Balance as per Cash Book on 31st December 1886 ...	...	3,87,000 0 0	52 10 10	3,86,947 5 2
Interest on Government Securities	9,008 0 0	...	15,430 12 0	15,430 12 0
Subscription	2,790 0 0	...	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
Donation for general purposes	...	...	700 0 0	700 0 0
Rái Bahádur Seth Rám Rattan-Aitchison Endowment ...	...	25,000 0 0	...	25,000 0 0
Sale proceeds of copies of Griffin's Rajgan-i-Punjab ...	90 0 0	...	18 0 0	18 0 0
Refund from Current Account	...	...	6,000 0 0	6,000 0 0
Total	11,888 0 0	4,12,000 0 0	23,096 1 2	4,35,096 1 2

Expenditure.	Budget Grants. Rs. A. P.	Paper. Rs. A. P.	Cash. Rs. A. P.	Total. Rs. A. P.
Endowed Readerships and Translatorship	6,508 0 0	...	6,894 0 0	6,894 0 0
Endowed Scholarships (Arts Faculty)	804 0 0	...	555 0 0	555 0 0
Cost of Medals	400 0 0	..	367 9 2	367 9 2
Special Prizes	180 0 0	...	90 0 0	90 0 0
Miscellaneous Expenditure	...	...	19 12 6	19 12 6
College Scholarships (Arts Faculty)	1,370 0 0	...	...	...
Endowed and Special Scholarships, (Oriental College) ...	2,012 0 0	...	...	...
Siálkot District Board Science Scholarships	100 0 0	...	...	...
Do. do. Medical do.	120 0 0	...	...	...
Transfer to Current Account	...	...	6,000 0 0	6,000 0 0
Total	11,514 0 0	...	13,928 5 8	13,928 5 8
Balance on 31st December 1887	...	4,12,000 0 0	9,169 11 6	4,21,169 11 6
Grand Total	...	4,12,000 0 0	23,096 1 2	4,35,096 1 2

P. LAMBERT, COL., R. E.,
Auditor, Punjab University.

W. BELL,
Registrar.

Abstract of Oriental College Account for year ending 31st March 1888.

Income.	Budget Estimates. Rs. A. P.	Actuals. Rs. A. P.
Balance on 1st April 1887 as per Cash Book...	...	9 4 0
Allotment from University	21,900 0 0	18,350 0 0
College Fees	} 600 0 0	{ 755 4 9
Boarding-house Fees		107 4 3
Subscription from Municipalities and District Boards for special purposes	690 0 0	339 11 0
Miscellaneous Receipts	...	15 14 5
Grand Total	22,290 0 0	19,558 13 8

Expenditure.	Budget Grants. Rs. A. P.	Actuals. Rs. A. P.
Superintendence	2,400 0 0	2,564 8 4
College Staff	6,624 0 0	6,068 15 4
School	4,548 0 0	4,226 6 3
Medical Instruction...	540 0 0	540 15 0
Engineering Instruction	360 0 0	352 12 6
Natural Science	396 0 0	389 1 9
Petty Establishment	582 0 0	530 14 0
General Staff and Contingencies	2,046 0 0	1,900 8 0
Stipends—		
Title Branch...	2,280 0 0	1,749 3 9
Degree Branch	720 0 0	632 0 0
Oriental College Library	200 0 0	28 10 0
Miscellaneous Expenditure	...	57 10 9
Special Scholarships	240 0 0	183 11 0
Printing Charges	300 0 0	...
Total	21,236 0 0	19,225 4 8
Balance	...	333 9 0
Grand Total	...	19,558 13 8

P. LAMBERT, COL., R. E.,
Auditor, Punjab University.

W. BELL,
Registrar.

REMARKS BY THE REGISTRAR IN CONNECTION WITH THE REPORT BY THE AUDITOR ON THE UNIVERSITY ACCOUNTS FOR THE TWO QUARTERS ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1887 AND 31ST MARCH 1888.

1. *General Account.*

(*a*) The letter of acknowledgment and thanks received from Dr. Thibaut and laid before the Syndicate was considered by the Registrar to be sufficient. A stamped receipt has now been called for.

(*b*) By a mistake of Jagan Nath, the late Head Clerk, in a transfer receipt for Rs. 20-2-0 had been asked for in favor of D. M. Trail & Co., instead of two such receipts—one for Rs. 10-2-0 in favor of D. M. Trail & Co., and one in favor of Thomas Smith & Co., for Rs. 10. These were not despatched, and on the dismissal of the Head Clerk, the mistake was discovered and rectified.

(*c*) The advance of Rs. 100 to Mr. Staines was deducted from his bill. No stamped receipt was necessary.

(*d*) The other receipts have all been obtained.

(*e*) The Auditor is mistaken in speaking of advances made to the Accountant. The money is drawn by the Registrar by cheques in the favour of himself: no cheque has ever been drawn in favour of the Accountant. Most of this sum was spent on service labels, railway freight of parcels, etc., and no account can be rendered as expenses are still being incurred in this direction.* The Registrar would point out, however, that, prior to the examinations, large sums are daily received on account of fees, and it is not always possible to lodge them in the Bank on the same day; they are therefore lodged in the office safe which is not a very formidable one. A safe which could be opened only by the Registrar would be a boon to the University in connection both with the Accounts and the Examinations.

2. *Oriental College Account.*

(*a*) The Principal of the Oriental College has been asked to send in future the vendors' receipts in the case of any articles purchased by him.

(*b*) In future the Principal will submit monthly to the office details of the money realised from students in the form of boarding fees.

3. *Endowment Funds Account.*

Since the date of the audit, the Registrar has obtained from the Bank of Bengal fresh receipts for the actual Government securities held by them; also for the balance of Rs. 3,000 alluded to by the Auditor, and also for the Stock Certificate (not Stock Note) for Rs. 25,000, which has now been lodged in the Bank.

SENATE HALL: }
LAHORE, 21*st June* 1888. }

W. BELL,
Registrar.

* *Note.*—This statement is now ready and will be submitted at the next audit.

W. BELL,
Registrar.

SENATE HALL: }
LAHORE, 14*th August* 1888. }

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 25th September 1888.

No. 2997.—*Erratum.*—In *Punjab Gazette*, Medical Department, Notification No. 2782, dated 4th September 1888, *for* "3rd Class" Hospital Assistant No. 191 Mír Haidar, *read* "2nd Class" Hospital Assistant No. 191 Mír Haidar.

No. 2998.—*Leave.*—Second Class Hospital Assistant No. 125 Núr Khán, Narot Dispensary, Gurdáspur District (at present in charge of the Gurdáspur Jail Hospital), obtained leave without pay from the 24th to the 29th April 1888, both days inclusive.

No. 2999.—*Notification.*—First Class Hospital Assistant No. 72 Maula Bakhsh, Police Hospital, Dera Ghází Khan, was deputed on cholera duty at Dera Ghází Khan from the 8th August to the 10th September 1888, both days inclusive.

During this period 1st Class Hospital Assistant No. 30 Nidhan Singh, Dera Ghází Khan Jail Hospital, held charge of the Police Hospital, in addition to his own duties.

No. 3000.—*Notification.*—First Class Hospital Assistant No. 33 Natha Singh, Mehrauli Dispensary, Delhi District, obtained privilege leave from the forenoon of the 12th June to the forenoon of the 12th September 1888, during which period 3rd Class Hospital Assistant No. 304 Rám Chand held charge of the dispensary.

Hospital Assistant Rám Chand made over charge of the Lalkua Dispensary, Delhi City, to 3rd Class Hospital Assistant No. 2[illegible] Dhanna Mal on the forenoon of the 10th June 1888, and resumed charge on the forenoon of the 14th September 1888, Hospital Assistant Dhanna Mal reverting to itinerant duty in the Delhi City.

A. M. DALLAS,

Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab.

JAIL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 24th September 1888.

No. 46.—Surgeon C. R. M. Green m[illegible] over charge of the duties of Superintendent [illegible] the Bannu Jail to Surgeon-Major C. McC[illegible] on the forenoon of the 30th August 1888.

No. 47.—Apothecary T. Baron made [illegible] charge of the duties of Superintendent of Hissar Jail to Assistant Surgeon Dhari M[illegible] the afternoon of the 7th August 1888.

R. GRAY,

Inspector-General of Prisons, P[illegible]

Miscellaneous Notices and Advertisements.

PUNJAB GAZETTE.

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE.

PUBLIC OFFICERS who are allowed to use the *Punjab Government G[illegible]* for the publication of their Official Notifications are requested to take notice that Thursd[illegible] publishing day, and that matter intended to appear in the Gazette should always be forward[illegible] to reach the Press not later than noon of the preceding day. Matter received at a later p[illegible] be kept over until the following week. To ensure their publication, all lengthy Notificatio[illegible] Notifications containing tabular work should be sent on the preceding Tuesday.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the Gazette should be forwarded no[illegible] than a week after the day on which it is due.

All communications should be addressed to the SUPERINTENDENT, PUNJAB GOVERNMENT P[illegible] LAOHRE.

APPEAL ON BEHALF OF THE BUILDING FUND OF THE AITCHISON (CHIEFS) COLLEGE, LAHORE.

IN making an appeal to the further liberality of the Chiefs and Gentry of the Punjab on behalf of the Aitchison (Chiefs) College, the Council of the College do not think it necessary to refer to the history and objects of the Foundation otherwise than very briefly.

2. These were fully explained by the first Patron and President of the Council, Sir Charles Aitchison, K. C. S. I., in his address at the laying of the foundation-stone of the College by His Excellency the Viceroy of India on the 3rd November 1886, as follows :—

"As long ago as 1864 Captain Tighe, then Deputy Commissioner of Umballa, impressed with the extreme importance of giving a good education to the young Sardárs of his district who were committed to his charge as Wards of Court, proposed the establishment of a superior school under the superintendence of an English gentleman. This proposal was warmly supported by Colonel Lake, then Financial Commissioner, and by Sir Donald McLeod, the Lieutenant-Governor, and resulted in the establishment of the Wards' School at Umballa. Captain Tighe's original proposal was that the Wards should be placed in a single building, two rooms being allotted to each, and that the institution should be under the control of a Committee of Sikh Chiefs. Now, more than 20 years later, the wisdom of this suggestion has been confirmed by a long course of experience, by the successful establishment of schools upon this basis in other parts of India, and by the unanimous opinion, Native and official, of those who have assisted me in framing the Statutes of the Punjab Chiefs' College. But in 1864 the times were not ripe for a measure of the kind. It was considered impossible for Government to undertake the whole responsibility for the management of the Wards, and accordingly the Wards' School assumed the character of a day school, the boys being lodged with their relatives and attending the school during the day for instruction. Subsequently, from the income of the several Wards' estates, detached buildings were constructed round the residence of the Superintendent, and there the students lived as home boarders, their domestic arrangements being organized, without regard to any particular system of discipline, according to the means and proclivities of the different families. The school was made in fact as much like home as could be, and in many cases the mothers of the boys came with their sons to dwell in the school compound and watch over them. After a few years confidence was established and all the mothers returned to their homes. But the disposition of the buildings and the internal economy of the institution have always been obstacles in the way of enforcing discipline and encouraging manly bearing and a public school spirit among students. Nor was the educational progress of the students under these circumstances all that could be desired. The annual inspection of the officers of the Education Department showed that the standard of attainments was by no means equal to that of the Government Schools and Colleges. The institution was in fact neither so popular nor so useful as to justify its continuance on the established basis.

"In 1874 Sir Henry Davies made an effort to extend the scope of the Umballa Wards' School so that it might be made available for the education of all Government Wards in the six lower Divisions of the Punjab and of the sons of Jágírdárs and Native gentlemen of position. In the course of the discussion which followed upon this suggestion, proposals were made for establishing a school at Mádhopur in the Gurdáspur District. But it was finally decided that efforts should be concentrated on the existing institution at Umballa, the efficiency and scope of which was to be enlarged as funds should become available. For many years, however, the difficulty of funds—a difficulty which unfortunately is too familiar in the annals of Punjab administration—was an obstacle to all progress. The suggestions of the Local Government on the one hand and of the Director of Public Instruction and of the Umballa authorities on the other were alike consigned to the record-room under this potent influence. At last in May 1882 a vigorous effort was made to place the institution on a permanent and satisfactory footing. Influential Native gentlemen were consulted on a proposal to accommodate the students under one roof, to allot definite accommodation and a definite number of attendants to each, to require the pupils to pass the examinations prescribed by the Education Department, and to transfer the institution to Lahore, where unusual advantages can be secured, educational, social and sanitary. I desire to acknowledge gratefully the suggestions made by these gentlemen, upon which to a very large extent the present scheme has been based. The College has for the present been opened in hired houses till the permanent buildings can be erected, and the youths present to-day have become its first students. The Principal or Head of the teaching staff is Mr. Robinson, who has for fifteen years been Head of the Wards' School at Umballa.

"It is to the princely liberality of the Chiefs and Native gentlemen who are present on this occasion that the Punjab is indebted for the completion of a project the need of which has long been felt in the Province. As soon as the lines were settled upon which the institution was to be constructed, an appeal was made to the Chiefs and gentlemen of the Province to promote, both by subscriptions and by the exercise of their personal influence, a scheme in which the interests of the aristocracy of the Punjab were so closely concerned. The response to that appeal has been most cordial and encouraging. The private subscriptions to the Building Fund of the Punjab Chiefs' College have reached up to date the sum of Rs. 1,77,953-12-0, and the Local Government has contributed a like amount, while the Imperial Government has assisted with a contribution of Rs. 15,000 which I desire on this occasion gratefully to acknowledge. In connection with the ceremonial of to-day I have only one regret—that the youthful Mahárája of Patiála, the largest subscriber, should have been prevented by illness from witnessing the commencement under such favourable auspices of the institution to which he has contributed the princely sum of half a lakh of rupees.

with the quarters of the Musáhib of the building, who will thus be abl at all times to exercise effective control over the conduct of the student in their cubicles. Four blocks of kitchens and servants' rooms, and one bloc of servants' quarters, will also be required for the new boarding-house. Th cost of this building is estimated to be Rs. 65,000, and the cost of the servant houses and cook-rooms attached to it will be Rs. 19,000, or Rs. 84,000 in al In addition to this expenditure the Council have decided that it is mos desirable to construct a house for the Principal of the College at a cost Rs. 16,500 as soon as possible, in order that he may be always on the spot f purposes of discipline and control. The total additional expenditu which the Council considers necessary for the present to place th College on a proper footing with regard to the objects of its foundati is therefore Rs. 1,00,000. Of this sum only Rs. 32,000 are at prese available for building purposes, leaving Rs. 68,000 to be made up. Of th sum the Punjab Government has agreed to contribute one-third or Rs. 22,66 provided the remaining two-thirds, *viz.,* Rs. 45,334, are raised by priva subscription.

7. It was accordingly decided at a meeting of the Council held at Gover ment House, Lahore, on 11th May la and at which the members whose nam are noted in the margin were prese that an appeal should be made by t Council to the Chiefs and Gent of the Punjab for further ass ance towards the completion of t Aitchison College, and by permission the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Govern who has himself agreed to subscribe t sum of Rs. 1,000, this appeal is circula accordingly. It was originally propos that only one-half of the new boa ing-house should be built, but t encouraging replies given by t representatives of the Punjab Chiefs at the meeting of 11th May indu the Council to decide to undertake the whole building at once in the bel that the additional support now sought would be forthcoming. The Coun are anxious to see the third boarding-house completed now, not only beca of the rapidly increasing number of students, but also because it will c considerably more to build the second half of it some years hence after t manufactory and workshops at present established for the building of t College have been removed. The Council feels that in view of the generosi shown by the Chiefs and Gentry of the Punjab on the occasion of the fi appeal made in 1885, and of the liberality since displayed by Local Bodies founding scholarships, that it will not appeal in vain for the further sum Rs. 45,500 now needed, and that the *aid* required will be forthcoming to co plete the work originated by Sir Charles Aitchison and so heartily suppor by the Chiefs and Gentry of the Punjab. Subscriptions may be forwarded the Secretary to the Punjab Government or to the Governor of the Aitchis (Chiefs) College, or may be paid to the credit of the Building Fund of th College with the Bank of Bengal, Lahore. Any sum which may be receive in excess of Rs. 45,500 will be credited to the General Building Fund, an will be devoted hereafter to the completion of the library wing of the ma building of the College, which will cost Rs. 60,000 and which has been allowe to stand over for the present. A list of the subscriptions received will be pu lished weekly in the *Punjab Government Gazette.*

The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, *President.*
Mr. G. R. Elsmie. *Chairman of the Committee.*
Colonel Gordon Young.
Major-General Perkins, C.B., R.E.
Mr. C. Rivaz.
Colonel Wallace, R.E.
Surgeon-General Dallas, C.I.E.
Mr. C. Tupper.
Mr. W. O. Clark.
Colonel Holroyd.
Sardár Arjan Singh.
Faquír Syad Zahur-ud-dín.
The Representatives of—
The Mahárája of Kashmir.
The Mahárája of Patiála.
The Nawáb of Baháwalpur.
The Rája of Jínd.
The Rája of Nábha.
The Rája of Kapurthala.

By order of the President and Council,
S. BLACK, MAJOR-GENERAL,
Secretary to the Council.

The 9th July 1888.

List of Subscriptions received up to 1st June 1888.

No.	Names.	Amount.
		Rs.
1	The Hon'ble Sir C. U. Aitchisón, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., LL.D.	1,000
2	His Highness the Mahárája of Kashmir	10,000
3	His Highness the Mahárája of Patiála	50,000
4	His Highness the Nawáb of Baháwalpur, G.C.S.I., C.I.E.	25,000
5	His Highness the Rája of Jínd, G.C.S.I., C.I.E.	10,000
6	His Highness the Rája of Nábha, G.C.S.I.	12,000
7	His Highness the Rája of Kapurthala	20,000
8	His Highness the Rája of Mandi	1,000
9	His Highness the Rája of Náhan, K.C.S.I.	5,000
10	His Highness the Nawáb of Máler Kotla	10,000
11	His Highness the Rája of Farídkot	5,000
12	His Highness the Rája of Chamba	5,000
13	His Highness the Rája of Suket	250
14	The Sardár of Kal-ia	4,000
15	The Nawáb of Pataudi	5,000
16	Rája Moti Singh of Poonch	2,500
17	Mián Ghulám Rasúl of Peshawar	10,000
18	Sardár Balwant Singh of Bér, for a Dispensary	6,200
19	Sardár Autár Singh of Manauli	2,000
20	Malik Umar Hayát Khán of Kálra, Shahpur...	1,500
21	Khán Muhammad Inayat Alí Khán, Máler Kotla	1,000
22	Nawáb Nawázish Ali Khán, C.I.E., Lahore	1,000
23	Sri Kishan Dás Gurwála, Delhi	1,000
24	Rái Bahádur Seth Rám Rattan, Meean Meer	500
25	Sardár Atar Singh, C.I.E., of Bhadaur	500
26	Sardár Bikrama Singh, Bahádur, C.S.I., Jullundur	500
27	Nawáb Ghulám Kásim Khán, Tánk	500
28	Sardár Jíwan Singh, Umballa	500
29	Sodhi Hukm Singh, Lahore	300
30	Suján Singh, Rawalpindi	300
31	Kanwar Suchet Singh, Ahlúwália, Jullundur	300
32	Lála Lorhinda Mal, Peshawar	300
33	Nawáb Abdul Majíd Khán, Lahore	200
34	Nawáb Muhammad Sarfaráz Khán, Dera Ismail Khan	200
35	Sardár Badan Singh, Ludhiána	125
36	Bedi Khem Singh, C.I.E., Rawalpindi	100
37	Muhammad Afzal Khán, Dera Ismail Khan	100
38	Nawáb Abdulla Khan, Alizai, Dera Ismail Khan	100
39	Nawáb Ata Muhammad Khán, Dera Ismail Khan	100
40	Nawáb Rabnawáz Khán, Alizai, Dera Ismail Khan	100
41	Sardár Uttam Singh, Ludhiána	100
42	Díwán Rám Náth, District Judge, Hoshiárpur	100
43	Nawáb Imám Bakhsh Khán, C.I.E., Mazári, Dera Gházi Khan	100
44	Sardár Muhammad Khán, Leghári, Dera Gházi Khan	100
45	Nawáb Azmat Ali Khán, Karnál	100
46	Sardár Kartár Singh, Jhelum District	100
47	Rái Bahádur Kanhaiya Lál, M.I.C.E., Lahore	100
48	Nawáb Ibráhím Ali Khán	100
49	Sardár Naráin Singh, Ludhiána	75
50	Fakír Zahúr-ud-dín, Lahore	75
51	Shahzáda Sultán Ján, C.I.E., Kohát	50
52	Sardár Richpál Singh, of Siranwála, Siálkot	50
53	Shamsher Ali Khán	50
54	Sardár Rám Singh	50
55	Sardár Jaggat Singh, C.I.E.	50
56	Fazl Ahmad Khan	50
57	Sardár Baghel Singh, Rái Bahádur, Siálkot	40
58	Subadár-Major Jaggat Singh, Siálkot	40
59	Sardár Diál Singh, Siálkot	30
60	Sardár Mehtáb Singh, Ludhiána	30
61	Sardár Jalab Khán, Gurchani, Dera Gházi Khan	20
62	Sardár Gunda Singh, Ludhiána	20
63	Muhammad Kálu Khán, Bahádur, Dera Ismail Khan	15
64	Abdul Karím Khán, Sadozai, Dera Ismail Khan	15
65	Sardár Midhan Singh, Ludhiána	15
66	Sardár Shám-Singh, Ludhiana	15
67	Sardárni Nehál Kour, Ludhiána	15
68	Sardár Sundar Singh, Ludhiána	15
69	Sardár Ujal Singh, Karnál	15
70	Malik Aulia Khán, Pindigheb, Rawalpindi	10
71	Sardár Nihál Singh, Ludhiána	10
72	Sardár Jowáhar Singh, Ludhiána	10
73	Sardár Lál Singh, Ludhiána	5
74	Sardárni Rattan Kour, Ludhiána	5
75	Sardár Sangat Singh, Ludhiána	3¾
76	Sardár Harnám Singh, Ludhiána	3¾
77	Sardár Hari Singh, Ludhiána	3¾
78	Sardár Albail Singh, Ludhiána	3¾
79	Sardár Harnám Singh, Ludhiána	3¾
80	Raised by Deputy Commissioner, Jhelum	219
	Total	1,94,987¾

AITCHISON COLLEGE.

The 18th September 1888.

The following subscriptions have been received up to date in response to the appeal of the Council of the Aitchison College :—

Name.	Amount.
	Rs.
The Hon'ble Sir James Lyall. K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab	1,000
His Highness the Mahárája of Kashmir	5,000
His Highness the Mahárája of Patiála	5,000
The Sardár of Kalsia	1,000
Rái Anúp Singh, Lahore	500
His Highness the Rája of Bilâspur	400
His Highness the Rája of Suket	250
The Nawáb of Loharu	125
The District Board of Montgomery	100
H. C. Fanshawe, Esquire	100
Fakír Syad Zahur-ud-dín, Lahore	50
Total	13,525

S. BLACK, MAJOR-GENERAL,
Governor, Aitchison College.

RULES MADE BY DISTRICT BOARDS.

The 24th September 1888.

No. 219.—*Notification.*—The following Rules framed by the District Board of Hissar under Section 26 of the Punjab District Boards Act, 1883, are published for information and will be brought into force one month from the date of this notification :—

RULES.

Clause (a).—Time and place of the meetings of the Board and the manner in which notice of meetings shall be given.

1. Subject to the provisions of Rule XV, of the Rules (hereinafter called General Rules) published in Punjab Government Notification No. 528½, dated 26th February 1884, ordinary meetings of the District Board shall be held at Hissar and at such hours as the Chairman shall direct on the following days, namely :—

On the 3rd Monday in October ;
Ditto in December ;
Ditto in February ;
Ditto in April ;
Ditto in July ;

or on such other days as the Chairman may fix on this behalf.

2. The Chairman, or in his absence a Vice-Chairman, may, whenever he thinks fit, and shall on a requisition made in writing by not less than one-fifth of the members of the District Board, convene a special meeting at any other time.

3. A written notice shall be issued not less than fifteen clear days previous to the date fixed for the meeting of the Board, and a copy shall be served on each member of the Board. Such notice shall specify the time and place of meeting, and shall inform each member that if he desires to bring forward any proposal, intimation thereof must reach the office of the Secretary to the Board in writing not less than one week previous to the date of the meeting of the Board.

Before the meeting takes place members shall be, as far as possible, informed of the matters coming on for discussion.

Copy of proposals to be sent to Local Boards containing proposals for discussion. This to be sent four days previous to Committee.

4. Such notice shall be signed by the Secretary to the Board, or the Chairman or a Vice-Chairman, and may be circulated through the Tahsildars.

Clause (b).—The conduct of proceedings at meetings and the adjournment of meetings.

5. Subject to the provisions of General Rule XIV, the quorum necessary for the transaction of business shall be *(a)* for ordinary meetings one-third and *(b)* for special meetings one-half.

6. At every meeting of a District Board the Chairman shall preside.

If when any meeting is held the office of Chairman is vacant, or the Chairman is absent from the meeting and a Vice-Chairman is present, the Vice-Chairman shall preside as Chairman. In any case not provided for in the foregoing portion of this rule, the members present shall elect one of their number to be Chairman of the meeting.

7. An abstract of the business to be disposed of at the meeting shall be prepared by the Secretary to the Board, and its contents shall be read out to the members present, previous to the commencement of discussion.

8. The Chairman presiding at a meeting at which a quorum is present, may, with the consent of the majority of the meeting present, adjourn the meeting if he considers this course necessary.

9. Proposals other than those referred to in rule 7 shall not be discussed except with the permission of the Chairman presiding at the meeting.

10. No subject on which the Board has recorded a resolution shall be re-opened within three months from the date of the same, except—

(1) upon the written request of at least three members; and

(2) with the permission of the Chairman.

Clause (c).—The custody of the common seal and the purposes for which it shall be used.

11. The Secretary to the District Board shall have the custody of the common seal, or, when there is more than one Secretary, the Secretary of longest standing shall keep the seal. If the office of Secretary be vacant, the seal shall be kept by the Chairman.

The common seal shall be affixed to the following documents:—

(*a*)—All deeds of sale or purchase, executed by or on behalf of the District Board, and whether relating to moveable or immoveable property;

(*b*)—All written contracts entered into by the District Board;

(*c*)—The record of the proceedings of the Board both English and Vernacular;

(*d*)—All cheques for payment issued under the authority of the Board;

(*e*)—All receipts for money granted under the authority of the Board;

(*f*)—All notices issued under Section 31, Clause (2) of Act XX of 1883;

(*g*)—All applications for the recovery of arrears of rates or taxes under Section 70 of Act XX, of 1883;

(*h*)—All notices of meetings issued under rule 3 of these rules;

(*i*)—All other documents on which the Board or its Chairman may direct the affixture of the seal.

Clause (d).—The division of duties amongst its members.

12. A sub-committee for finance shall be appointed consisting of the Vice-Chairman of the District Board, the Chairman of the Local Boards and one Delegate of each Local Board.

13. The sub-committee shall exercise a general supervision in respect of the matters placed under its control, and shall report upon questions connected therewith either on its own motion or on a reference made to it by the District Board

14. Such reports shall be submitted in writing through the Secretary for the consideration of the Board at its next meeting.

15. Papers, institutions and works connected with any matter placed under the control of a sub-committee shall be open to the inspection of its members.

Clause (f).—The persons by whom receipts shall be granted for money received under the Act.

16. Receipts for money paid to the credit of a District Board shall be granted by the Secretary to the Board, or, if the appointment of Secretary be vacant, by the Chairman or Vice-Chairman.

Clause (g).—The duties, appointment, leave, suspension and removal of the officers and servants of the Board.

17. The Chairman of the District Board shall have authority to appoint or dismiss any officer or servant of the Board whose salary is less than Rs. 20 per mensem: provided that it shall be competent to the Board thereafter to cancel or modify any order passed under the preceding portion of this rule.

18. The appointment and dismissal of officers or servants of the Board employed on a salary of Rs. 20 per mensem or upwards, shall rest with the District Board, subject to the provisions of General Rule II, (1), (*c*), (*d*), if the District Board is of the 1st class, and of General Rule II, (2), (*c*), (*d*), if the Board is of the 2nd class.

19. The Chairman of the District Board shall have power to suspend any officer or servant of the Board subject to report of the circumstances of the case at the next meeting of the Board, and to make temporary arrangements for carrying on his duties.

20. Casual leave for a period not exceeding ten days may be granted with or without pay, and with or without the appointment of a substitute, to any officer or servant of the Board by the Chairman. Leave for longer periods must be granted only in accordance with the rules prescribed in the Civil Leave Code, and all applications for such leave must be submitted in writing through the Secretary for the orders of the Chairman.

Clause (h).—The term for which the Vice-Chairman shall hold office.

21. When a Vice-Chairman has been appointed, he shall hold office for one calendar year from the date of such appointment.

Clause (i).—Miscellaneous.

22. The Secretary shall be the channel of communication between the District and Local Boards.

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

POSTAL NOTICE.

The following Notification is issued as to the conditions under which correspondence and parcels may be sent between India and the Hazara Field Force.

From India to the Field.

Mode of addressing Correspondence.

Correspondence posted in India for delivery in the field should be addressed as follows :—

A. B.

Regiment, Battery or Office,

Hazara Field Force.

No post town should be added to the address, and special care should be taken to insert the Regiment or Battery with which the addressee is serving, or the special appointment which he may hold with the force.

What may be sent.

Unregistered letters, post-cards, newspapers, book-packets and parcels (private and service) may be posted in India for delivery in the field. Full prepayment of postage is compulsory. Delivery will be made through orderlies.

Parcels.

Parcels will be delivered through the Transport Department. The Post Office will forward parcels from India to the Base offices at Oghi and Darband, and its responsibility will cease there.

No Registration, Insurance of Money Orders.

Letters cannot be registered, nor can letters or parcels be insured, for despatch from India to the field. Money orders will not be issued in favour of payees in the field.

Redirection to Field Force of foreign correspondence and parcels.

On this occasion all correspondence, including packets and newspapers, and also parcels received from the *United Kingdom and places abroad*, for officers and troops with the expedition will be specially intercepted in the Railway Mail Service, and redirected to the "Hazara Field Force." Should any one desire that such correspondence or parcels should be allowed to go on to the address which they may bear, he should give written instructions to this effect to the Postmaster of the post town to which they will be addressed.

From the Field to India.

What may be sent.

Unregistered letters, post-cards and book-packets may be posted to addressees in India. Prepayment of postage is optional. No registered or insured letters or ordinary or insured parcels will be accepted for despatch.

Money Orders.

Money Orders will be issued on India at inland rates of commission. Remittances by telegraphic money orders can also be sent on the ordinary conditions.

From one Field Post Office to another.

What may be sent.

Only unregistered letters, post-cards, newspapers and book packets may be posted at one Field Post Office for delivery from another Field Post Office. Full prepayment of postage is compulsory.

Official Correspondence

From India to the Field must be fully prepaid. Service parcels can be sent.

From the Field to India need not be stamped. Postage at the prepaid rate will be charged on delivery in India. Service parcels cannot be sent.

From one Field Post Office to another will be delivered free if properly superscribed and franked. Service parcels cannot be sent.

Service stamps need not be carried by officers proceeding on field service.

Postage Stamps.

Postage stamps, post-cards and embossed envelopes can be purchased at any Field Post Office.

A. U. FANSHAWE,

Offg. Director Genl. of the Post Office of India.

SIMLA :
The 8th September 1888. } [518-2].

LAHORE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

Hours of Business.

THE General Post Office is open for the transaction of business at the following hours:—

On week days.

For references and applications „ registration and insurance „ posting parcels „ posting value-payable articles „ granting certificates of posting „ sale of postage stamps, envelopes and post-cards	From 7 A.M. to 6 P.M.
For issue and payment of money orders „ depositing and withdrawing money from Post Office Savings Bank „ Sale of British Postal Orders	From 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
„ Issue of Telegraphic Money Orders „ Payment of Do. do.	From 7 A.M. to 6 P.M.

No business will be transacted on Sundays or on the following Post Office holidays, but Telegraphic Money Orders will be received for despatch while work is going on in the office:—

New Year's Day, Good Friday, the Queen's Birthday and Christmas Day.

Inland Post.

The following hours of delivery and closing of mails at the General Post Office are notified for the information of the Public:—

Delivery.

1st delivery at ...	10-30 A. M.	Only one delivery at 10-30 A. M. on Sundays and Post Office Holidays.
2nd delivery, Rajputana, Bombay, Madras and Overland mails at ...	12 noon.	
3rd delivery, Peshawar, Mooltan, Sindh, &c., &c., at	6-30 P. M.	

Despatch.

1. All stations between Lahore, Mooltan, Sindh, Derajat, Ferozepore and Kasur ...	8-20 A. M.	The last Letter Box will be cleared at 3 P. M. on Sundays and Post Office Holidays.
2. All stations between Lahore and Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan	8-40 „	
3. All stations between Lahore and Delhi ...	8-40 „	
4. Meean Meer (1st despatch) ...	8-40 „	
5. Amritsar, Dharmsala, Dalhousie, &c.	1-15 P. M.	
6. Meean Meer, Kasur, Ferozepore, Raewind, Sirsa, Hissar, &c., and Rajputana, Bombay, Madras and Europe* ...	2-30 „	
7. All stations between Lahore and Calcutta, including North-Western Provinces, Oudh, Burmah, Assam and the Central Provinces, Batala, Pathankot, Palampur, Dalhousie, Dharmsala, &c. ...	4-35 „	
8. All stations between Lahore and Peshawar (2nd despatch) ...	4-35 „	
9. All stations between Lahore, Mooltan, Jhang, Dera Ghazi Khan and Muzaffargarh ...	5-40 „	
10. Chung and Sharakpur ...	6 „	
11. Lahore station	9-45 A. M. & 6 P. M.	
12. Gujranwala, Wazirabad, Gujrat and Sialkot ...	6 „	

N.B.—The days and hours for the posting of Overland parcels (Thursdays in the rainy, and Saturdays in the fair, months) will remain unaltered.

*Every Tuesday except during the monsoons, when the English mailday is altered to Saturday.

Certificates of Posting

Are granted for unregistered articles. Fee half an anna, payable by means of a postage stamp.

Postal Acknowledgments

For the delivery of a registered letter, packet or parcel, can be obtained on payment of 1 anna in stamps in the case of registered letters and packets; and in cash in the case of parcels.

Late Letters

Will be received at the window until 15 minutes before the despatch of the mails, and must be fully prepaid by stamps, so as to include ordinary postage and late-letter fee of half an anna.

Foreign Post.

The latest safe day and hour for the posting of overland letters, post-cards, newspapers, printed and commercial papers, and sample and mixed packets, is every Tuesday up to 2-30 P.M.

For foreign parcels every Saturday up to 8 A.M.

Delivery of Letter and Parcel Mail.

The hours of delivery are dependent on the hours of arrival of the several trains. If they arrive punctually at the advertised hours, the first delivery will take place at 10-30 A.M., the second at 12 noon, and the third at 6-30 P.M. On Sundays and holidays only one delivery is made of prepaid letters at 10-30 A.M.

Parcels are delivered at 10-30 A.M. only.

Insured articles exceeding Rs. 1,000 in value will be delivered only at the Post Office window.

Postage.

Whatever postage is marked on a letter, post-card, newspaper, packet or parcel must be paid at once on delivery, after which any complaint of overcharge will be duly attended to.

Complaints.

In all complaints of overcharge or unnecessary delay in delivering letters, the covers bearing the Post Office stamps must be presented for inspection; and when any complaint is preferred against any postman, the number on his badge must be specified.

Registration

Makes the transmission of a letter more secure, but the Post Office is not responsible for loss unless the letter be also insured. Currency Notes or part of a Currency Note, Stamps, Cheques, and the like, must be registered. Registration fee 2 annas in stamps.

Insurance.

Registered letters and parcels can be insured without limit of value. Coin, jewels, &c., must be insured. Rates of insurance are 2 annas up to Rs. 50 of value, 4 annas up to Rs. 100, and 4 annas for every additional Rs. 100. Insurance charge payable in stamps in the case of letters and in cash in the case of parcels.

Value Payable

Parcels, registered letters and book packets can be sent value payable, the value being realized from the addressee and paid to the sender by the Post Office. Limit of value is Rs. 1,000. Value payable can also be insured.

Inland Parcels

May be sent prepaid or unpaid at sender's option. Rates of postage are 4 annas for 20 tolas, 8 annas for 40 tolas, and 4 annas for every additional 40 tolas; postage payable in cash.

Savings Bank.

Floating Deposits are received from 4 annas up to Rs. 500, and interest allowed. Printed rules obtainable at the Post Office.

Inland and Foreign Money Orders.

Remitter of a money order has nothing to do with its transmission to payee; this work is done entirely by the Post Office. When the money order is delivered, the remitter will receive an acknowledgment of its delivery. Maximum limit for a money order is Rs. 600, and the same remitter cannot remit in one day more than Rs. 600 to the same office or to the same person. Forms of money order application supplied gratis.

British Postal Orders.

British Postal Orders for fixed sums from 1*s.* to £1 available for sale to the public.

Full particulars obtainable at the Post Office.

Postal Books for sale.

Indian Postal Guide, price	... 4 annas.
Do. Postal Abstract, price	... 1 anna.
Calendar of Mail Steamer departures from Bombay, price	4 annas.

Postage stamps, post-cards, embossed envelopes of all descriptions, at the value denoted upon each.

LAHORE: } SAZAVAR,
The 25th September 1888. } *Post Master.*

Notice.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

THIS preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine, and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates—per four-ounce tin, *Rs.* 4 *annas* 8; per eight-ounce tin, *Rs.* 8 *annas* 8; per pound tin, *Rs.* 16 *annas* 8. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only*, at the undernoted rates—per four-ounce tin, *Rs.* 5 *annas* 8; per eight-ounce tin, *Rs.* 10 *annas* 8; per pound tin, *Rs.* 20. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage eight annas per 4 and 8 *oz.* tins and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

سرکاری سنکونا دافع بخار

یہه دوا بجائے کونین کے نہایت عمدہ ہے
سرکاری عہدہ دار سرکاری اور خیراتی
کامون کے لئے اور اور اشخاص جو یکلخت
۲۰ پونڈ خریدنا چاہین بوٹینیکل گارڈن کلکتہ
کے صاحب سپرنٹنڈنٹ سے نقد قیمت پر
بشرح مندرجہ ذیل خرید سکتے ہین

فی بکس ٹن بوزن چار آنس—۴ روپیہ ۸ آنہ
ایضا ایضا آٹھہ آنس—۸ روپیہ ۸ آنہ
ایضا ایضا ایک پونڈ—۱۶ روپیہ ۸ آنہ

عام خریدارونکو یہہ دوا صاحب سپرنٹنڈنٹ
بوٹینیکل گارڈن سے نقد قیمت پر حسب
شرح ذیل مل سکتی ہے

فی بکس ٹن بوزن ۴ آنس—۵ روپیہ ۸ آنہ
ایضا ایضا ۸ آنس—۱۰ روپیہ ۸ آنہ
ایضا ایضا ایک پونڈ—۲۰ روپیہ

یہہ دوا کلکتہ کے بڑے بڑے انگریز اور
ہندوستانی دوا فروشون کے ہان سے بہی
مل سکتی ہے شرح ہائے مذکورہ بالا کے
علاوہ ۴ اور ۸ آنس والے بکس کے لئے ۸ آنہ
اور ایک پونڈ والے بکس کے لئے ۱۲ آنہ محصول
ڈاک ادا کرنا پڑیگا

CALCUTTA: }
The 6th March 1888. }

[124-21.]

Notice.

THE following official publications can be obtained on payment from Messrs. E. Gillon & Co., Lahore :—

List of Books.

No.	Name of Work.	Price per copy.
		Rs. A. P.
	Civil Justice Report, 1884 ..	0 10 0
	Ditto ditto, 1885 ..	0 8 0
	Ditto ditto, 1886 ...	0 9 0
1		
	Criminal Justice Report, 1884 ...	0 10 0
	Ditto ditto, 1885 ..	0 11 0
	Ditto ditto, 1886 ...	0 12 0
2		
	Police Report, 1884 ..	0 11 0
	Ditto, 1885 ...	2 3 0
	Ditto, 1886 ..	2 8 0
3		
	Municipal Report, 1883-84 ..	0 6 0
4	Stamp Report, 1884-85 ...	0 4 0
	Ditto, 1885-86 ...	0 3 0
5	Ditto, 1886-87 ...	0 2 0
	Forest Report, 1884-85 ...	1 4 0
	Ditto, 1885-86 ...	1 12 0
	Ditto, 1886-87 ...	1 0 0
6		
	Excise Report, 1884-85 ...	1 3 0
	Ditto, 1885-86 ...	0 14 0
	Ditto, 1886-87 ...	1 4 0
7		
	Revenue Report, 1884-85 ...	2 9 0
	Ditto, 1885-86 ...	1 12 0
	Ditto, 1886-87 ..	2 4 0
8		
	Jail Report, 1884 ...	1 2 0
	Ditto, 1885 ...	1 0 0
	Ditto, 1886 ...	1 8 0
9		
10	Registration Report, 1884-85 ...	0 6 0
	Ditto ditto, 1885-86 ...	0 5 0
	Ditto ditto, 1886-87 ...	0 7 0
	Registration Manual (English) ...	2 0 0
	Ditto ditto (Vernacular) ...	2 0 0
11	Arboriculture Report, 1884-85 ..	0 6 0
	Ditto ditto, 1885-86 ...	0 8 0
	Triennial Report on arboriculture, 1884-85 to 1886-87.	1 8 0
12	Education Report, 1884-85 ...	1 6 0
13	Report on Lunatic Asylums in the Punjab for 1885.	0 6 0
	Ditto ditto, 1886 ...	0 9 0
	Ditto ditto, 1887 ...	0 10 0
14	External Land Trade Report, Punjab, 1885-86, with map.	0 12 0
	Ditto ditto, 1886-87 ...	0 10 0
15	Internal Trade Report, Punjab, 1886-87	2 0 0
16	License Tax Report, 1885-86 ...	0 12 0
17	Income Tax Report, 1886-87 ...	0 10 0
18	Monograph on Woollen Manufactures in the Punjab.	0 2 0
19	Monograph on Silk Industry ...	0 2 0
	Ditto on Brass and Copper ...	1 0 0
20	Punjab Administration Report, 1882-83	4 8 0
	Ditto ditto, 1883-84	4 8 0
	Ditto ditto, 1884-85	4 0 0
	Ditto ditto, 1885-86	2 12 0
21	Dispensary Report, Punjab, 1886 ...	2 0 0
	Ditto ditto, 1887 ...	1 10 0
22	Chemical Examiner's Report, Punjab, 1886.	0 6 [illegible]
	Ditto ditto, 1887 ...	0 6 [illegible]
23	Sanitary Report, Punjab, 1886 ..	2 0 [illegible]
24	Standing Orders, Punjab Frontier Force, Part II ...	1 0 [illegible]
25	Report on the Land Revenue Settlement of the Jhelum District, 1874-80, with Atlas.	2 0 [illegible]
	Ditto Dera Ismail Khan District with Atlas.	5 [illegible]
	Ditto Bannu District ...	3 [illegible]
	Ditto Síba Jágír ...	0 [illegible]
	Ditto Simla District ...	1 [illegible]
	Ditto Jhang District with map.	4 [illegible]
	Ditto Dera Ghází Khan District with map.	3 [illegible]
	Ditto Delhi District without map.	4 [illegible]
	Ditto Muzaffargarh District with map.	2 [illegible]
	Ditto Kohát District ...	2 [illegible]
	Ditto Peshávar District (Hastings).	5 [illegible]
	Ditto Hazára ...	5 [illegible]
26	Punjab Customary Law in 6 Volumes	15 [illegible]
27	Bilúchi-Náma, by Rái Bahádur Hittu Rám.	1 [illegible]
28	Hand-book of the Bilúchi language, by Mr. C. E. Gladstone, B. C. S.	5 [illegible]
29	Kalid-i-Afgháni ...	10 [illegible]
30	Punjab Chiefs (Urdu) ...	6 [illegible]
31	Trumpp's Pashtu Grammar ...	10 [illegible]
32	Æsop's Fables in Pashtu (Raverty) ...	6 [illegible]
33	Manual and Vocabulary of Bilúchi Dialect.	2 [illegible]
34	A brief account of the history and antiquities of Lahore, Part I.	0 [illegible]
35	General Report on Yusafzai in six chapters.	5 [illegible]
36	Griffin's Punjab Rájas ...	12 [illegible]
37	Powell's Punjab Products, Vol. I ...	21 [illegible]
38	O'Brien's Glossary of the Mooltani Language.	13 [illegible]
39	Punjab Census Report in 3 Vols. ...	21 [illegible]

List of Books—concluded.

No.	Name of Work.	Price per copy. Rs. A. P.
40	Barkley's Directions to Revenue Officers.	10 0 0
41	Jail Manual ...	3 12 8
42	Hutchinson's Police Catechism, 2nd Edition, revised by Mr. Goldney.	1 0 0
43	Selections from Records of Punjab Government, New Series—	
	No. 1.—Notes on the Bannu District, by Major H. B. Urmston.	0 8 0
	No. 3.—Memorandum on the Bilúch Tribes in the Dera Ghází Khan District, by Captain C. Minchin.	0 8 0
	No. 4.—Administration of the Baháwalpur, Chamba and Pataudi States.	0 8 0
	No. 5.—Tea cultivation in the Kángra District.	0 8 0
	No. 6.—Sanitary Survey of villages watered by the Western Jumna Canal.	0 8 0
	No. 7.—Trial of Muhammad Bahádur Shah, Titular King of Delhi, and of Mogal Beg and Háji, all of Delhi, for rebellion against the British Government and murder of Europeans during 1857.	2 0 0
	No. 9.—Notes on the Dera Ghází Khan District, North-Western Frontier and its Border Tribes, by R. B. J. Bruce.	0 14 0
	No. 10.—Himalayan Districts of Lahoul and Spiti, by Captain A. F. P. Harcourt.	1 0 0
	No. 12.—Report on current rates of interest on loan transactions in the Punjab.	0 8 0
	No. 13.—Papers regarding alienation of estates of Insolvent Proprietors to the money-lending class.	1 0 0
	No. 15.—The "Chos" (Sandy bedded torrents of Hoshiárpur), by B. H. Baden-Powell.	0 8 0
	No. 16.—Note on the Revenue and Resources of the Punjab.	1 0 0
	No. 17.—Note on the system of fluctuating assessments in the Punjab.	1 0 0
	No. 18.—A Report on the Trans-Border Trade of the Bannu District.	0 8 0
	No. 19.—Report on the Kohát Pass Afrídís.	0 8 0
	No. 20.—Treatment of cattle disease in the Punjab.	0 8 0
	No. 21.—Note on Coal and Iron in the Punjab.	3 0 0
	No. 22.—Report on the Punjab Exhibition of 1881-82.	0 8 0
44	Gazetteer, Delhi District ...	4 0 0
	Gurgaon " ...	3 8 0
	Karnál " ...	4 0 0
	Hissar " ...	1 8 0
	Rohtak " ...	3 8 0
	Umballa " ...	2 8 0
	Jullundur " ...	2 8 0
	Hoshiárpur " ...	3 8 0
	Kángra " Vol. I ...	4 0 0
	Ditto " II ...	3 8 0
	Amritsar District ...	2 8 0
	Gurdáspur " ...	2 8 0
	Siálkot " ...	2 8 0
	Lahore " ...	4 0 0
	Gujránwála " ...	2 8 0
	Ferozepore " ...	2 8 0
	Ráwalpindi " ...	3 8 0
	Jhelum " ...	3 8 0
	Gujrát " ...	2 8 0
	Shahpur " ...	2 8 0
	Mooltan " ...	4 0 0
	Jhang " ...	3 8 0
	Montgomery District ...	4 0 0
	Muzaffargarh " ...	3 8 0
	Dera Ismail Khan District ...	4 0 0
	Dera Ghází Khan " ...	3 8 0
	Bannu " ...	4 0 0
	Peshávar " ...	4 0 0
	Hazára " ...	4 0 0

NOTICE TO HEADS

Register of Men who, on discharge from Regiments, &c., noted, are desirous, and registered for

[The previous List was published in Part III of the

Pension No.	Rank and Name (also Surname).	Former Corps and Regimental No.	Nationality.	Religion.	Caste.	Age.		Length of service.		Date of discharge.	Cause of discharge, *i.e.*, remarks of the Medical Committee.	Rate of pension on discharge.	If in possession of Order of Merit pay, state the amount.	Personal appearance and particular marks.
						Years.	Months.	Years.	Months.					
...	Sepoy Santa Singh.	14th Sikhs, No. 957.	Sikh.	Sikh.	Ját Sikh, Gill.	34	10	15	8	30th April 1888.	Unfit for any further service in consequence of greatly and chronically enlarged spleen.	Rs. 4.	...	Tall spare figure. Black scar on left malar-bone. Irregular scar, front of left thigh, upper third.

OF DEPARTMENTS.

are specially recommended by Commanding Officers, to have their names employment—continued.

Gazette of the 26th July 1888, *vide* pages 816 and 817.]

War service.		(1). Afghán War, 1878-79—Medal.
Educational Qualifications.	Reading and writing,—efficient or rudimentary.	*Nil.*
	Arithmetic.—efficient or rudimentary.	*Nil.*
	Languages, or English,—to what extent.	Gurmukhi.
	General intelligence, apart from education.	Good.
Physical Qualifications.	General health.	Good.
	If strong, active and energetic.	Yes.
	Whether fit for out-door labour or for in-door employment only.	Yes. Fit for civil employment.
Character and conduct during service.		Very good.
What particular situations the man would be willing to accept, the one preferred being stated first; also place where he would like to be employed.		(1) Canal Chaukídár. (2) Tahsil Chaprási. (3) Forest Chaukídár.
Commanding Officer's recommendation.		Of excellent character and trustworthy.
Circle of Pension Paymaster in which the applicant receives his pension.		N.-W. Circle.
Permanent address, Village, Thána, Tahsíl, or Pargana, and District.		Kaloke, Moga, Ferozepore.
Remarks by Civil authorities.		...
REMARKS.		...

For Sale.

In two Vols., Foolscap Folio.

CORRESPONDENCE relating to the Famine in Bengal and Behar, from October 1873 to May 1st, 1874.—*Price, Rs.* 2-8-0 *per Vol.; packing and postage, Re.* 1-4-0 *extra per Vol.*

CONTENTS:—Vol. I. The principal official correspondence relating to the Famine. Vol. II. Special Narrative and Minutes by the Hon'ble Sir R. Temple, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

OFFICE OF SUPDT. OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING,

No. 8, *Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

[437-*t.-f.-o.*]

The Indian Law Reports.

PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY.

THE "Indian Law Reports," published under the authority of the Governor-General in Council, appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month, at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and Allahabad, and comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court are reported in the series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court are reported in the Calcutta Series.

The Calcutta Series is distributed by the Bengal Secretariat; the copies for subscribers registered by Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co. are distributed by that firm; and the Madras, Bombay and Allahabad Series are distributed direct from Madras, Bombay and Allahabad, respectively.

In supersession of previous advertisements, on and from the 1st January 1885 the terms of subscription and sale will be as follows:—

Terms of subscription, payable annually in advance.

For the Complete Series, *including postage*, Rs. 22-8-0.

	Without postage.	With postage.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
For the Calcutta Series ...	10 0 0	12 8 0
" each of the Madras, Bombay and Allahabad Series ...	6 0 0	7 0 0
" a part of the Calcutta Series purchased separately (*inclusive of postage in India*) ...		2 0 0
" a part of each of the Madras, Bombay and Allahabad Series purchased separately (*inclusive of postage in India*) ...		1 0 0

Persons desiring to subscribe for or purchase the Reports should apply to—

Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta.

" Thacker & Co., Bombay.

" Higginbotham & Co., Madras.

The Government Central Book Depôt, Bombay.

" Curator of Government Books, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

" Superintendent of Government Printing, Bengal.

Back parts of the Indian Law Reports may now be had at the above quoted rates.

[18-*t-f-o.*]

Notice.

OUDH FOREST DEPARTMENT,

BAHRAMGHAT DEPOT,

On the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

FROM this date the prices of Sál Beams and Scantlings supplied from this Depôt will be as follows:—

Beams—21	feet length	at Rs.	2 10 0	per cubic foot.
22	ditto	"	2 12 0	ditto.
23	ditto	"	2 14 0	ditto.
24	ditto	"	3 0 0	ditto.

Above the lengths given, two annas per foot run will be charged; any inches over the foot will be charged as a foot.

Scantlings—From 12 to 20 feet	at Rs.	2 8 0	per cubic foot.
Under 12 and over 7	"	2 4 0	ditto.
Under 7 feet	"	2 0 0	ditto.

The above prices are for ordinary building purposes.

For *planking, sleepers, &c.*, special rates will be fixed by agreement.

The Department will still take orders for buildings all over Rs. 2-4-0 per cubic foot, provided the scantlings are taken in fair proportion.

Second and *third class timber* will be sold, and price fixed by agreement.

Auction sales will be held from time to time to clear off [illegible]

For further particulars apply to the Officer in charge of the Depôt.

By order of the Conservator of Forests, N.-W. P. and Oudh, Oudh Circle.

KANHYA LAL,

Sub-Asst. Conservator of Forests,

Bahramghat Division.

BAHRAMGHAT:
The 1st *April* 1886.

[119-*t.-f.-o.*]

Notice.

INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be received for publication on the wrappers of the Indian Law Reports, Calcutta Series, by the Calcutta Central Press Company, "Limited," 5-1, Council House Street, at the following rates, payable in advance:—

	One page.	*Half page.*	*Quarter page.*
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For one issue ...	16	10	[illegible]
For three issues ...	40	25	[illegible]
For six issues ...	70	40	[illegible]
For twelve issues ...	110	70	[illegible]

At these rates the advertisers will have the option of changing their advertisements in each issue.

[20-*t.-f.-o.*]

Commissariat Notice—No. 3.

SEALED tenders for the supply of the undermentioned articles for the Western Circle, Commissariat, deliverable at Fort Lahore Commissariat Store Depot, from 1st January 1889 to 31st December 1891, will be received by the Commissariat Store Officer at Fort Lahore up to noon on the 22nd October 1888, and opened by him then and there in the presence of all parties who may choose to attend.

2. No tenders will be received except on forms obtainable from the Commissariat Office, Fort Lahore, which, as well as any information required regarding the contract, will be given on application to the Commissariat Store Officer, Fort Lahore, up to 4 o'clock P.M. on the 13th October 1888.

3. Seals of tenderers (unable to write) will not be accepted; they should have their marks verified by witnesses.

4. Covers to be superscribed—"Tender for Socks and Stockings, worsted."

5. The tender may be in part or for the whole requirement, and the Commissariat Store Officer reserves to himself the right to accept the tender in whole or in part; but in the event of his accepting in part only and the tenderer failing to take up the contract, the whole earnest deposit will be confiscated.

6. Tenders without earnest-money will not be attended to. Cash will not be accepted as earnest-money. The earnest-money should be in the form of either Treasury (or Bank of Bengal) receipt or Government Promissory note, or stock notes for the amount

7. Samples of the articles required to be supplied will be sent to intending tenderers or every facility will be afforded to tenderers to see them before they tender.

Nomenclature of Articles.	Amount of earnest-money required.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	
For men.		
Socks, worsted, 1st Size ...		
Ditto, 2nd do. ...		
Ditto, 3rd do. ...		
Ditto, 4th do. ...		
For women.		
Stockings, worsted, 1st Size ...	100	
Ditto, 2nd do. ...		
For children.		
Stockings, worsted, 1st Size ...		
Ditto, 2nd do. ...		
Ditto, 3rd do. ...		

L. W. CHRISTOPHER, *Major*,
Asst. Commy.-General,
Commissariat Store Officer.

FORT LAHORE:
The 21st September 1888. [527-3.]

For Sale.

EDUCATION in India in 1886. Review of, with special reference to the report of the Education Commission. By Sir Alfred Croft, K.C.I.E., M.A., Director of Public Instruction, Bengal. Fcap., boards. Rs. 2 (9a).

PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA.

NO. 8, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

[480-10.]

Commissariat Notice—No. 3.

SEALED tenders for the supply of the undermentioned articles for the Mooltan Commissariat Station received by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Mooltan up to noon on the 1st October 1888, and opened by him then and there in the presence of all parties who may choose to attend.

2. No tenders will be received except on forms obtainable from the Commissariat Office, Mooltan, which, as well as any information required regarding the contract, will be given on application to the Executive Commissariat Officer, Mooltan, up to 10 o'clock A.M. on the 22nd September 1888.

3. Seals of tenderers (unable to write) will not be accepted; they should have their marks verified by witnesses.

4. Covers to be superscribed—"Tender for ærated waters &c." as the case may be.

5. The tender may be in part or for the whole requirement, and the Executive Commissariat Officer reserves to himself the right to accept the tender in whole or in part; but in the event of his accepting in part only and the tenderer failing to take up the contract, the whole earnest deposit will be confiscated.

6. Tender for each article and description of article will be separately accepted or rejected, and separate Treasury Receipt, for earnest-money will be required for each. Tenders without earnest-money will not be attended to.

7. Any octroi duty paid on the supplies will be refunded to the contractor.

Nomenclature of Articles.	Amount of earnest-money required.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	
Tinning cooking utensils and steel Basins.	25	From 1st January to 31st December 1889.
Aerated waters ...	50	Ditto.

W. J. P. KAYE, *Lieut.*,
Offg. Executive Commissariat Officer.

MOOLTAN:
The 6th September 1888. [500-1 *a.*]

Notice.

TRAINED TEACHERS.

A LIST of teachers who have passed through the Central Training College, Lahore, and hold Departmental Certificates under Articles 127, 129, 130, 133 and 134 of the Punjab Education Code, will shortly be opened in the office of the undersigned from which men will be selected for recommendation to the Managers of Board and Aided Schools in the Lahore Circle when vacancies occur. Candidates who wish their names enrolled on the list should send full particulars as to their qualifications, pay, present and expected, &c., to the undersigned.

No person who does not hold an Anglo-Vernacular or Vernacular Certificate as issued by the Educational Department under the new Code need apply, as his name will not be registered.

F. HADEN COPE, M.A.,
Offg. Inspector of Schools, Lahore Circle.

[420-*t-f-s.*]

Notice.

NORMAL SCHOOL, LAHORE.

SESSION 1888-89.

NOTICE is hereby given that I have at my disposal several stipends of Rs. 6 per mensem tenable at the Lahore Normal School for Middle passed students who are desirous to undergo a course of ten months' training at a Normal School and who will be prepared on completing their course to take service in schools.

No one is eligible for admission to a Normal School unless he has passed the Middle School Examination taking up *Persian* as one of his subjects.

Selected candidates will be required to join punctually by the 1st October when the Session begins.

Apply to :—

F. HADEN COPE, M. A.,

Offg. Inspector of Schools, Lahore Circle.

[479-1.]

Notice.

CENTRAL TRAINING COLLEGE, LAHORE.

SESSION, 1888-89.

Senior English Class.—15 Scholarships.

5 Scholarships for B. As., each of Rs. 25.
10 " " F. As., " Rs. 15.

N. B.—If a sufficient number of passed students do not present themselves, those who have failed in the Examination will be taken and will receive scholarships of Rs. 20 and Rs. 1[illegible] respectively.

Junior English Class.—15 Scholarships, each of Rs. 1[illegible] are open to the students who have passed the University Entrance Examination in English.

Senior Vernacular Class.—30 Scholarships.

For Intermediate or higher Oriental Examination passed, Rs. [illegible]
" Entrance " " [illegible]
" Normal School " " [illegible]

UMRAO SINGH,

Offg. Principal, Central Training College.

[569-1.]

Punjab Government Press, Lahore, —27-9-88—640.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1888.

PART III.

Notifications by Chief Court, Financial Commissioner, Accountant-General, &c.

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

CIRCULAR No. 33 OF 1888.

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,

(No. 5841.)

Dated Lahore, 3rd October 1888.

To

ALL COMMISSIONERS AND DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS IN THE PUNJAB.

Rules for the conduct of the Examination for Náib-Tahsíldárs and for candidates for the post of Náib-Tahsíldár.

THE following rules for the conduct of the Examination for Náib-Tahsíldárs and for candidates for the post of Náib-Tahsíldár are circulated for general information and guidance.

2. Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners are requested to see that all persons eligible for Examination under the Rules now published may have timely notice of the dates and place of Examination.

By order, &c.,

D. C. JOHNSTONE,

Offg. Junior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

Rules for the Examination of Náib-Tahsíldárs appointed by Government under Rule 15 *and of Candidates for the post of Náib-Tahsíldár.—Rule* 7 (5) *under Section* 9 *of the Punjab Land Revenue Act.*

Persons to be examined.

THE persons to be examined shall be those specified in Rule 7 (1) and Rule 8 and persons appointed direct to the office of Náib-Tahsíldár by Government under Rule 15.

Place and time of examination.

Examinations will be ordinarily held once a year in the month of April at Delhi and Lahore. The dates will be notified in the *Punjab Gazette*. The Delhi Examination will be for candidates of the Delhi Division and for such candidates from the Jullundur Division as may prefer to be examined at Delhi rather than at Lahore.

The Lahore Examination will be for all other candidates.

Subjects for examination.

The examination shall comprise the subjects specified in Rule 7 (2) of the rules for the appointment and removal of Tahsíldárs and Náib-Tahsíldárs. Four papers will be set, and two papers shall be allotted to each day. The hours of examination, subjects and marks are shown below:—

Day.	Time allotted.	Subjects of examination.	Marks
1st	10—1 3 hours.	Land Revenue Act and Rules under that Act, including Patwári and Kánúngo Rules.	10
1st	2—5 3 hours.	Arithmetic and Mensuration, calculation of areas.	10
2nd	10—1 3 hours.	Tenancy Act and Rules under that Act; Parts 1—5, Civil Procedure Code; Parts 1—6, Criminal Procedure Code, except Chapter 22.	1
2nd	2-5 3 hours.	Tahsíl accounts, duties of a Tahsíldár under the Excise, Stamp and Registration Acts.	1

The answers of the candidates shall be given in writing in English or in Urdu at the option of the candid

Duties of the Examiners.

The papers of the 1st day, as specified above, shall be set by the Director of Land Records, who shall be Presi of the Examination Committee, and those of the 2nd day by an Assis Collector to be nominated by the Commissioners of Delhi and Lahor the case may be. The examination will be personally supervised by one or both of the above-named Examiners allotment of marks for the answers to each paper shall be made by the Examiner by whom the paper was set, joint-report as to the merit or fitness or otherwise of the examinees shall be submitted by the two Examine the Financial Commissioners.

Requirements and results.

Unless a candidate obtains not less than half of the maximum number of marks attainable for the 2nd and 4th papers and not less than $\frac{3}{5}$ths for the 3rd pape will ordinarily be held to have failed, but it shall be within the p of the Examiners to jointly recommend to the Financial Commissioners on grounds set forth that a cand who has not fulfilled the above conditions should be passed, and the Financial Commissioners shall either acc reject the recommendation.

Communications.

All communications regarding the examination should be made to the Deputy Commissioner of the di wherein the candidate resides.

Information as to the number of examinees.

Before the 1st March in each year the Commissioner of each Division shall submit to the Junior Sec to the Financial Commissioner a list of the Náib-Tahsíldár cand who will appear at the ensuing examination.

Subsidiary Instructions for conducting the examinations of candidates for the post of Náib-Tahsíldár.

1. The Director of Land Records, Punjab, will either supervise the examination in person or will mak the duty to the other Examiner appointed by the Commissioner.

2. The examination must be held on the days and at the times notified. The officer supervising the e ination will be responsible for the due observance of all instructions issued regarding the examination.

3. At the time appointed for each sitting, the candidates will be assembled and placed so that no tunity shall be offered for communication with each other, and, if practicable, at separate tables. One officers conducting the examination will remain in the room during the whole of each sitting.

4. Writing paper of an uniform size will be provided by the officer conducting the examination distributed to the candidates according to their requirements at each sitting. The candidates should n allowed to use their own paper, and should any of them have brought paper into the examination room, they s be called upon to give it up at the commencement of the sitting. Each candidate must bring his own pen inkstand.

5. No books or writing of any kind may be brought by the candidates into the examination room. transgression of this rule or any copying from the papers of another candidate will vitiate the examinat both parties concerned, and will render them liable to have their names struck off the register of approved dates, or, if holding an appointment under Government, to be dismissed.

6. The answers to the questions must be written leaving one-third margin, and on one side of the only, and numbered according to the numbers of the questions.

7. The candidate shall, before delivering his answers to the officer conducting the examination, pag sign each of the sheets containing his answers and write on them the subject and number of the paper.

8. No candidate should be allowed to leave the room during the examination, except for necessary pur for which proper arrangement should be made to prevent reference to books, &c.

9. The officer conducting the examination on receiving the answers of each candidate will, before candidate is permitted to leave the room, satisfy himself—

(1) that the name of the candidate is written legibly on each of his papers;

(2) that no writing paper has been used, except that delivered to the candidate for the purpose;

(3) that the answers have been properly numbered.

He will then fold up the sheets and endorse legibly on the outside sheet in English—

(*a*) The name of the candidate ;
(*b*) Number of paper ;
(*c*) His own signature.

If in the course of the examination or subsequently any circumstances come to the notice of the officer conducting the Examination which throw suspicion upon any of the candidates of any malpractice, these should be noted, and a report submitted. No candidate should be allowed more than the prescribed time for each paper.

10. The examiners appointed to examine the answers of candidates will forward to the Financial Commissioners a report embodying their recommendations regarding each candidate, together with a statement (Appendix B) showing the marks obtained by each candidate in each subject, with the Examiner's opinion and remarks.

APPENDIX A.

Instructions to be printed on the envelopes containing the papers of questions :—

(1) Náib-Tahsíldár Candidates' Examination.
(2) Subject.
(3) Date on which to be distributed.
(4) Number of papers.

Instructions.

1. This envelope is to be carefully examined on receipt by the officer appointed to conduct the examination who, if it appears to him to have been tampered with, will immediately make a note of the circumstances, together with any facts coming within his own knowledge which may explain the circumstance.

2. This envelope is to be opened by the officer conducting the examination after all the candidates have assembled in the place where the examination is to be held at the time fixed for the subject here upon noted, and at once distributed.

APPENDIX B.

Tabulated report of Examiners on the examination of Náib-Tahsíldárs held on April 188 .

District.	Name of Candidate.	NUMBER OF MARKS.				Opinion of Examiners.	Orders of Financial Commissioner.
		1st Paper.	2nd Paper.	3rd Paper.	4th Paper.		

CIRCULAR MEMO. No. 43 OF 1888.

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,

(No. 5727.)

Dated Lahore, 26th September 1888.

To

ALL COMMISSIONERS AND DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS IN THE PUNJAB.

Dates for auctions of Excise Contracts.

THE question has been raised recently of fixing for the auctions of Excise Contracts dates earlier than those at which such auctions are usually held, in order to allow of interference, where necessary, by Commissioners, and of the final settlement of all disputed points in such time that the Contractors may commence operations on the 1st of April of each year. The Financial Commissioner, having consulted officers in all parts of the Province, and having found that differences of opinion exist as to the most suitable dates, prefers at present to give no orders on the subject further than this that Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners should, with advertence to the peculiar circumstances of each district, arrange for the holding of the auctions on the dates most suitable with reference to the following principles :—

(*i*). The auctions should not be held at so late a date as to make it impossible, in the event of the Commissioner declining to sanction the sales, for the Deputy Commissioner to hold a fresh auction and to report the result to the Commissioner in time to enable him to confirm the sale by such date as would permit of the successful bidder entering upon his lease by 1st April.

(*ii*). That the auctions should not be held at too early a date lest the bidders should have difficulty in forecasting the probable profits to be made in the coming year.

By order, &c.,

D. C. JOHNSTONE,

Offg. Junior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

CIRCULAR MEMO. No. 44 OF 1888.

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,

(No. 5757.)

Dated Lahore, 27th September 1888.

To

ALL COMMISSIONERS AND DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS IN THE PUNJAB.

Stamp questions to come up through Superintendent of Stamps.

THE Financial Commissioner has noticed that references on questions connected with Stamps are constantly being made to him direct instead of through the Superintendent of Stamps. The attention of Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners is invited to the standing rule on the subject, contained in paragraph 30 of Stamp Circular No. 5 of 1884, and it is requested that all references on questions connected with Stamps may in future invariably be submitted through the Superintendent of Stamps, Punjab.

By order, &c.,

D. C. JOHNSTONE,

Offg. Junior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 27th September 1888.

No. 155.—*Examination.*—It is hereby notified that an Examination of Tahsíldárs and Munsiffs and candidates for those appointments will be held on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 22nd, 23rd and 24th October 1888. The question papers will be distributed from the Financial Commissioner's Office. The answers of the examinees and all communications on the subject of the examination should be addressed to the Assistant Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, Punjab, Lahore.

The examination will be conducted strictly in accordance with the instructions contained in Financial Commissioner's Circular Memo. No. 5944 of 21st August 1885; Punjab Government Notification No. 3385 of 22nd September 1881 (published at page 459 of the Gazette of that date); and Punjab Government Notification No. 1694 of 23rd July 1883 (published at page 560 of the Gazette of the 2nd August 1883), to which particular attention is drawn. Attention is also drawn to the rules and subsidiary rules for the conduct of the examination appended to Financial Commissioner's Book Circular No. XV of 1876.

In the schedule of subjects appended to Circular Memo. No. 5944 of 21st August 1885, quoted above, the new Punjab Land Revenue and Tenancy Acts, 1887, will take the place of Act XXXIII of 1871 and Act XXVIII of 1868 respectively.

Tahsíldárs and Officiating Tahsíldárs, Náib-Tahsíldárs and Deputy Superintendents of Settlement and Munsiffs and candidates for the post of Munsiff may appear at the examination by virtue of their position and without any special orders permitting them severally so to appear. Superintendents and Head Clerks of a Commissioner's or Deputy Commissioner's office may also appear at the examination, provided they have been specially selected as candidates for Tahsíldárship or have been specially permitted by the Financial Commissioner so to appear.

District Kánúngos may present themselves for examination in accordance with Rule 101 (*i*), Chapter IX, Part I of the new Rules under the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887.

By order, &c.,

D. C. JOHNSTONE,

Offg. Junior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

The 1st October 1888.

No. 156.—*Appointment.*—Jowála Sahái, candidate for the post of Tahsíldár, is appointed to officiate as Tahsíldár of Jhelum, *vice* Mul Singh, Tahsíldár, appointed to officiate as Extra Assistant Commissioner.

Jowála Sahái's appointment will have effect from the date on which he may assume charge of his duties from Amír Chand, who is acting temporarily.

By order, &c.,

T. GORDON WALKER,

Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 1st October 1888.

No. 3052.—*Resignation.*—Third Class Hospital Assistant No. 258 Dilbág Rái, Amb Dispensary, Hoshiárpur District, is permitted to resign the service with effect from the 15th September 1888.

No. 3066.—*Transfer.*—Third Class Hospital Assistant No. 342 Badháwa Rám, on cholera duty in the Jhang District, to Mooltan for general duty. He reported his arrival to the Civil Surgeon on the forenoon of the 22nd September 1888.

No. 3067.—*Transfer.*—Third Class Hospital Assistant No. 229 Sheikh Ahmad, on cholera duty, Murree, to the Mayo Hospital, Lahore, for general duty. He joined the hospital on the afternoon of the 22nd September 1888.

No. 3068.—*Transfer*—Assistant Surgeon Gauri Shankar, Imperial List, on cholera duty in the Dera Gházi Khan District, to the Mayo Hospital, Lahore, for general duty. He joined the hospital on the forenoon of the 21st September 1888.

No. 3069.—*Leave.*—Second Class Hospital Assistant No. 217 Rám Rakha, Sadullapur Dispensary, Gujrát District, has obtained three months' privilege leave and was relieved of his duties on the forenoon of the 7th September 1888 by 2nd Class Hospital Assistant No. 191 Mír Haidar, on cholera duty in the Gujrát District.

No. 3070.—*Transfer.*—Third Class Hospital Assistant No. 301 Rúra Mal, Jullundur Civil Hospital, to Sanáwar for subordinate medical charge of the Lawrence Military Asylum. He reported his arrival to the Medical Officer, Sanáwar, on the afternoon of the 21st July 1888, relieving 3rd Class Hospital Assistant No. 287 Imám-ud-dín, transferred to Quetta. Hospital Assistant Imám-ud-dín reported his arrival to the Agency Surgeon, Quetta, on the afternoon of the 7th August 1888.

No. 3072.—*Transfer.*—Third Class Hospital Assistant No. 341 Fazl Karím, on cholera duty, Gujránwála District, to the Mayo Hospital, Lahore, for general duty. He joined the hospital on the forenoon of the 25th September 1888.

No. 3073.—*Transfer.*—Assistant Surgeon Ináyat-ulla Násir, on cholera duty, Gujránwála District, to the Mayo Hospital, Lahore, for general duty. He joined the hospital on the afternoon of the 25th September 1888.

No. 3074.—*Transfer.*—Second Class Hospital Assistant No. 200 Nawáb Shah, on cholera duty, Gujránwála District, to the Amritsar Civil Hospital, which he joined on the forenoon of the 21st September 1888.

A. M. DALLAS,
Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab.

JAIL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 26th September 1888.

No. 48.—Assistant Surgeon Malik Jowála Sahái made over charge of the duties of Superintendent of the Delhi Jail to Senior Apothecary R. Crossley on the forenoon of the 30th July 1888.

The 1st October 1888.

No. 49.—Pandit Som Dat, Extra Assistant Commissioner, made over charge of the duties of Superintendent of the Hoshiárpur Jail to Dr. D. N. P. Datta on the forenoon of the 11th September 1888.

No. 50.—Surgeon A. W. Mackenzie made over charge of the duties of Superintendent of the Kohât Jail to Surgeon G. F. W. Braide on the afternoon of the 8th September 1888.

R. GRAY,
Inspector-General of Prisons, Punjab.

Miscellaneous Notices and Advertisements.

PUNJAB GAZETTE.

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE.

PUBLIC OFFICERS who are allowed to use the ***Punjab Government Gazette*** for the publication of their Official Notifications are requested to take notice that Thursday is the publishing day, and that matter intended to appear in the Gazette should always be forwarded so as to reach the Press not later than noon of the preceding day. Matter received at a later period will be kept over until the following week. To ensure their publication, all lengthy Notifications and Notifications containing tabular work should be sent on the preceding Tuesday.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the Gazette should be forwarded not later than a week after the day on which it is due.

All communications should be addressed to the SUPERINTENDENT, PUNJAB GOVERNMENT PRESS, LAHORE.

APPEAL ON BEHALF OF THE BUILDING FUND OF THE AITCHISON (CHIEFS) COLLEGE, LAHORE.

IN making an appeal to the further liberality of the Chiefs and Gentry of the Punjab on behalf of the Aitchison (Chiefs) College, the Council of the College do not think it necessary to refer to the history and objects of the Foundation otherwise than very briefly.

2. These were fully explained by the first Patron and President of the Council, Sir Charles Aitchison, K. C. S. I., in his address at the laying of the foundation-stone of the College by His Excellency the Viceroy of India on the 3rd November 1886, as follows :—

" As long ago as 1864 Captain Tighe, then Deputy Commissioner of Umballa, impressed with the extreme importance of giving a good education to the young Sardárs of his district who were committed to his charge as Wards of Court, proposed the establishment of a superior school under the superintendence of an English gentleman. This proposal was warmly supported by Colonel Lake, then Financial Commissioner, and by Sir Donald McLeod, the Lieutenant-Governor, and resulted in the establishment of the Wards' School at Umballa. Captain Tighe's original proposal was that the Wards should be placed in a single building, two rooms being allotted to each, and that the institution should be under the control of a Committee of Sikh Chiefs. Now, more than ... years later, the wisdom of this suggestion has been confirmed by a long course of experience, by the successful establishment of schools upon this basis in other parts of India, and by the unanimous opinion, Native and official, of those who have assisted me in framing the Statutes of the Punjab Chiefs' College. But in 1864 the times were not ripe for a measure of the kind. It was considered impossible for Government to undertake the whole responsibility for the management of the Wards, and accordingly the Wards' School assumed the character of a day school, the boys being lodged with their relatives and attending the school during the day for instruction. Subsequently, from the income of the several Wards' estates, detached buildings were constructed round the residence of the Superintendent, and there the students lived as home boarders, their domestic arrangements being organized, without regard to any particular system of discipline, according to the means and proclivities of the different families. The school was made in fact as much like home as could be, and in many cases the mothers of the boys came with their sons to dwell in the school compound and watch over them. After a few years confidence was established and all the mothers returned to their homes. But the disposition of the buildings and the internal economy of the institution have always been obstacles in the way of enforcing discipline and encouraging manly bearing and public school spirit among students. Nor was the educational progress of the students under the circumstances all that could be desired. The annual inspection of the officers of the Education Department showed that the standard of attainments was by no means equal to that of the Government Schools and Colleges. The institution was in fact neither so popular nor so useful as to justify continuance on the established basis.

" In 1874 Sir Henry Davies made an effort to extend the scope of the Umballa Wards' School so that it might be made available for the education of all Government Wards in the six ... Divisions of the Punjab and of the sons of Jágírdárs and Native gentlemen of position. In the course of the discussion which followed upon this suggestion, proposals were made for establishing a school at Mádhopur in the Gurdáspur District. But it was finally decided that efforts should be concentrated on the existing institution at Umballa, the efficiency and scope of which was to be enlarged as funds should become available. For many years, however, the difficulty of funds—a difficulty which unfortunately is too familiar in the annals of Punjab administration—was an obstacle to all progress. The suggestions of the Local Government on the one hand and of the Director of Public Instruction and of the Umballa authorities on the other were alike consigned to the record room under this potent influence. At last in May 1882 a vigorous effort was made to place the institution on a permanent and satisfactory footing. Influential Native gentlemen were consulted on a proposal to accommodate the students under one roof, to allot definite accommodation and a definite number of attendants to each, to require the pupils to pass the examinations prescribed by the Education Department, and to transfer the institution to Lahore, where unusual advantages can be secured, educational, social and sanitary. I desire to acknowledge gratefully the suggestions made by these gentlemen, upon which to a very large extent the present scheme has been based. The College has for the present been opened in hired houses till the permanent buildings can be erected, and the youths present to-day have become its first students. The Principal or Head of the teaching staff is Mr. Robinson, who has for fifteen years been Head of the Wards' School, Umballa.

" It is to the princely liberality of the Chiefs and Native gentlemen who are present on this occasion that the Punjab is indebted for the completion of a project the need of which has long been felt in the Province. As soon as the lines were settled upon which the institution was to be constructed, an appeal was made to the Chiefs and gentlemen of the Province to promote, both by subscriptions and by the exercise of their personal influence, a scheme in which the interests of the aristocracy of the Punjab were so closely concerned. The response to that appeal has been most cordial and encouraging. The private subscriptions to the Building Fund of the Punjab Chiefs' College have reached up to date the sum of Rs. 1,77,953-12-0, and the Local Government has contributed a like amount, while the Imperial Government has assisted with a contribution of Rs. 15,0..., which I desire on this occasion gratefully to acknowledge. In connection with the ceremonial to-day I have only one regret—that the youthful Maháraja of Patiála, the largest subscriber, should have been prevented by illness from witnessing the commencement under such favourable auspices of the institution to which he has contributed the princely sum of half a lakh of rupees.

"After the fullest consideration and discussion, in which many of the Ruling Chiefs of the Punjab and Native gentlemen of position have materially assisted, the constitution of the Punjab Chiefs' College has been definitely settled, and Statutes have been framed in accordance with the conclusions generally approved by the Committee of Chiefs and gentlemen who have been taken into counsel. Those delicate and difficult questions which invariably arise when attempt is made to combine with the habits of Eastern life the advantages of Western culture have been worked out with an amount of care and detail which I wish specially to acknowledge on the present occasion. If the interest which has been shown by the Punjab Chiefs and Nobles in this undertaking is maintained without diminution in the future, I feel that I may confidently predict for the College a large amount of success, and that it will become a strength to the Government and a centre of good influence on the administration of the Province."

3. Sir Charles Aitchison added the following weighty observations regarding the work for which the College has been created :—

"In the Punjab, with its large number of Ruling Chiefs and extensive Native aristocracy, the education of the Native nobility is in every way as important as in any part of India. Within the last decade the Rulers of seven of the principal Native States in the Punjab have been minors. There is no Province of India where the relations between the people and the aristocracy are so close or where the 'downward filtration' theory of education has a better chance of success. But here, as elsewhere in India, the Native aristocracy has hitherto participated but little in the benefits of our system of education. Here, as elsewhere, the inducements have been insufficient, the hindrances great, and the opportunities defective. From the middle and lower ranks of Native society is rising up year by year an ever-increasing number of candidates for honors in our academical institutions and for positions of responsibility under the Government; while those who are the hereditary leaders of the people are being elbowed out of the positions which they are naturally expected by their fellow-countrymen to occupy, but for which under the altered circumstances of the times they have in most cases as yet failed to qualify themselves. As stone is placed upon stone in the visible structure of this edifice, and tier upon tier rises from the level plain, let it be our earnest hope that there may rise a still fairer edifice in which the aristocracy of the Punjab shall be the polished corner stones, bright examples to their fellow-countrymen of true manliness, of the highest culture and the gentlest manners that the times can boast."

4. His Excellency the Viceroy, the Right Honorable the Earl of Dufferin, was also pleased to make the following remarks with reference to the College and its work in the Punjab :—

"I have already had an opportunity last year at the opening of the *Mayo College* of stating the grounds upon which institutions of this description command my warmest and my sincerest sympathy, and I am quite certain that in no part of India will a college for the young nobility of the land be surer to meet with greater success or to command a more extensive sympathy than in this Province. For nowhere else in India are there to be found historical houses of a more illustrious antiquity, or a nobility that from age to age has been inspired by nobler aspirations or by traditions of a purer honour or of a more courageous or lofty bearing; and what is better still, in no part of India, I believe, have they been more closely or more harmoniously united with the populations amongst which they are established. But, as I have already said on the occasion to which I have referred, in these practical days of ours, when education is so largely diffused and when competition is so keen, nobility of birth, high descent, wealth and other adventitious circumstances cannot meet with their due recognition, or exercise the influence to which, under other circumstances, they might be entitled, unless they are re-enforced by intellectual acquirements and by proper mental cultivation. It is only under these circumstances that an aristocracy is either entitled to or is able to lead the community and to take its place upon a level of moral and material advantage. But when the ancient families of a country, to the natural advantages which they have inherited, add those mental acquirements to which I have referred, then, indeed, do they become the real guides and rulers of the people, and acquire a power for good and an authority and influence which even in these democratic days every one must acknowledge is beneficial to the community at large. The people must have leaders along the path of moral and material advancement, and where can they be better found, or from whence can they be more conveniently drawn, than from amongst those great and illustrious families whose deeds in former generations have made the history of their Province famous, and whose descendants I trust are bound, both by the material as well as by the moral pledges which they have given, to show a bright example of devotion to the public service."

5. The subscriptions received from the Chiefs and Gentry of the Punjab up to 3rd November 1886 amounted to Rs. 1,78,000. Since then a further sum of nearly Rs. 17,000 has been received, raising the total amount to Rs. 1,95,000. With the Punjab Government grant of Rs. 1,92,120, the Supreme Government grant of Rs. 15,000, and interest amounting up to date to about Rs. 19,000, the total sum available for the buildings of the College is about Rs. 4,21,000. A list of the donors is appended to the present appeal. Scholarships to the number of 28, with an endowment of Rs. 7,500 each, have also been founded since then,—one by Sir Charles Aitchison, one by the Punjab Government from the surplus income in hand on closing the late Wards' School at Umballa, and the rest by the Local Bodies of the Province.

At various meetings of the Council held in 1886 and 1887 it was decided to put in hand the following College buildings and to incur the following expenditure of Rs. 3,74,200 in connection with them :—

	Rs.
Central building, exclusive of the Library wing... ...	1,58,000
Two boarding-houses	1,22,000
Six ranges of cook-houses	16,000
Four ranges of servants' houses	15,000
Two sets of stables	6,200
Two ranges of College servants' houses	3,000
Four latrines	1,300
Governor's house and servants' quarters, &c.	26,000
Water-supply	9,500
Laying out of grounds, &c.	11,000
Dispensary	6,200
Total	3,74,200

Miscellaneous expenditure, including the rewards paid for the designs of the College, has amounted to Rs. 5,000, and charges of Rs. 10,000 have been incurred in connection with the payment of octroi on the materials imported for the College buildings and royalty for the use of Bull's Patent Brick-kiln. The total expenditure sanctioned and incurred is therefore Rs. 3,89,000, leaving a balance at the credit of the Committee of Rs. 32,000.

6. The two boarding-houses sanctioned in the above estimate will accommodate only 32 students, or, with some possible modifications, perhaps three or four students more. Each student in these buildings will have one large room 18′ × 16′ and two smaller rooms (each 8′ × 8′) attached to it. He will also have further accommodation for his servants as required by the Statutes. Such accommodation is no doubt desirable for the relations of Ruling Chiefs and the sons of wealthy families of high rank who are well able to pay the full College fees. But in the case of the scholarship-holders, who will be accustomed to less luxurious surroundings in their own homes, it does not seem necessary to provide the same amount or class of accommodation, and the same considerations apply also to students other than scholarship-holders for whom less than the full fees are paid. The number of scholarships founded, *viz.*, 28, has led to a satisfactory, but somewhat unexpected, increase in the students of the College, who now number 46, of whom 16 are scholarship-holders. It is expected that the students will number 60 after the summer vacation. The Council of the College has accordingly decided after two meetings that for these classes a third boarding-house shall be constructed similar to the others in general outward appearance, but so arranged internally as to provide quarters for a much larger number of students. A design has been prepared by the Department Public Works, to whom the construction of the College buildings is entrusted, by which 44 students will be accommodated in a single building of the same dimensions as the two boarding-houses already under construction, and this design has been approved by the Council. The accommodation of so many students is effected by dividing each half of the building into three long rooms, instead of dividing it into separate quarters as in the two boarding-houses at present sanctioned. The first of these long rooms will contain 10 students, the next 8, and the third, which is situated at the front end of the wing of the building, 4. These rooms will be divided by wooden partitions 7½ feet high into 10, 8 and 4 cubicles. The entrance to each cubicle will be by a door from the veranda running round the front of the building, as in the case of the separate quarters in the other boarding-houses, and a bath-room will be attached to each cubicle and will be entered from it. The cubicle itself will be 9 feet 4 inches by 16 feet in size, and the bath-room 6 feet by 8 feet. The height of the rooms will be the same as in the other two boarding-houses. Above the cubicle partition walls will run a gallery on iron brackets, which will communicate

with the quarters of the Musáhib of the building, who will thus be able at all times to exercise effective control over the conduct of the students in their cubicles. Four blocks of kitchens and servants' rooms, and one block of servants' quarters, will also be required for the new boarding-house. The cost of this building is estimated to be Rs. 65,000, and the cost of the servants' houses and cook-rooms attached to it will be Rs. 19,000, or Rs. 84,000 in all. In addition to this expenditure the Council have decided that it is most desirable to construct a house for the Principal of the College at a cost of Rs. 16,500 as soon as possible, in order that he may be always on the spot for purposes of discipline and control. The total additional expenditure which the Council considers necessary for the present to place the College on a proper footing with regard to the objects of its foundation is therefore Rs. 1,00,000. Of this sum only Rs. 32,000 are at present available for building purposes, leaving Rs. 68,000 to be made up. Of this sum the Punjab Government has agreed to contribute one-third or Rs. 22,666 provided the remaining two-thirds, *viz.*, Rs. 45,334, are raised by private subscription.

7. It was accordingly decided at a meeting of the Council held at Government House, Lahore, on 11th May last, and at which the members whose names are noted in the margin were present, that an appeal should be made by the Council to the Chiefs and Gentry of the Punjab for further assistance towards the completion of the Aitchison College, and by permission of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, who has himself agreed to subscribe the sum of Rs. 1,000, this appeal is circulated accordingly. It was originally proposed that only one-half of the new boarding-house should be built, but the encouraging replies given by the representatives of the Punjab Chiefs at the meeting of 11th May induced the Council to decide to undertake the whole building at once in the belief that the additional support now sought would be forthcoming. The Council are anxious to see the third boarding-house completed now, not only because of the rapidly increasing number of students, but also because it will cost considerably more to build the second half of it some years hence after the manufactory and workshops at present established for the building of the College have been removed. The Council feels that in view of the generosity shown by the Chiefs and Gentry of the Punjab on the occasion of the first appeal made in 1885, and of the liberality since displayed by Local Bodies in founding scholarships, that it will not appeal in vain for the further sum of Rs. 45,500 now needed, and that the *aid* required will be forthcoming to complete the work originated by Sir Charles Aitchison and so heartily supported by the Chiefs and Gentry of the Punjab. Subscriptions may be forwarded to the Secretary to the Punjab Government or to the Governor of the Aitchison (Chiefs) College, or may be paid to the credit of the Building Fund of the College with the Bank of Bengal, Lahore. Any sum which may be received in excess of Rs. 45,500 will be credited to the General Building Fund, and will be devoted hereafter to the completion of the library wing of the main building of the College, which will cost Rs. 60,000 and which has been allowed to stand over for the present. A list of the subscriptions received will be published weekly in the *Punjab Government Gazette*.

The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, *President*.
Mr. G. R. Elsmie, *Chairman of the Committee*.
Colonel Gordon Young.
Major-General Perkins, C.B., R.E.
Mr. C. Rivaz.
Colonel Wallace, R.E.
Surgeon-General Dallas, C.I.E.
Mr. C. Tupper.
Mr. W. O. Clark.
Colonel Holroyd.
Sardár Arjan Singh.
Faquír Syad Zahur-ud-dín.
The Representatives of—
The Maháraja of Kashmir.
The Mahárája of Patiála.
The Nawáb of Baháwalpur.
The Rája of Jínd.
The Rája of Nábha.
The Rája of Kapurthala.

By order of the President and Council,
S. BLACK, MAJOR-GENERAL,
Secretary to the Council.

The 9*th July* 1888.

List of Subscriptions received up to 1st June 1888.

No.	Names.	Amount.
		Rs.
1	The Hon'ble Sir C. U. Aitchison, K.C.S I., C.I.E., LL.D.	1,00
2	His Highness the Maháraja of Kashmir	10,00
3	His Highness the Maháraja of Patiála	50,00
4	His Highness the Nawáb of Baháwalpur, G.C.S.I., C.I.E.	25,00
5	His Highness the Rája of Jínd. G.C.S.I., C.I.E.	10,00
6	His Highness the Rája of Nábha, G.C.S.I.	12,0
7	His Highness the Rája of Kapurthala	20,0
8	His Highness the Rája of Mandi	1,0
9	His Highness the Rája of Náhan, K.C.S.I.	5,0
10	His Highness the Nawáb of Máler Kotla	10,0
11	His Highness the Rája of Farídkot	5,0
12	His Highness the Rája of Chamba	5,0
13	His Highness the Rája of Suket	2
14	The Sardár of Kalsia	4,0
15	The Nawáb of Pataudi	5,
16	Rája Moti Singh of Poonch	2,
17	Mián Ghulám Rasúl of Pesháwar	10,
18	Sardár Balwant Singh of Bér, for a Dispensary	6,
19	Sardár Autár Singh of Manauli	2,
20	Malik Umar Hayát Khán of Kálra, Shahpur	1,
21	Khán Muhammad Ináyat Ali Khán, Máler Kotla	1,
22	Nawáb Nawázish Ali Khán, C.I.E., Lahore	1,
23	Sri Kishan Dás. Gurwála, Delhi	1,
24	Rái Bahádur Seth Rám Rattan, Meean Meer	
25	Sardár Atar Singh, C.I.E., of Bhadaur	
26	Sardár Bikrama Singh, Bahádur, C.S.I., Jullundur	
27	Nawáb Ghulám Kásim Khán, Tánk	
28	Sardár Jíwan Singh, Umballa	
29	Sodhi Hukm Singh, Lahore	
30	Suján Singh, Ráwalpindi	
31	Kanwar Suchet Singh, Ahlúwália, Jullundur	
32	Lála Lorhinda Mal, Pesháwar	
33	Nawáb Abdul Majíd Khán, Lahore	
34	Nawáb Muhammad Sarfaráz Khán, Dera Ismail Khan	
35	Sardár Badan Singh, Ludhiána	
36	Bedi Khem Singh, C.I.E., Ráwalpindi	
37	Muhammad Afzal Khán, Dera Ismail Khan	
38	Nawáb Abdulla Khan, Alizai, Dera Ismail Khan	
39	Nawáb Ata Muhammad Khán, Dera Ismail Khan	
40	Nawáb Rabnawáz Khán, Alizai, Dera Ismail Khan	
41	Sardár Uttam Singh, Ludhiána	
42	Díwán Rám Náth, District Judge, Hoshiárpur	
43	Nawáb Imám Bakhsh Khán, C.I.E., Mazári, Dera Ghází Khan	
44	Sardár Muhammad Khán, Leghári, Dera Ghází Khan	
45	Nawáb Azmat Ali Khán, Karnál	
46	Sardár Kartár Singh, Jhelum District	
47	Rái Bahádur Kanhaiya Lál, M.I.C.E., Lahore	
48	Nawáb Ibráhím Ali Khán	
49	Sardár Naráin Singh, Ludhiána	
50	Fakír Zahúr-ud-dín, Lahore	
51	Shahzáda Sultán Ján, C.I E., Kohát	
52	Sardár Richpál Singh, of Siranwála, Siálkot	
53	Shamsher Ali Khán	
54	Sardár Rám Singh	
55	Sardár Jaggat Singh, C.I.E.	
56	Fazl Ahmad Khan	
57	Sardár Baghel Singh, Rái Bahádur, Siálkot	
58	Subadár-Major Jaggat Singh, Siálkot	
59	Sardár Diál Singh, Siálkot	
60	Sardár Mehtáb Singh, Ludhiána	
61	Sardár Jalab Khán, Gurchani, Dera Ghází Khan	
62	Sardár Gunda Singh, Ludhiána	
63	Muhammad Kálu Khán, Bahádur, Dera Ismail Khan	
64	Abdul Karím Khán, Sadozai, Dera Ismail Khan	
65	Sardár Midhan Singh, Ludhiána	
66	Sardár Shám Singh, Ludhiána	
67	Sardárni Nehál Kour, Ludhiána	
68	Sardár Sundar Singh, Ludhiána	
69	Sardár Ujal Singh, Karnál	
70	Malik Aulia Khán, Pindigheb, Ráwalpindi	
71	Sardár Nihál Singh, Ludhiána	
72	Sardár Jowáhar Singh, Ludhiána	
73	Sardár Lál Singh, Ludhiána	
74	Sardárni Rattan Kour, Ludhiána	
75	Sardár Sangat Singh, Ludhiána	
76	Sardár Harnám Singh, Ludhiána	
77	Sardár Hari Singh, Ludhiána	
78	Sardár Albail Singh, Ludhiána	
79	Sardár Harnám Singh, Ludhiána	
80	Raised by Deputy Commissioner, Jhelum	
	Total	1,94,

AITCHISON COLLEGE.

The 18th September 1888.

The following subscriptions have been received up to date in response to the appeal of the Council of the Aitchison College :—

Name.	Amount.
	Rs.
The Hon'ble Sir James Lyall, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab	1,000
His Highness the Maháràja of Kashmír	5,000
His Highness the Mahárája of Patiála	5,000
The Sardár of Kalsia	1,000
Rái Anúp Singh, Lahore	500
His Highness the Rája of Bilíspur	400
His Highness the Rája of Suket	250
The Nawáb of Loharu	125
The District Board of Montgomery	100
H. C. Fanshawe, Esquire	100
Fakír Syad Zahur-ud-dín, Lahore	50
Total	13,525

S. BLACK, MAJOR-GENERAL,
Governor, Aitchison College.

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

POSTAL NOTICE.

The following Notification is issued as to the conditions under which correspondence and parcels may be sent between India and the Hazara Field Force.

From India to the Field.

Mode of addressing Correspondence.

Correspondence posted in India for delivery in the field should be addressed as follows :—

A. B.
Regiment, Battery or Office,
Hazara Field Force.

No post town should be added to the address, and special care should be taken to insert the Regiment or Battery with which the addressee is serving, or the special appointment which he may hold with the force.

What may be sent.

Unregistered letters, post-cards, newspapers, book-packets and parcels (private and service) may be posted in India for delivery in the field. Full prepayment of postage is compulsory. Delivery will be made through orderlies.

Parcels.

Parcels will be delivered through the Transport Department. The Post Office will forward parcels from India to the Base offices at Oghi and Darband, and its responsibility will cease there.

No Registration, Insurance of Money Orders.

Letters cannot be registered, nor can letters or parcels be insured, for despatch from India to the field. Money orders will not be issued in favour of payees in the field.

Redirection to Field Force of foreign correspondence and parcels.

On this occasion all correspondence, including packets and newspapers, and also parcels received from the *United Kingdom and places abroad*, for officers and troops with the expedition will be specially intercepted in the Railway Mail Service, and redirected to the "Hazara Field Force." Should any one desire that such correspondence or parcels should be allowed to go on to the address which they may bear, he should give written instructions to this effect to the Postmaster of the post town to which they will be addressed.

From the Field to India.

What may be sent.

Unregistered letters, post-cards and book-packets may be posted to addressees in India. Prepayment of postage is optional. No registered or insured letters or ordinary or insured parcels will be accepted for despatch.

Money Orders.

Money Orders will be issued on India at inland rates of commission. Remittances by telegraphic money orders can also be sent on the ordinary conditions.

From one Field Post Office to another.

What may be sent.

Only unregistered letters, post-cards, newspapers and book packets may be posted at one Field Post Office for delivery from another Field Post Office. Full prepayment of postage is compulsory.

Official Correspondence

From India to the Field must be fully prepaid. Service parcels can be sent.

From the Field to India need not be stamped. Postage at the prepaid rate will be charged on delivery in India. Service parcels cannot be sent.

From one Field Post Office to another will be delivered free if properly superscribed and franked. Service parcels cannot be sent.

Service stamps need not be carried by officers proceeding on field service.

Postage Stamps.

Postage stamps, post-cards and embossed envelopes can be purchased at any Field Post Office.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Offg. Director Genl. of the Post Office of India.

SIMLA:
The 8th September 1888. [518-1.]

LAHORE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

Hours of Business.

THE General Post Office is open for the transaction of business at the following hours:—

On week days.

For references and applications " registration and insurance " posting parcels " posting value-payable articles " granting certificates of posting " sale of postage stamps, envelopes and post-cards	From 7 A.M. to 6 P.M.
For issue and payment of money orders " depositing and withdrawing money from Post Office Savings Bank " Sale of British Postal Orders	From 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
" Issue of Telegraphic Money Orders " Payment of Do. do.	From 7 A.M. to 6 P.M.

No business will be transacted on Sundays or on the following Post Office holidays, but Telegraphic Money Orders will be received for despatch while work is going on in the office:—

New Year's Day, Good Friday, the Queen's Birthday and Christmas Day.

Inland Post.

The following hours of delivery and closing of mails at the General Post Office are notified for the information of the Public:—

Delivery.

1st delivery at ...	10-30 A. M.	Only one delivery at 10-30 A. M. on Sundays and Post Office Holidays.
2nd delivery, Rajputana, Bombay, Madras and Overland mails at ...	12 noon.	
3rd delivery, Peshawar, Mooltan, Sindh, &c., &c., at	6-30 P.M.	

Despatch.

1. All stations between Lahore, Mooltan, Sindh, Derajat, Ferozepore and Kasur ...	8-20 A. M.
2. All stations between Lahore and Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan	8-40 "
3. All stations between Lahore and Delhi ...	9-40 "
4. Meean Meer (1st despatch) ...	9-40 "
5. Amritsar, Dharmsala, Dalhousie, &c.	1-0 P. M.
6. Meean Meer, Kasur, Ferozepore, Raewind, Sirsa, Hissar, &c., and Rajputana, Bombay, Madras and Europe* ...	4-15 "
7. All stations between Lahore and Calcutta, including North-Western Provinces, Oudh, Burmah, Assam and the Central Provinces, Batala, Pathankot, Palampur, Dalhousie, Dharmsala, &c. ...	4-35 "
8. All stations between Lahore and Pesháwar (2nd despatch) ...	4-35 "
9. All stations between Lahore, Mooltan, Jhang, Dera Ghazi Khan and Muzaffargarh ...	4-15 "
10. Chung and Sharakpur ...	6 "
11. Lahore station	9-45 A. M. & 5-30 P. M.
12. Gujranwala, Wazirabad, Gujrat and Sialkot ...	6 "

N.B.—The days and hours for the posting of Overl[and] parcels (Thursdays in the rainy, and Saturdays in the f[air] months) will remain unaltered.

*Every Tuesday except during the monsoons, when [the] English Mail day is altered to Saturday.

Certificates of Posting

Are granted for unregistered articles. F[or] half an anna, payable by means of a postag[e] stamp.

Postal Acknowledgments

For the delivery of a registered letter, pack[et] or parcel, can be obtained on payment of 1 ann[a] in stamps in the case of registered letters an[d] packets; and in cash in the case of parcels.

Late Letters

Will be received at the window until [...] minutes before the despatch of the mails, an[d] must be fully prepaid by stamps, so as [to] include ordinary postage and late-letter fee [of] half an anna.

Foreign Post.

The latest safe day and hour for the posting of overland letters, post-cards, newspaper[s,] printed and commercial papers, and sample an[d] mixed packets, is every Tuesday up to 4-1[5] P.M.

For foreign parcels every Saturday up t[o] 8 A.M.

Delivery of Letter and Parcel Mail.

The hours of delivery are dependent on th[e] hours of arrival of the several trains. If they arrive punctually at the advertised hours, th[e] first delivery will take place at 10-30 A.M., and the second at 5-30 P.M. On Sundays and holidays only one delivery is made of prepaid letters at 10-30A.M.

Parcels are delivered at 10-30 A.M. only.

Insured articles exceeding Rs. 1,000 in value will be delivered only at the Post Office window.

Postage.

Whatever postage is marked on a letter, post-card, newspaper, packet or parcel must be paid at once on delivery, after which any complaint of overcharge will be duly attended to.

Complaints.

In all complaints of overcharge or unnecessary delay in delivering letters, the covers bearing the Post Office stamps must be presented for inspection; and when any complaint is preferred against any postman, the number on his badge must be specified.

Registration

Makes the transmission of a letter more secure, but the Post Office is not responsible for loss unless the letter be also insured. Currency Notes or part of a Currency Note, Stamps, Cheques, and the like, must be registered. Registration fee 2 annas in stamps.

Insurance.

Registered letters and parcels can be insured without limit of value. Coin, jewels, &c., must be insured. Rates of insurance are 2 annas up to Rs. 50 of value, 4 annas up to Rs. 100, and 4 annas for every additional Rs. 100. Insurance charge payable in stamps in the case of letters and in cash in the case of parcels.

Value Payable

Parcels, registered letters and book packets can be sent value payable, the value being realized from the addressee and paid to the sender by the Post Office. Limit of value is Rs. 1,000. Value payable can also be insured.

Inland Parcels

May be sent prepaid or unpaid at sender's option. Rates of postage are 4 annas for 20 tolas, 8 annas for 40 tolas, and 4 annas for every additional 40 tolas; postage payable in cash.

Savings Bank.

Floating Deposits are received from 4 annas up to Rs. 500, and interest allowed. Printed rules obtainable at the Post Office.

Inland and Foreign Money Orders.

Remitter of a money order has nothing to do with its transmission to payee; this work is done entirely by the Post Office. When the money order is delivered, the remitter will receive an acknowledgment of its delivery. Maximum limit for a money order is Rs. 600, and the same remitter cannot remit in one day more than Rs. 600 to the same office or to the same person. Forms of money order application supplied gratis.

British Postal Orders.

British Postal Orders for fixed sums from 1s. to £1 available for sale to the public.

Full particulars obtainable at the Post Office.

Postal Books for sale.

Indian Postal Guide, price	... 4 annas.
Do. Postal Abstract, price	... 1 anna.
Calendar of Mail Steamer departures from Bombay, price	4 annas.

Postage stamps, post-cards, embossed envelopes of all descriptions, at the value denoted upon each.

LAHORE: } SAZAVAR,
The 2nd October 1888. } *Post Master*

Notice.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

THIS preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine, and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates—per four-ounce tin, *Rs.* 4 *annas* 8; per eight-ounce tin, *Rs.* 8 *annas* 8; per pound tin, *Rs.* 16 *annas* 8. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only*, at the undernoted rates—per four-ounce tin, *Rs.* 5 *annas* 8; per eight-ounce tin, *Rs.* 10 *annas* 8; per pound tin, *Rs.* 20. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage eight annas per 4 and 8 *oz.* tins and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

سرکاری سنکونا دافع بخار

یہہ دوا بجائے کونین کے نہایت عمدہ ہے سرکاری عہدہ دار سرکاری اور خیراتی کاموں کے لئے اور اور اشخاص جو یک لخت ۲۰ پونڈ خریدنا چاہیں بوٹینیکل گارڈن کلکتہ کے صاحب سپرنٹنڈنٹ سے نقد قیمت پر بشرح مندرجہ ذیل خرید سکتے ہیں

فی بکس ٹن بوزن چار انس — ۴ روپیہ ۸ آنہ
ایضا ایضا آٹھہ انس — ۸ روپیہ ۸ آنہ
ایضا ایضا ایک پونڈ — ۱۶ روپیہ ۸ آنہ

عام خریداروں کو یہہ دوا صاحب سپرنٹنڈنٹ بوٹینیکل گارڈن سے نقد قیمت پر حسب شرح ذیل مل سکتی ہے

فی بکس ٹن بوزن ۴ انس — ۵ روپیہ ۸ آنہ
ایضا ایضا ۸ انس — ۱۰ روپیہ ۸ آنہ
ایضا ایضا ایک پونڈ — ۲۰ روپیہ

یہہ دوا کلکتہ کے بڑے بڑے انگریز اور ہندوستانی دوا فروشوں کے ہاں سے بھی مل سکتی ہے شرح ہائے مذکورہ بالا کے علاوہ ۴ اور ۸ انس والے بکس کے لئے ۸ آنہ اور ایک پونڈ والے بکس کے لئے ۱۲ آنہ محصول ڈاک ادا کرنا پڑیگا

CALCUTTA: }
The 6th March 1888. } [124-23.]

NOTICE TO HEADS

Register of Men who, on discharge from Regiments, &c., noted, are desirous, and registered fo

[The previous List was published in Part III of th

Pension No.	Rank and Name (also Surname).	Former Corps and Regimental No.	Nationality.	Religion.	Caste.	Age. Years.	Age. Months.	Length of service. Years.	Length of service. Months.	Date of discharge.	Cause of discharge, *i.e.*, remarks of the Medical Committee.	Rate of pension on discharge.	If in possession of Order of Merit pay, state the amount.	Personal appearance and particular marks.
...	Sepoy Santa Singh.	14th Sikhs, No. 957.	Sikh.	Sikh.	Ját Sikh, Gill.	34	10	15	8	30th April 1888.	Unfit for any further service in consequence of greatly and chronically enlarged spleen.	Rs. 4.	...	Tall spare figure. Black scar on left malar-bone. Irregular scar, front of left thigh, upper third.

OF DEPARTMENTS.

—

are specially recommended by Commanding Officers, to have their names employment—continued.

Gazette of the 26th July 1888, *vide* pages 816 and 817.]

War service.	*Educational Qualifications.*				*Physical Qualifications.*			Character and conduct during service.	What particular situations the man would be willing to accept, the one preferred being stated first; also place where he would like to be employed.	Commanding Officer's recommendation.	Circle of Pension Paymaster in which the applicant receives his pension.	Permanent address, Village, Thána, Tahsíl, or Pargana, and District.	Remarks by Civil authorities.	REMARKS.
	Reading and writing,—efficient or rudimentary.	Arithmetic,—efficient or rudimentary.	Languages, or English,—to what extent.	General intelligence, apart from education.	General health.	If strong, active and energetic.	Whether fit for out-door labour or for in-door employment only.							
(1). Afghán War, 1878-79—Medal.	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	Gurmukhi.	Good.	Good.	Yes.	Yes. Fit for civil employment.	Very good.	(1) Canal Chaukídár. (2) Tahsil Chaprási. (3) Forest Chaukídár.	Of excellent character and trustworthy.	N.-W. Circle.	Kaloke, Moga, Ferozepore.	...	...

For Sale.

BOOKS IN THE PUNJAB UNIVERSITY BOOK DEPOT, LAHORE.

Publications in Arabic, Sanskrit, Persian, Urdu, Hindi and Gurmukhi, &c.

Subject.	Title of book.	Name of Author, Compiler or Publisher.	Contents.	Price per copy. Rs.	A.	P.	Postage per copy. Rs.	A.	P.
	ARABIC, PERSIAN AND URDU, &c.								
Literature ...	Faizí ...	Maulví Faizul Hassan ...	A Commentary on Diwán Himásah ...	2	8	0	0	4	0
	Riyáz-ul-faiz ...	Ditto ...	Ditto on Saba Mu'allaqa in Arabic, Persian and Urdu	2	8	0	0	4	0
	Ta'líq-ul-Jalálain in Arabic ...	Ditto ...	Notes on Tafsír-i-Jalálain ...	1	4	0	0	3	0
	Tohfa-i-Siddíqiá do. ...	Ditto ...	Commentary on Hadís-i-umm-i-zará ...	0	2	6	0	0	6
	Diwán-i-Himásah do. ...	Habíb, son of Aus ...	Poetry ...	1	8	0	0	2	0
	Atbáq-uz-Zaháb do. ...	Abdul Momin ...	Idiomatic and Proverbial phrases in Arabic ...	0	6	0	0	0	6
	Rauza-tul-udabá in Urdu ...	Maulví Muhammad Dín ...	Lives of Ancient and Modern Poets or Authors of Arabia ...	0	10	0	0	1	0
	Najm-ul-amsál do. ...	Maulví Najm-ud-dín ...	Urdu Idioms and Proverbs explained ...	1	0	0	0	1	0
	Intermediate Course in Arabic ...	Punjab University, Lahore ...	Selections from standard works of Arabic Literature ...	1	0	0	0	2	0
	Ditto Persian ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto Persian Literature ...	1	0	0	0	2	0
	B. A. Course in Persian ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto ditto ...	1	4	0	0	2	0
	Ditto Arabic ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto Arabic Literature ...	1	4	0	0	2	0
	Intikháb-i-Násikh-ut-Tawáríkh ...	Ditto ...	Selections from Násikh-ut-Tawáríkh, a text-book for Munshi Examination ...	1	0	0	0	1	0
	Intikháb-i-Inshá Qáim Maqám ...	Ditto ...	Selections from Insha Qáim Maqám, a text-book for the Munshi 'Alim Examination ...	0	10	0	0	1	0
	Tawáríkh-i-Mo'jám ...	...	A text-book of Persian Literature recommended for the Munshi 'Alim Examination ..	1	8	0	0	2	0
	Intikháb-i-Durra-i-Nádira ...	Punjab University, Lahore ...	Ditto ditto Munshi Fázil Examination...	0	14	0	0	1	0
	Diwán-i-Hassan, with notes in Arabic ...	Maulví Faizul Hassan	A treatise on the eulogy of Muhammad, the Prophet ...	0	8	0	0	0	6
Muhammadan Law ...	Kitáb-ul-faráiz min Sharáya'-ul-Islám in Arabic ...	Shaikh Najm-ud-dín ...	A book on the Shia Law of Inheritance ...	1	0	0	0	1	0
	I'lm-i-faráiz in Urdu ...	Maulví Abdul Malik ...	A treatise on the Law of Inheritance for the Sunnís ...	0	11	0	0	1	0
Grammar ...	Muqaddamát-us-sarf in Arabic ...	Dr. G. W. Leitner, LL.D. ...	A philosophical introduction to Arabic Grammar ...	0	10	0	0	1	0
	Ditto in Urdu ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	1	0	0	0	1	0
	Ditto in English ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	1	2	0	0	1	0
	Technical Terms in Urdu ...	Ditto ...	Technical Terms in Urdu ...	0	12	0	0	1	0
	An Urdu Translation of Risála-i-Nahv-i-Fársi, compiled by Imám Bakhsh, Sahbái.	Durga Parshád ...	Rules of Persian Grammar in Urdu ...	0	3	0	0	0	6
	Tahqíq-ul-harúf ...	Muftí Safdar Ali ...	A Persian Grammar ...	0	4	0	0	0	6
	Tashríh-ul-Izáfá ...	Maulví Muhammad Abdul Hakím.	A Persian Grammar treating of Izáfats ...	0	1	6	0	0	6
	Makhzan-ul-Fawáid ...	...	A Persian Grammar ...	0	10	0	0	1	0
	Gulzár-i-Káshmírí ...	Pandit Bishan Naráin ...	Rules of the Káshmírí Language ...	1	0	0	0	1	0
	Afgháni-kí-Pahlí Kitáb ...	Niyáz Ali Ghaznawi ...	A Primer of Pushtu Language ...	0	2	0	0	0	6
Ethics ...	Tarjuma-i-Akhláq-i-Násirí ...	Munshi Nizám-ud-dín ...	A book treating of morals ...	0	8	0	0	1	0
	[illegible] ...	Mirza Beg ...	Stories of kings and good men ...	0	12	0	0	1	0
	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ditto ditto	0	2	6	0	0	6

Rhetoric	Fáiz-ul-Maání, Part I	Háfiz Umar Daráz	The Rhetoric of the Urdu Language	0	12	0	0	1	0
	Fáiz-ul-Beyán, Part II	Ditto	Ditto ditto	0	8	0	0	1	0
	Tibyán-ul-Sanáyá	Maulví Muhammad Dín	The Rhetoric of the Persian Language	0	2	0	0	0	6
	Hadíqá-i-Balágat	Maulví Fazl Iláhí (Pleader)	Selections from Chahár Gulzár	0	2	0	0	0	6
	Umm-ut-Tawáríkh	Husain Ali Farhat	A work on the subject of finding out historical names, &c.	2	4	0	0	4	0
Philosophy	Mantaq Qiásí	Lála Madan Gopál, M.A.	Translation of Fowler's Deductive Logic in Urdu	0	8	0	0	1	0
	Mantaq Istaqráí	M. Pirzádá Muhammad Husain, M.A.	Translation of Fowler's Inductive Logic in Urdu	0	10	0	0	1	0
	Ilm-un-nafs wal quwa	Maulví Inám Ali, B.A.	An Epitome of Hamilton's Lectures on Psychology	1	0	0	0	1	0
	Háfizah-i-Ahmadí	Ahmad Shafi	A treatise on the best way of retaining a sharp memory	0	8	0	0	1	0
	Risála-i-Faiziyáh	Maulví Faizul Hassan	A treatise on Dialectics in Urdu	0	2	0	0	0	6
History and Geography	Sanín-ul-Islám, Part I	Dr. G. W. Leitner, LL.D., D.O.L.	History of Muhammadanism	1	4	0	0	1	0
	Ditto, Part II	Ditto	Ditto	2	8	0	0	4	0
	Tawáríkh-i-Rájgán-i-Punjab	Khalífa Sayyid Muhammad Husain.	Translation of Griffin's Punjab Rájas in Urdu	9	0	0	0	9	0
	An epitome in Urdu of Taylor's Ancient History	Maulví Ghulám Mustafá, M.O.L.	Urdu translation of Taylor's Ancient History	0	14	0	0	2	0
	Ditto on demy paper	Ditto	Ditto ditto	1	4	0	0	2	0
	Khulása-i-Aqwám-i-Hind	Mr. T. W. H. Tolbort, C.S.	A treatise on "the races of India"	1	0	0	0	1	0
	Jugráfia-i-Patiála	Sardár Partáb Singh	A Geography of the Patiála State	0	6	0	0	0	6
	Jugráfia-i-'Alam	Nizám-ud-dín	A Geography of the World	0	1	6	0	0	6
	Táríkh-ul-Hukámá in Urdu	Hasíb-ud-dín	Lives of eminent Hakíms and Poets	0	8	0	0	1	0
	Námái Khusraván	Jalalpur Fateh Ali Shah Qachár	Lives of the Kings of Persia	7	0	0	0	6	0
	Safarnámá-i-Hakím Násir Khusrau in Persian	Maulví Altáf Husain	Descriptive notes on a visit to Persia, Siam, Egypt, &c.	1	1	0	0	1	0
Mathematics	Najam-ul-Hisáb	Muhammad Najm-ud-dín	An Arithmetic in Urdu	0	8	0	0	1	0
	Nukát-ul-Hisáb	Durga Parshád	Ditto	0	5	0	0	1	0
	Hall-i-Jabar-o-Muqábalá	Maulví Ghulám Mustafá, M.O.L.	Key to Algebra in Urdu	0	10	0	0	1	0
	Hall-i-'Ilm-i-Musallas	Ditto	Key to Trigonometry in Urdu	0	11	0	0	1	0
	Hall-i-Sawálát-i-Mashki Barnard Smith	Amolak Rám, Head Master, Gurdáspur.	Key to Barnard Smith's Arithmetic in Urdu	0	13	0	0	1	0
	Calendar for 1884-85	Punjab University	Part I (Statutes, Rules and Regulations)	4	0	0	0	4	0
			„ II (Examination Papers)	4	0	0	0	4	0
	Risála-i-Masáhat-o-Paimáish-i-Takhtá-i-Musattáh	Bábú Kúrá Mal	A treatise on Mensuration and Surveying in Urdu	0	5	0	0	1	0
	Umdat-ul-Masáhat	Pandit Budhan Lál, Teacher	A treatise on Mensuration in Urdu	0	3	0	0	0	6
	'Ilm-i-Sakun	Lála Aya Rám, B.A.	A work on Statics in Urdu	1	0	0	0	2	0
	'Ilm-i-Harakat	Bábú Sasi Bhushan, M.A.	Dynamics in Urdu	0	12	0	0	1	0
	'Ilm-i-Sakún-i-Sayyálát	Maulví Pírzádá Muhammad Husain, M.A.	Hydrostatics in Urdu	1	0	0	0	1	0
	Miftáh-ul-Aflák	Ditto	Astronomy in Urdu	1	0	0	0	1	0
Science	Mubádi-i-Usúl-i-'Ilm-i-Geology	Maulví Altáf Husain	Elements of Geology	0	6	0	0	1	0
	Tadrísát-i-'Ilm-i-Taba'í	Dr. Sayad Amír Shah	Introductory Lectures on Physical Science in Urdu	1	0	0	0	1	0
	Kitáb-i-'Ilm-i-Kímia	Ditto	Translation of Roscoe's Chemistry in Urdu	3	0	0	0	6	0
	Usúl-i-Barqi Miqnátísí	Lála Rughnáth Dás	A treatise on Magnetism, Electricity, &c.	1	0	0	0	1	0
	Tabríd-i-Ahmadí	Ahmad Shafi	A treatise on the method of preparing Ice in Urdu	0	4	0	0	0	6
	Mirat-ul-Hukámá	Sayad Imdád Imám	A treatise on the reasoning of properties of matter	2	8	0	0	4	0

Publications in Arabic, Sanskrit, Persian, Urdu, Hindi and Gurmukhi, &c.—concluded.

Subject.	Title of book.	Name of Author, Compiler or Publisher.	Contents.	Price per copy. Rs.	A.	P.	Postage per copy. Rs.	A.	P.
European Medicine ...	Risála-i' Ilm-o-Amal-i-Fann-i-Qábla ...	Dr. Rahím Khán, Khán Bahádur.	A treatise on Midwifery in Urdu ...	3	0	0	0	4	0
	Risálá-i-Af'ál-ul-'Ázá ...	Ditto ...	A treatise on Physiology in Urdu ...	2	8	0	0	4	0
	Amráz-us-Sibyán ...	Ditto ...	Diseases and treatment of Children in Urdu ...	3	0	0	0	4	0
	Qarábádín-i-Rahímí ...	Ditto ...	A Materia Medica in Urdu ...	4	0	0	0	6	0
	Tibb-i-Rahímí ...	Ditto ...	Treatment of Diseases in Urdu ...	5	0	0	0	6	0
	Tibb Mut'alliqa-i-Adálat ...	Ditto ...	Medical Jurisprudence in Urdu ...	3	0	0	0	4	0
	'Ilm-o-amal-i-fann-i-Jarráhi ...	Dr. Brij Lál Ghose ...	Surgery in Urdu ...	6	0	0	0	8	0
	Mashir-i-Niswán, Part I ...	Háfiz Fakhar-ud-dín ...	Treatment of Children, &c., in Urdu ...	0	8	0	0	0	6
Law ...	Jurisprudence ...	Bábú Sasi Bhushan Mukerjí, M.A., B.L.	Elements of Jurisprudence in English ...	0	12	0	0	1	0
	Outlines of Jurisprudence ...	Mr. E. W. Parker ...	A Manual of Law, No. I, in English ...	5	0	0	0	4	0
	Ditto, with binding ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	6	0	0	0	4	0
	Mubádí-i-'Ilm-i-Usul-i-Qánún ...	Maulví Pírzádá Muhammad Husain, M.A.	Translation of Outlines of Jurisprudence in Urdu ...	2	0	0	0	2	0
	Notes on Criminal Law ...	Mr. S. Clifford ...	Notes on Criminal Law in English ...	1	0	0	0	2	0
	Qánún-i-Mi'yád ...	Lála Maya Dás, Mukhtár ...	Limitation Act XV of 1877, with commentary in Urdu ...	2	0	0	0	2	0
	Constitution of Law ...	Syad Amír Shah, Mukhtár ...	Constitutional Law in Urdu ...	1	8	0	0	1	0
	Majmúa-i-Hidáyat-i-Rajistrí ...	Gopí Náth ...	A treatise on Registration in Urdu ...	0	8	0	0	0	6
	Hídáyat Náma-i-kar-raváí Muqaddamát-i-Díwání...	Bábú Baij Náth, B.A. ...	A treatise on the Procedure of Civil Courts in Urdu ...	0	8	0	0	0	6
	SANSKRIT AND HINDI BOOKS.								
Hindu Law ...	Yagnya Valkya Sanhita, with Hindí translation ...	Pandit Guru Prasad ...	A book on the Hindu Law (Dharmshastra) in Sanskrit and Hindí.	2	0	0	0	1	0
	Parásarí ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	0	4	0	0	0	6
Grammar ...	Saral Vyákarana ...	Pandit Navína Chandra Rái ...	Elements of Sanskrit Grammar in Hindí ...	1	0	0	0	1	0
	Laghú Vyákarana ...	Ditto ...	A Practical Grammar of Sanskrit in do. ...	0	8	0	0	1	0
	Vyákarana Prabhákar, Part I ...	Chief Pandit Radha Kishan ...	Elements of Sanskrit Grammar ...	1	8	0	0	2	0
	Ditto Part II ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2	0	0	0	2	0
	Dhátú Kámdhenú ...	Ditto ...	An Alphabetical List of Sanskrit Roots with their meanings	0	12	0	0	1	0
	Dhátú Rúpákár ...	Pandit Bhagwán Dás ...	Conjugation of Sanskrit Verbs alphabetically arranged ...	0	12	0	0	1	0
	Navína Chandrodai ...	Pandit Navína Chandra Rái ...	Elements of Hindí Grammar ...	0	4	0	0	0	6
Prosody ...	Sruta Bodha ...	Mahá Kavi Kálí Dás ...	An elementary treatise on Sanskrit Prosody ...	0	2	0	0	0	6
	Chhanda Bodha ...	Pandit Rishi Kesh, Shástri ...	A treatise on Sanskrit and Hindí Prosody in Hindí ...	0	12	0	0	1	0

Mathematics	Ghanajyámití	Pandit Kirpa Rám	Solid Geometry with a Vocabulary of Mathematic terms in Sanskrit and English.	1	0	0	0	2	0
	Gati Vigyán	Bábú Sasi Bhushan Mukerjí, M.A., B.L.	Dynamics in Hindí	1	0	0	0	1	0
Civil Engineering	Sthití Tattwa and Gati Tattwa	Pandit Navína Chandra Rái	Elements of Statics and Dynamics	0	6	0	0	0	6
	Jalasthiti, Jala Gati and Vayuk Tattwa	Ditto	Ditto Hydrostatics, Hydraulics and Pneumatics in Hindí	0	8	0	0	2	0
	Civil Engineering Course, Part I	Ditto	A treatise on General Construction in Hindí	0	8	0	0	1	0
	Ditto, Part II	Ditto	A treatise on Roads and Bridges in Hindí	1	0	0	0	1	0
	Ditto, Part III	Ditto	A treatise on Irrigation Works in Hindí	0	8	0	0	1	0
Logic	Lakhshanávalí	Pandit Sukh Dayál, Shástrí	A treatise on Sanskrit Logic—Definitions	0	4	0	0	0	6
	Nyáya Bodhiní	Ditto	Ditto in Hindí	0	8	0	0	1	0
	Nyáya-Sutra Vrittí	Ditto	Ditto (Aphorisms of Goutama with commentary in Hindí).	1	4	0	0	2	0
Literature	Tattwa Bodha	Pandit Navína Chandra Rái	Essays in Hindí	0	8	0	0	0	6
	Kumár Sambhava	Pandit Sukh Dayál, Shástrí	A standard work of Sanskrit Literature with Hindí translation.	0	4	0	0	0	6
Rhetoric	Kávya Dípiká	...	An elementary treatise on Sanskrit Rhetoric	0	4	0	0	0	6
History and Geography	Bhugol Sár	Pandit Rishi Kesh, Shástrí	Geography in Hindí	1	0	0	0	2	0
	Taylor's Ancient History	Bhái Gurmukh Singh	Translation of Taylor's Ancient History in Hindí, Part I	1	0	0	0	2	0
	Bhárat Bhánu	Pandit Bhánudatta	History of India in Hindí	0	8	0	0	1	0
Literature	Chárúpáth, Part II	Ditto	Elementary Lessons on Science and Literature in Hindí	0	6	0	0	0	6
	Ditto, Part III	Ditto	Ditto ditto	0	6	0	0	0	6
	Shástra Sár	Pandit Guru Prasad	Translation of Weber's History of Indian Literature in Hindí	2	0	0	0	3	0
Science	Tattwa Bodha	Syad Amír Shah, Asst. Surgeon	Elements of Physics in Hindí	1	0	0	0	1	0
	Jar Vigyán Tattwa	Pandit Harkishan, M.A.	Translation of Balfour Stewart's Physics Primer in Hindí	0	12	0	0	1	0
	Rasáyan Tattwa	Ditto	Translation of Roscoe's Chemistry Primer in Hindí	0	12	0	0	1	0
	Nyáya Kaumudi	Pandit Sukh Dayál, Shástri	Dr. Ballantyne's Synopsis of Science in Sanskrit	1	2	0	0	2	0
	GURMUKHI BOOKS.								
Prosody	Pingal Manjarí	Lála Bihári Lál	A treatise on Prosody	0	0	6	0	0	6
Psychology	A'tma Tattwa Vidyá	Ditto	A treatise on relation of soul to God	0	1	6	0	0	6
Philosophy	Vedánt Sár	Pandit Bhánudatta	A treatise of Pantheistic Philosophy	0	1	6	0	0	6
Logic	Tarka Sangrah	Ditto	An elementary treatise on Sanskrit Logic	0	1	6	0	0	6
History	Táríkh Hind	Jogí Shiv Náth	History of India in Punjabí	1	0	0	0	2	0
Geometry	Uqlaidas	Ditto	Euclid in Gurmukhí	0	12	0	0	1	0
Medicine	Ajírna Manjarí	Ditto	A treatise on cure of indigestion	0	1	0	0	0	6
History	Guru Singh Itihas	Pandit Bhánudatta	History of the Sikhs	0	14	0	0	2	0

N.B.—Purchasers of fifty rupees and upwards will be allowed a discount of 20 per cent., and purchasers of hundred rupees a discount of 25 per cent.

W. BELL,

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SECOND ORIENTAL TEACHER...	MAULAVI MAHMUD KHAN.

Musahibs:

PANDIT SRI KRISHAN.
MAULAVI ALTAF HUSAIN.

Admission to the College.

Relatives of Ruling Chiefs and youths of good family between the ages of eight and eighteen are eligible for admission to the College.

Course of Study.

The Institution contains a High, Middle, Upper Primary and Lower Primary Department, with two classes in each Department. The course of study leads at present to the Entrance Standard of the Punjab University. Special provision is made for imparting a good colloquial knowledge of English, and the students have the benefit of being taught from the earliest stages by men of comparatively high attainments. Arrangements will be made when necessary for extending the course of instruction to the standard of the Intermediate Examination of the Punjab University.

Vacation.

There is a vacation of two months from the 15th August to the 15th October.

Fees.

Fee for lodging and education, books and stationery, lighting, medical attendance and College servants, Rs. 50 per mensem.

The ordinary fee may, with the sanction of the Committee, be reduced by the Governor, but not below Rs. 25 per mensem.

Fees for Wards of Court are fixed under the orders of the Punjab Government.

All fees and the sums necessary for the personal expenses of pupils must be paid quarterly in advance to the Governor.

Day Students.

A limited number of day students may be admitted on payment of ordinary fees, provided satisfactory arrangements are made for their board and lodging and supervision out of College.

Scholarships.

Arrangements are in progress for the foundation of scholarships tenable by intelligent youths of good family who cannot afford to pay the fees, and two such scholarships, each sufficient to cover the cost of fees, have been already founded.

Progress Report.

A full report of the progress of each student will be submitted half-yearly by the Governor to the Committee, and a copy will be furnished to the parent or guardian by the Committee.

Copies of the Statutes containing full information regarding the rules and regulations of the Aitchison College can be had on application to the Governor.

S. BLACK, MAJOR-GENERAL,

Governor of the Aitchison College.

RULES OF THE PUNJAB PUBLIC LIBRARY.

I.—CONSTITUTION AND COMMITTEE.

1. The Committee shall consist of not less than 14 members including the President and Secretary.

2. The Deputy Commissioner of Lahore and the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, shall be *ex-officio* members.

3. The Municipality of Lahore, the Punjab University, the Bishop of Lahore, and the Committee of the Lahore and Meean Meer Institute shall each nominate a member.

4. The life members shall annually elect two members to be on the Committee for one year.

5. The remaining members will be nominated by Government, who will also appoint the President.

6. The Committee shall appoint its own Secretary.

7. Standing Sub-Committees shall be appointed by the Committee to carry on the management of the different departments of the Library.

8. The Secretary shall be a member of every Sub-Committee.

9. A meeting of the Committee shall be held on the 1st Monday in every month.

Three members shall form a quorum.

10. A special meeting of the Committee may be called by the President or a Sub-Committee at a week's notice.

11. A general meeting of the life members and Committee shall be held once a year in the month of December, and at the meeting the two annual members to represent the life members shall be elected. Absent life members may vote at the election by proxy.

12. The current business of the Committee to be brought up at each monthly meeting shall include the examination of the accounts, of the suggestion books, of orders to book-sellers, of breaches of the rules, &c.

13. The funds shall be kept in the name of the Punjab Public Library by the Bank of Bengal, or as the Committee may from time to time direct.

14. All cheques shall be signed by the Secretary and a member of the Committee appointed by it for the purpose.

15. Expenditure on fixed charges, for which sanction already exists, and on contingencies up to a limit of Rs. 50 a month, may be incurred on the joint authority of the persons empowered to sign cheques. All other expenditure requires the previous sanction of the Committee.

16. A donation of money of Rs. 100 or upwards, or of books not already in the Library accepted by the Committee and valued by them as worth not less than Rs. 100, shall entitle the donor to the privileges of a life member.

17. Any donor of books may make it a condition of the donation that any of the books he gives shall not be lent out except to himself.

18. Life members shall be exempt from payment of deposits, subscriptions and other fees required by the rules.

II.—THE READING-ROOM.

1. The Reading-Room is open to the public free of charge.

2. Books may not be removed from the shelves by any one except the Librarian.

3. Catalogues and application forms are on the table. The Librarian will get any book for which a form is handed to him ; and books must be returned to him before leaving.

4. The Committee will exclude from the building persons who disregard any rules or who damage the property of the Library.

5. CLOSED DAYS :—Queen's Birthday, also from 1st to 7th October, and from 1st to 7th April inclusive.

6. DAILY HOURS :—In the winter 8 A.M. to noon and 3 to 8 P.M., and in the hot weather 7 to 11 A.M. and 4 to 8 P.M., and on Sunday 2 to 5 P.M.

III.—RULES FOR LENDING OUT BOOKS.

Books will be issued on the following conditions :—

1. An applicant must deposit Rs. 10 with the Secretary. The deposit will be liable to forfeit for injury or loss of a book, or for breach of any of the rules. Books lost must be replaced or paid for.

2. An annual subscription of Rs. 5 must be paid in advance, which may be compounded for by a donation of Rs. 25.

3. Not more than six volumes may be kept out on one subscription.

4. Residents at Lahore or Meean Meer shall return within 20 days every book so taken out. To residents at other places ten days longer will be allowed. But all books lent out must be returned by the 30th September and 31st March each year.

5. The cost of forwarding books will be recovered by sending them by Value Payable Post. Any charges due under Rules 1 and 2 may be added.

6. Books may not be transferred from one person to another.

7. The Committee will reserve from issue, under these rules, new or valuable books, at their discretion.

8. Forms of application for books can be supplied, and their use is requested, but is not obligatory.

9. Deposits under Rule 1 (if free of claims) will be returned on request to persons who have no books of the Library in their possession.

F. MAITLAND,

Offg. Secretary Punjab Public Library.

[126-*i.-f.-o.*]

Commissariat Notice—No. 3.

SEALED tenders for the supply of the under-mentioned articles for the Western Circle Commissariat, deliverable at Fort Lahore Commissariat Store Depot, from 1st January 1889 to 31st December 1891, will be received by the Commissariat Store Officer at Fort Lahore up to noon on the 22nd October 1888, and opened by him then and there in the presence of all parties who may choose to attend.

2. No tenders will be received except on forms obtainable from the Commissariat Office, Fort Lahore, which, as well as any information required regarding the contract, will be given on application to the Commissariat Store Officer, Fort Lahore, up to 4 o'clock P.M. on the 13th October 1888.

3. Seals of tenderers (unable to write) will not be accepted; they should have their marks verified by witnesses.

4. Covers to be superscribed—"Tender for Socks and Stockings, worsted."

5. The tender may be in part or for the whole requirement, and the Commissariat Store Officer reserves to himself the right to accept the tender in whole or in part; but in the event of his accepting in part only and the tenderer failing to take up the contract, the whole earnest deposit will be confiscated.

6. Tenders without earnest-money will not be attended to. Cash will not be accepted as earnest-money. The earnest-money should be in the form of either Treasury (or Bank of Bengal) Receipt or Government Promissory Note, or Stock Notes for the amount.

7. Samples of the articles required to be supplied will be sent to intending tenderers or every facility will be afforded to tenderers to see them before they tender.

Nomenclature of Articles.	Amount of earnest-money required.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	
For men.		
Socks, worsted, 1st Size ...	100 (for all articles)	
Ditto, 2nd do. ...		
Ditto, 3rd do. ...		
Ditto, 4th do. ...		
For women.		
Stockings, worsted, 1st Size ...		
Ditto, 2nd do. ...		
For children.		
Stockings, worsted, 1st Size ...		
Ditto, 2nd do. ...		
Ditto, 3rd do. ...		

L. W. CHRISTOPHER, *Major*,
Asst. Commy.-General,
Commissariat Store Officer.

FORT LAHORE:
The 21st September 1888.

[527-2.]

For Sale.

EDUCATION in India in 1886. Review of, with special reference to the report of the Education Commission. By Sir Alfred Croft, K.C.I.E., M.A., Director of Public Instruction, Bengal. Fcap., boards. Rs. 2 (9a).

PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA.

NO. 8, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

[480-9.]

Commissariat Notice—No. 6.

SEALED tenders for the supply of the under-mentioned articles for the Western Circle Commissariat, deliverable at Commissariat Store Depot, Fort Lahore, from date of commencement to 31st March 1891, will be received by the Commissariat Store Officer at Fort Lahore up to noon on the 29th October 1888, and opened by him then and there in the presence of all parties who may choose to attend.

2. No tenders will be received except on forms obtainable from the Commissariat Office, Fort Lahore, which, as well as any information required regarding the contract, will be given on application to the Commissariat Store Officer, Fort Lahore, up to 4 o'clock P. M. on the 20th October 1888.

3. Seals of tenderers (unable to write) will not be accepted; they should have their marks verified by witnesses.

4. Covers to be superscribed—"Tender for Twilled Jute bags and Gunny Cloth."

5. The tender may be in part or for the whole requirement, and the Executive Commissariat Officer reserves to himself the right to accept the tender in whole or in part; but in the event of his accepting in part only, and the tenderer failing to take up the contract, the whole earnest deposit will be confiscated.

6. Tenders without earnest-money will not be attended to. Cash will not be accepted as earnest-money. The earnest-money should be in the form of either Treasury (or Bank of Bengal) Receipt or Government, or Stock Notes for the amount.

7. Samples of the articles required to be supplied are to be seen at Commissariat Store Depot, Fort Lahore, and every facility will be afforded to tenderers to see them before they tender.

Nomenclature of Articles.	Amount of earnest-money required.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	
Twilled Jute Bags 2 maund size	390 (for all articles)	
Twilled Jute Bags 1 maund size ...		
Gunny Cloth of 2' 3" width.		

L. W. CHRISTOPHER, *Major*,
Assistant Commissary-General,
Commissariat Store Officer.

FORT LAHORE:
The 28th September 1888.

[548-3.]

Notice.

TRAINED TEACHERS.

A LIST of teachers who have passed through the Central Training College, Lahore, and hold Departmental Certificates under Articles 127, 129, 130, 133 and 134 of the Punjab Education Code, will shortly be opened in the office of the undersigned from which men will be selected for recommendation to the Managers of Board and Aided Schools in the Lahore Circle when vacancies occur. Candidates who wish their names enrolled on the list should send full particulars as to their qualifications, pay, present and expected, &c., to the undersigned.

No person who does not hold an Anglo-Vernacular or Vernacular Certificate as issued by the Educational Department under the new Code need apply, as his name will not be registered.

F. HADEN COPE, M.A.,
Offg. Inspector of Schools, Lahore Circle.

[420-t.f.e.]

For Sale.

In two Vols., Foolscap Folio.

CORRESPONDENCE relating to the Famine in Bengal and Behar, from October 1873 to May 1st, 1874.—*Price, Rs.* 2-8-0 *per Vol.; packing and postage, Re.* 1-4-0 *extra per Vol.*

CONTENTS :—Vol. I. The principal official correspondence relating to the Famine. Vol. II. Special Narrative and Minutes by the Hon'ble Sir R. Temple, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

OFFICE OF SUPDT. OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING,

No. 8, *Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

[437-*l.-f.-o.*]

The Indian Law Reports.

PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY.

THE "Indian Law Reports," published under the authority of the Governor-General in Council, appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month, at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and Allahabad, and comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court are reported in the series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court are reported in the Calcutta Series.

The Calcutta Series is distributed by the Bengal Secretariat: the copies for subscribers registered by Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co. are distributed by that firm; and the Madras, Bombay and Allahabad Series are distributed direct from Madras, Bombay and Allahabad, respectively.

In supersession of previous advertisements, on and from the 1st January 1885 the terms of subscription and sale will be as follows :—

Terms of subscription, payable annually in advance.

For the Complete Series, *including postage*, Rs. 22-8-0.

	Without postage.	With postage.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
For the Calcutta Series ...	10 0 0	12 8 0
„ each of the Madras, Bombay and Allahabad Series ...	6 0 0	7 0 0
„ a part of the Calcutta Series purchased separately (*inclusive of postage in India*) ...		2 0 0
„ a part of each of the Madras, Bombay and Allahabad Series purchased separately (*inclusive of postage in India*) ...		1 0 0

Persons desiring to subscribe for or purchase the Reports should apply to—

Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta.

„ Thacker & Co., Bombay.

„ Higginbotham & Co., Madras.

The Government Central Book Depôt, Bombay.

„ Curator of Government Books, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

„ Superintendent of Government Printing, Bengal.

Back parts of the Indian Law Reports may now be had at the above quoted rates.

[18-*l.-f.-o.*]

Notice.

OUDH FOREST DEPARTMENT,

BAHRAMGHAT DEPOT,

On the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

FROM this date the prices of Sál Beams and Scantlings supplied from this Depôt will be as follows :—

Beams—21 feet length	at Rs.	2 10 0	per cubic foot.
22 ditto	„	2 12 0	ditto.
23 ditto	„	2 14 0	ditto.
24 ditto	„	3 0 0	ditto.

Above the lengths given, two annas per foot run will be charged; any inches over the foot will be charged as a foot.

Scantlings—From 12 to 20 feet	at Rs.	2 8 0	per cubic foot.
Under 12 and over 7	„	2 4 0	ditto.
Under 7 feet	„	2 0 0	ditto.

The above prices are for ordinary building purposes.

For *planking, sleepers, &c.*, special rates will be fixed by agreement.

The Department will still take orders for buildings all over at Rs. 2-4-0 per cubic foot, provided the scantlings are taken in fair proportion.

Second and *third class timber* will be sold, and price fixed by agreement.

Auction sales will be held from time to time to clear off stock.

For further particulars apply to the Officer in charge of the Depôt.

By order of the Conservator of Forests, N.-W. P. and Oudh, Oudh Circle.

KANHYA LAL,

Sub-Asst. Conservator of Forests,

Bahramghat Division.

BAHRAMGHAT:
The 1st April 1886.

[119-*l.-f.-o.*]

Notice.

INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be received for publication on the wrappers of the Indian Law Reports, Calcutta Series, by the Calcutta Central Press Company, "Limited," 5-1, Council House Street, at the following rates, payable in advance :—

	One page.	Half page.	Quarter page.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For one issue ...	16	10	6
For three issues ...	40	25	14
For six issues ...	70	40	25
For twelve issues ...	110	70	45

At these rates the advertisers will have the option of changing their advertisements in each issue.

[20-*l.-f.-o.*]

Commissariat Notice—No. 1.

SEALED tenders for the supply of the undermentioned articles in the Murree Commissariat Division during the period noted below will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Murree up to noon on the 10th October 1888, and opened by him then and there in the presence of all parties who may choose to attend.

2. No tenders will be received except on forms obtainable from the Commissariat Office, Murree, which, as well as any information required regarding the contract, will be given on application to the Executive Commissariat Officer, Murree, up to 4 o'clock P. M. on the 7th October 1888.

3. Seals of tenderers (unable to write) will not be accepted; they should have their marks verified by witnesses.

4. Covers to be superscribed "tender for milk and butter for Murree, &c.," as the case may be.

5. The tender may be in part or for the whole requirement, and the Executive Commissariat Officer reserves to himself the right to accept the tender in whole or in part; but in the event of his accepting in part only and the tenderer failing to take up the contract, the whole earnest deposit will be confiscated

6. Tender for each article and description of article will be separately accepted or rejected, and separate Treasury Receipt, Government Promissory or Stock Note for earnest-money will be required for each. Tenders without earnest-money will not be attended to.

Nomenclature of Articles.	Amount of earnest-money required.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	
Milk and butter at Murree, Cliffden, Kuldanah, Gharial and Topa.	120	From 1st January 1889 to 31st December 1891.
Milk in the Gullies, *viz.*, Changlagulli, Khyragulli, Kalabag, Baragulli, Thobba and Ghora Dhaka, if occupied.	30	
Ærated water at Murree, Cliffden, Kuldanah, Gharial and Topa.	30	From 1st January 1889 to 31st December 1889.
Ærated water in the Gullies as above	25	
Grass, dry, or hay for Battery and Transport mules and ponies at Murree, Cliffden, Kuldanah, Gharial and Topa.	50	
Grass, green, for ditto at ditto...	150	
Grass, dry, or hay for ditto in the Gullies,—*vide* detail above.	250	
Grass green for ditto ditto ...	250	
Tinning cooking utensils and steel basins at Murree, Cliffden, Kuldanah, Gharial and Topa.	50	
Ditto in the Gullies ...	30	

NOTE.—Green grass is issued from 1st August to 31st October at Murree, &c., and from 15th July to 31st October in the Gullies.

MURREE : The 25th September 1888.

H. WILLIAMS,
Sub-Conductor,
In Commissariat Charge.

[549-1.]

Notice.

WITH the sanction of the Local Government, undersigned requests that all *official* covers intended for his office may be addressed—

"To

The Government Advocate,
Punjab,
Lahore,"

without the addition of his name.

2. *Demi-official letters* should be addressed to undersigned *by name* and to the place where he is believed to be at the time.

E. P. HENDERSON,
Government Advocate, Punjab, Lahore.

The 29th September 1888.

[560-3.]

Commissariat Notice—No. 4.

SEALED tenders for the supply of the undermentioned articles for the Western Circle Commissariat, deliverable at Umballa, Meean Meer, Sialkot and Ferozepore from 1st January 1889 to 31st December 1891 will be received by the Commissariat Officer at Fort Lahore up to noon on the 29th October 1888 and opened by him then and there in the presence of all parties who may choose to attend.

2. No tenders will be received except on forms obtainable from the Commissariat Store Office, Fort Lahore, which, as well as any information required regarding the contract, will be given on application to the Commissariat Store Officer, Fort Lahore, up to 4 o'clock P.M. on the 20th October 1888.

3. Seals of tenderers (unable to write) will not be accepted; they should have their marks verified by witnesses.

4. Covers to be superscribed—"Tender for Spirits of Wine."

5. The tender may be in part or for the whole requirement, and the Executive Commissariat Officer reserves to himself the right to accept the tender in whole or in part; but in the event of his accepting in part only and the tenderer failing to take up the contract, the whole earnest deposit will be confiscated.

6. Tenders without earnest-money will not be attended to. Cash will not be accepted as earnest-money. The earnest-money should be in the form of either Treasury (or Bank of Bengal) Receipt or Government Promissory Note or Stock Notes for the amount.

Nomenclature of Articles.		Amount of earnest-money required.	REMARKS.
		Rs.	
Spirits of Wine, colorless, of specific gravity, 83.° or 56° over proof, Imperial Gallons of 10 lbs. each by measure.	At Umballa ... ,, Meean Meer ... (Both for Medical Depôt and for preparation of lime juice.) ,, Ferozepore ... ,, Sialkot ...	100	

L. W. CHRISTOPHER, *Major,*
Assistant Commissary General,
Commissariat Store Officer.

FORT LAHORE : *The 27th September* 1888.

[547-3.]

Notice.

DISTRICT MAPS.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS and other Government Officers are informed that the following small scale maps of the Survey of India are available on application to this office, having been prepared under the orders of Government for use in illustrating correspondence and annual reports. The maps are issued free of charge :—

District or Tract.	Scale—Miles per inch.	District or Tract.	Scale—Miles per inch.
Hissar	8 Miles=1 inch.	Gurdaspur	8 Miles=1 inch.
Rohtak	Ditto.		
Gurgaon	Ditto.	Sialkot	Ditto.
Delhi	Ditto.	Gujrat	Ditto.
Karnal	Ditto.	Gujranwala	Ditto.
Umballa	Ditto.	Shahpur	Ditto.
Simla	16 Miles=1 inch.	Jhelum	Ditto.
Kangra	8 Miles=1 inch.	Hazara	Ditto.
Hoshiarpur ...	Ditto.	Peshawar	Ditto.
Jullundur ...	Ditto.	Bannu	Ditto.
Ludhiana ...	Ditto.	Dera Ismail Khan ...	Ditto.
Ferozepore ...	Ditto.	Dera Ghazi Khan ...	16 Miles=1 inch.
Mooltan	Ditto.	Muzaffargarh ...	Ditto.
Jhang	Ditto.	Rohtak	4 Miles=1 inch.
Montgomery ...	Ditto.		
Lahore	Ditto.	Kangra	Ditto.
Amritsar	Ditto.	Gurdaspur	Ditto.

E. B. STEEDMAN,
Director of Settlements and Revenue Records, Punjab.

[344-*t.-f.-o.*]

Notice.

THE following official publications can be obtained on payment from Messrs. E. [illegible] & Co., Lahore:—

List of Books.

No.	Name of Work.	Price per copy. Rs. A. P.
1	Civil Justice Report, 1884 ...	0 10 0
	Ditto ditto, 1885 ...	0 8 0
	Ditto ditto, 1886 ...	0 9 0
2	Criminal Justice Report, 1884 ...	0 10 0
	Ditto ditto, 1885 ..	0 11 0
	Ditto ditto, 1886 ...	0 12 0
3	Police Report, 1884 ...	0 11 0
	Ditto, 1885 ...	2 3 0
	Ditto, 1886 ...	2 8 0
4	Municipal Report, 1883-84 ...	0 6 0
5	Stamp Report, 1884-85 ...	0 4 0
	Ditto, 1885-86 ...	0 3 0
	Ditto, 1886-87 ...	0 2 0
6	Forest Report, 1884-85 ...	1 4 0
	Ditto, 1885-86 ...	1 12 0
	Ditto, 1886-87 ...	1 0 0
7	Excise Report, 1884-85 ...	1 3 0
	Ditto, 1885-86 ...	0 14 0
	Ditto, 1886-87 ...	1 4 0
8	Revenue Report, 1884-85 ...	2 9 0
	Ditto, 1885-86 ...	1 12 0
	Ditto, 1886-87 ...	2 4 0
9	Jail Report, 1884 ...	1 2 0
	Ditto, 1885 ...	1 0 0
	Ditto, 1886 ...	1 8 0
	Ditto, 1887 ...	1 8 0
10	Registration Report, 1884-85 ...	0 6 0
	Ditto ditto, 1885-86 ...	0 5 0
	Ditto ditto, 1886-87 ...	0 7 0
	Ditto ditto, 1887-88 ...	0 6 0
11	Arboriculture Report, 1884-85 ...	0 6 0
	Ditto ditto, 1885-86 ...	0 8 0
	Triennial Report on arboriculture, 1884-85 to 1886-87.	1 8 0
12	Education Report, 1884-85 ...	1 6 0
13	Report on Lunatic Asylums in the Punjab for 1885.	0 6 0
	Ditto ditto, 1886 ...	0 9 0
	Ditto ditto, 1887 ...	0 10 0
14	External Land Trade Report, Punjab, 1885-86, with map.	0 12 0
	Ditto ditto, 1886-87 ...	0 10 0
	Ditto ditto, 1887-88 ...	0 12 0
15	Internal Trade Report, Punjab, 1886-87	2 0 0
16	License Tax Report, 1885-86 ...	0 12 0
17	Income Tax Report, 1886-87 ...	0 10 0
18	Monograph on Woollen Manufactures in the Punjab.	0 2 0
19	Monograph on Silk Industry ...	0 2 0
	Ditto on Brass and Copper ...	1 0 0
	Ditto on Cotton Manufactures...	0 2 0
20	Punjab Administration Report, 1882-83	4 8 0
	Ditto ditto, 1883-84	4 8 0
	Ditto ditto, 1884-85	4 0 0
	Ditto ditto, 1885-86	2 12 0

No.	Name of Work.	Price per copy. Rs. A. P.
21	Dispensary Report, Punjab, 1886 ...	2 0
	Ditto ditto, 1887 ...	1 10
22	Vaccination Report, Punjab, 1887-88 ..	0 4
23	Chemical Examiner's Report, Punjab, 1886.	0 6
	Ditto ditto, 1887 ...	0 4
24	Sanitary Report, Punjab, 1886 ..	2 4
25	Report on the Agricultural Statistics of the Punjab for the year 1884-85.	2 0
26	Ditto ditto, 1885-86 ...	3 4
27	Standing Orders, Punjab Frontier Force, Part II.	1 0
28	Report on the Land Revenue Settlement of the Jhelum District, 1874-80, with Atlas.	2 0
	Ditto Dera Ismail Khan District with Atlas.	5 3
	Ditto Bannu District ...	3 1
	Ditto Síba Jágír ...	0 6
	Ditto Simla District ...	1 10
	Ditto Jhang District with map.	4 0
	Ditto Dera Ghází Khan District with map.	3 8
	Ditto Delhi District without map.	4 1
	Ditto Muzaffargarh District with map.	2 4
	Ditto Kohát District ...	2 4
	Ditto Pesháwar District (Hastings).	5 8
	Ditto Rohtak District with map.	4 0
	Ditto Hazára ...	5 10
	Ditto Pánipat Tahsíl, Karnál District.	3 8
29	Punjab Customary Law in 6 Volumes	13 1
30	Bilúchi-Náma, by Rái Bahádur Hittu Rám.	1 8
31	Hand-book of the Bilúchi language, by Mr. C. E. Gladstone, B. C. S.	5 1
32	Kalíd-i-Afghání ...	10 0
33	Punjab Chiefs (Urdu) ...	6 8
34	Trumpp's Pashtu Grammar ...	10 0
35	Æsop's Fables in Pashtu (Raverty) ...	6 0
36	Manual and Vocabulary of Bilúchi Dialect.	2 0
37	A brief account of the history and antiquities of Lahore, Part I.	0 6
38	General Report on Yúsafzai in six chapters.	5 0
39	Griffin's Punjab Rájas ...	12 0
40	Powell's Punjab Products, Vol. I ...	21 0
41	O'Brien's Glossary of the Mooltani Language.	13 14

List of Books—concluded.

No.	Name of Work.	Price per copy.
		Rs. A. P.
42	Punjab Census Report in 3 Vols. ...	24 0 0
43	Barkley's Directions to Revenue Officers.	10 0 0
44	Ditto in Vernacular ...	5 0 0
45	Jail Manual ...	3 12 8
46	Hutchinson's Police Catechism, 2nd Edition, revised by Mr. Goldney.	1 0 0
47	Stewart's Punjab Plants ...	4 8 0
48	Punjab Code, second edition ...	5 0 0
49	Griffin's Law of Inheritance to Punjab Chiefships.	3 0 0
50	Selections from Records of Punjab Government, New Series—	
	No. 1.—Notes on the Bannu District, by Major H. B. Urmston.	0 8 0
	No. 3.—Memorandum on the Bilúch Tribes in the Dera Gházi Khan District, by Captain C. Minchin.	0 8 0
	No. 4.—Administration of the Baháwalpur, Chamba and Pataudi States.	0 8 0
	No. 5.—Tea cultivation in the Kángra District.	0 8 0
	No. 6.—Sanitary Survey of villages watered by the Western Jumna Canal.	0 8 0
	No. 7.—Trial of Muhammad Bahádur Shah, Titular King of Delhi, and of Mogal Beg and Háji, all of Delhi, for rebellion against the British Government and murder of Europeans during 1857.	2 0 0
	No. 9.—Notes on the Dera Gházi Khan District, North-Western Frontier and its Border Tribes, by R. I. Bruce.	0 14 0
	No. 10.—Himalayan Districts of Lahoul and Spiti, by Captain A. F. P. Harcourt.	1 0 0
	No. 12.—Report on current rates of interest on loan transactions in the Punjab.	0 8 0
	No. 13.—Papers regarding alienation of estates of Insolvent Proprietors to the money-lending class.	1 0 0
	No. 15.—The "Chos" (Sandy bedded torrents of Hoshiárpur), by B. H. Baden-Powell.	0 8 0
	No. 16.—Note on the Revenue and Resources of the Punjab.	1 0 0
	No. 17.—Note on the system of fluctuating assessments in the Punjab.	1 0 0
	No. 18.—A Report on the Trans-Border Trade of the Bannu District.	0 8 0
	No. 19.—Report on the Kohát Pass Afrídís.	0 8 0
	No. 20.—Treatment of cattle disease in the Punjab.	0 8 0
	No. 21.—Note on Coal and Iron in the Punjab.	3 0 0
	No. 22.—Report on the Punjab Exhibition of 1881-82.	0 8 0
51	Gazetteer, Delhi District ...	4 0 0
	Gurgaon „ ...	3 8 0
	Karnál „ ...	4 0 0
	Hissar „ ...	1 8 0
	Rohtak „ ...	3 8 0
	Umballa „ ...	2 8 0
	Jullundur „ ...	2 8 0
	Hoshiárpur „ ...	3 8 0
	Kángra „ Vol. I ...	4 0 0
	Ditto „ II ...	3 8 0
	Amritsar District ...	2 8 0
	Gurdáspur „ ...	2 8 0
	Siálkot „ ...	2 8 0
	Lahore „ ...	4 0 0
	Gujránwála „ ...	2 8 0
	Ferozepore „ ...	2 8 0
	Ráwalpindi „ ...	3 8 0
	Jhelum „ ...	3 8 0
	Gujrát „ ...	2 8 0
	Shahpur „ ...	2 8 0
	Mooltan „ ...	4 0 0
	Jhang „ ...	3 8 0
	Montgomery District ...	4 0 0
	Muzaffargarh „ ...	3 8 0
	Dera Ismail Khan District ...	4 0 0
	Dera Gházi Khan „ ...	3 8 0
	Bannu „ ...	4 0 0
	Peshâwar „ ...	4 0 0
	Hazára „ ...	4 0 0

Notice.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT, 1882, AND OF THE MURREE CLUB, LIMITED.

BY an order made by the District Judge, Rawalpindi, in the above matter, dated the 1st day of October 18*8, on the petition of the Alliance Bank of Simla, Limited, it was ordered that the said Club be wound up by the Court under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act, 1882

J. A. SINCLAIR,

For petitioners.

The 1st October 1888.

[564-1.]

Notice.

THE Deputy Commissioner's Office and Criminal Courts will be closed on the following days during the month of October 1888 :—

5th October 1888 on account Pitra Mokhsh Amawas

11th to 14th October 1888 on account Dasairah.

27th October 1888 on account Last Saturday.

31st ditto Akbri Char Shamba.

W. O. CLARK,

Deputy Commissioner.

LAHORE:
The 28th September 1888.

[563-1.]

Punjab Government Press, Lahore.—4-10-88—840.

DIEU ET MON DROIT.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1888.

PART III.

Notifications by Chief Court, Financial Commissioner, Accountant-General, &c.

CHIEF COURT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 4th October 1888.

No. 3642.—*Leave.*—Rám Kishen, Munsif of Una in the Hoshiárpur District, has obtained leave on medical certificate for two months from the 1st October 1888, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

No. 3643.—*Appointment.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 25 and Section 26 of the Punjab Courts Act, 1884, the Judges of the Chief Court are pleased to appoint Gulab Singh, an accepted candidate, as an Officiating Munsif of the 2nd Class (as defined in Chief Court Notification No. 2514½, dated 17th October 1884), *vice* Rám Kishen on leave, and to post him to Una in the district of Hoshiárpur.

By order, &c.,

E. W. PARKER,

Registrar.

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

CIRCULAR No. 34 OF 1888.

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,

(No. 5981.)

Dated Lahore, 9th October 1888.

To

ALL COMMISSIONERS AND DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS IN THE PUNJAB.

Right of adoption to jágírdárs in the Punjab.

THE following correspondence concerning grant of right of adoption to jágírdárs in the Punjab with respect to perpetual jágírs is circulated for information and guidance. It is for Deputy Commissioners and Commissioners to decide from time to time on behalf of which jágírdárs of their districts or Divisions applications for grant of adoption Sanads should be made through the Financial Commissioner.

By order, &c.,

D. C. JOHNSTONE,

(*Translated.*) *Offg. Junior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.*

Extract paragraphs 1, 2, 4, 5 and 6 of a letter No. 449, dated 14th July 1888, from the Officiating Secretary to Government, Punjab, to Junior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

I AM desired to forward for the information and guidance of the Financial Commissioners copy of Mr. Young's letter No. 224½, dated 30th March last, with enclosures, of the reply of the Government of India No. 2158I, dated 1st June 1888, and of my letter No. 448 of this date, to the address of the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

2. These papers relate to...............the general question of allowing that right of adoption in reference to successions to perpetual jágírs.

4. As regards the general question, I am to say that it was the intention of this Government in making the proposals of March 1887, that a heritable privilege should be conferred to be enjoyed by leading families in the same way that privileges of a like nature are enjoyed by Ruling Chiefs. This part, however, of the proposals made by Sir Charles Aitchison has not been accepted by the Government of India. The privilege, it will be observed, is to be personal to the recipient and not heritable.

5. If the concession had been agreed to as a family one, Sir James Lyall would have been prepared to invite recommendations for the selection of leading families of undoubted loyalty and of a type that the Government would be desirous to maintain as recipients, through their representatives for the time being, of the boon intended by the proposals. He would have been ready to do this more especially in those parts of the country where a great proportion of the land revenue is alienated in jágír. Where so much is alienated that lands paying revenue to Government hardly provide the cost of administration, different considerations arise; but these it is unnecessary to pursue here inasmuch as the privilege is, as already said, to be personal and not heritable. In the actual circumstances Sir James Lyall thinks that all that is necessary is for Commissioners from time to time to submit through the Financial Commissioner proposals for the grant of Sanads in those cases in which, with reference to the intentions of Government as expressed in the correspondence, they consider them desirable. The loyalty of the family would always be an important factor in the case, but it is clear that, under the orders passed, there would be no advantage in making proposals in favour of jágírdárs whose sons were alive or who were young men and likely to have sons. The cases which would come up for orders would be those of men who from age or infirmity were unlikely to have sons, and who in the absence of an adoption would have no one to succeed to their jágírs.

6. It will be perceived from my letter of this date to the Government of India that when a Sanad is given in the case of a jágír of which the conditions do not already provide for integral inheritance by a single heir, the opportunity should be taken to secure, by words inserted in the Sanad, that henceforward the jágír shall remain undivided.

Extract paragraphs 4, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 of a letter No. 224½, dated Lahore, 30th March 1887, from the Secretary to Government, Punjab, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

4. In the Punjab adoption Sanads have been granted to none but Ruling Chiefs, with the two exceptions of the late Rája Tej Singh, the father by adoption of Rája Harbans Singh, and the late Sardár Shamsher Singh Sindhanwália, the father by adoption of Sardár Bakhshísh Singh. These exceptions appear to have been made mainly, perhaps, because the Rája and the Sardár had been members of the Council of Regency, but probably also because they either exercised or were about to exercise a certain limited jurisdiction within the bounds of their jágírs.

10. The Lieutenant-Governor, however, does not disguise from himself that the discussion of this case is likely to raise a wider issue,—the question, namely, whether the right of adoption in reference to successions to grants may now be properly allowed, subject to certain limitations and conditions, to the holders of perpetual jágírs. Such a proposal would go beyond the intention of the despatches of 1860, though it would, in the Lieutenant-Governor's judgment, be entirely consistent with the wise and magnanimous policy in which they were conceived. One object of this letter is to inquire whether the Government of India will permit this wider question to be raised.

11. If this permission is accorded, no doubt considerable discussion must take place before definite conclusions are reached. In the first place, it would be necessary to consider the limits of the proposed concession. It would in no way affect the existing conditions or amounts of hereditary jágírs. It would merely, in general accordance with the laws and traditions of India, put a son by adoption in the place of a son by blood. The proposed boon would be open only to the holders of perpetual jágírs. The case of holders for two or more generations is marked off from that of holders in perpetuity by the broad line of distinction drawn by Sir Charles Wood in the 7th paragraph of his despatch of the 26th July 1860. Where a jágírdár held part of his grant on a perpetual and part on a more restricted tenure, the proposal would apply only to so much as might be held in perpetuity. The observations, however, of Sir Charles Wood do not fully apply to the matter now under consideration; for the jágírdárs whom Lord Canning had in view were Chiefs administering their own territories, practically, it may be said, Ruling Chiefs, though not designated by the usual titles of Rulers.

12. Next, it would be necessary to make a very careful selection of the jágírdárs deemed worthy of the right of adoption. Each case would be weighed on its own merits; and the concession would be allowed as an honour and a reward. In the work of selection regard would be had to the influence, position, history and services of the family, to its loyalty and activity in the cause of good government in times of peace, and to the reputation of the jágírdár for kindliness towards dependents and the landholders and others living on the jágír. In this way the Government would always have in its hands a powerful incentive to good and loyal service, and those not granted the concession in the first instance might hope in time to win it by proved deserts. It might further be provided that the privilege should be liable to forfeiture for disloyalty or other misconduct which might be defined.

13. On the analogy of the proceedings in 1860-62, the concession would probably take the form of a distribution of Sanads. The usual terms of adoption Sanads for Chiefs would not be suitable for jágírdárs. There would be no difficulty in devising appropriate terms; but in merely seeking permission for the discussion of the question there is no occasion to enter on details. The case of Muhammadan jágírdárs would not, of course, be overlooked.

14. It may be noticed in passing that the point referred to in paragraph 4 of Punjab Government letter No. 39—1369 of the 28th December 1860 as to the acceptance of primogeniture being a condition of the grant of a right of adoption really presents no difficulty. It is true that it was represented 27* years ago that the descent of jágírs had been regulated in the Punjab by no fixed practice; that sometimes primogeniture had been upheld; sometimes an equal division amongst all the sons had been made; generally in large jágírs an extra share had been allotted to the eldest son; not infrequently the *Chúndavand* custom had been followed, whereby the sons, whether many or few, of each mother inherit an equal share. But, in accordance with the orders of the Government of India in the case of Langar Khán,† assignments of land revenue granted in perpetuity after the 25th November 1859 are, unless a different rule of succession is prescribed in the grant, inheritable integrally by a single heir whose right does not become complete till it has been confirmed

* *Vide* Punjab Government letter No. 431, dated the 24th June 1859.

† *Vide* Foreign Department No. 476, dated the 25th November 1859, and Barkley's Directions to Revenue Officers, page 526.

recognised by the Local Government. This principle is affirmed in the rules under the Pensions Act of 1871; and for a whole generation measures have been taken in numerous cases to prevent grants being frittered away by division amongst a number of co-heirs. Thus in many cases primogeniture is practically the rule at present. But apart from this, adoption itself implies the selection of an individual. No one would suggest a right to adopt more than one son at a time; and the fact of adoption implies that there are no others. It is, however, essential that the jágír should remain undivided.

15. Another essential point is that, in the Punjab especially, and indeed everywhere else, the right should not be restricted by the formalities of the Hindu Law. It would be sufficient if the adoption were made in such manner as to satisfy the Government that the heir adopted was the real choice of the jágírdár or his family.

16. Lastly, it may be asked what would be the advantages of the concession, both public and private, but of such a nature that the Government, acting in the public interests, could fairly take them into view? It is well known that the grant of adoption Sanads to Chiefs has not operated to increase the number of adoptions, but to allay disquietude of mind. Many cases that have come before the Lieutenant-Governor have convinced him that the practice of declining to consider grants till the death of the grantees gives the grantees much unnecessary anxiety in their declining years. It is natural and laudable on the part of heads of families to desire before they die to know that their houses will survive them and their relations will be provided for. The Lieutenant-Governor knows that much anxiety prevails in this matter which it is within our power to remove; and one measure which would tend to set these painful uncertainties at rest would be the grant of adoption Sanads to selected jágírdárs holding in perpetuity.

17. It may be admitted, however, that the purely public advantages would be much more important. The measure in contemplation would give great political strength to the Government In the Punjab in particular the boon would be a proper recognition of the loyal and faithful services in peace and war of the most prominent men in the British territories of this part of India—services rendered in most cases with unswerving zeal and praiseworthy alacrity for more than a generation. The men who have thus served us are the men who stood by us in the storm of the Mutiny; and we know by the heart-felt offers made during the Afghán War and later at the time of the Panjdeh incident, that the spirit which animated them and their fathers thirty years ago still lives. We desire its perpetuation; we desire that the families who have aided us in the difficult task of continuous administration and have proved themselves our friends in times of need shall not die out of the land. We need leaders of the people; and times may come again in which the diminution of that class would be felt as a serious public calamity. The measure proposed would tend directly to the attainment of these objects; and would invigorate and cheer the performance of those duties of which it was the reward, and for the continued performance of which it would be a security.

18. In India generally the effect of the concession, even if limited at first to the Punjab, could not fail to be most beneficial. It would be a universally understood and impressive sign that the British Government desires to make no fiscal gain out of the misfortunes of leading families; that the deep private anxieties of its friends and well-wishers have its attentive sympathy; that it values the hereditary services of its hereditary supporters; and that it has confidence in the loyal feeling and power for good of distinguished families upon whose help it has often relied in times past and may often have to rely again.

Extract paragraphs 1 (2), 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 from a letter No. 2158 I., dated Simla, 1st June 1888, from H. M. DURAND, Esquire, Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to the Secretary to Government, Punjab.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 224½, dated the 30th March 1887, submitting, for the favorable consideration of the Government of India, two proposals, namely—

* * * * * * * * *

(2) that the general question of allowing the right of adoption in reference to successions to perpetual jágírs should be opened to discussion.

3. With regard to the general question your letter points out that the proposed concession would in no way affect the existing conditions or amounts of hereditary *jágírs*. It would merely, in general accordance with the laws and traditions of India, put a son by adoption in the place of a son by blood. Further, the boon would be open only to the holders of perpetual *jágírs*. Where a *jágírdár* held part of his grant on a perpetual and part on a more restricted tenure, the proposal would apply only to so much as might be held in perpetuity.

4. It is then observed that it would be necessary to make a very careful selection of the *jágírdárs* deemed worthy of the right of adoption. Each case would be weighed on its own merits, and the concession would be allowed as an honor and a reward. In the work of selection, regard would be had to the influence, position, history and services of the family, to its loyalty and activity in the cause of good government in times of peace, and to the reputation of the *jágírdár* for kindliness towards his dependents and the landholders and others living on the *jágír*. It would be essential that the *jágír* should remain undivided. The right of adoption should not be restricted by the formalities of Hindu law. It would be sufficient if the adoption were made in such a manner as to satisfy the Government that the heir adopted was the real choice of the *jágírdár* or his family.

5. It is urged in support of the proposed action that it would set at rest painful uncertainties; that although beyond the intention of Lord Canning's adoption policy, it is nevertheless entirely consistent with the spirit of that policy; and further that it would add greatly to the political strength of the Government, especially in the Punjab where it would be a proper recognition of the loyal and faithful services in peace and in war of the most prominent men of that Province. It would tend to secure the perpetuation of families who have proved themselves our friends, and to prevent the diminution of the class which supplies leaders of the people. It would invigorate and cheer the performance of those duties of which it was the reward, and it would be regarded in India generally as a sign that the British Government sympathized with and trusted the leading families, and had no wish to make a profit out of their misfortunes.

6. The Governor-General in Council has considered this important question with much care, and I am directed to inform you that the views put forward by the Government of the Punjab are generally accepted by the Government of India. It is held that the objects set before the Government will be best attained by selecting from time to time in individual cases the *jágírdárs* to whom it is proposed to give the privilege of adoption. That privilege will be conferred by *Sanad*, and will be personal to the recipient and not heritable. The Governor-General in Council will, for the future, be ready to receive the recommendations of the Government of the Punjab in this respect, and His Excellency confidently hopes that the wisdom of the policy thus inaugurated may be proved by its results.

7. In conclusion, I am to say that the Government of India would be glad to receive His Honor's opinion as to the form of *Sanad* best suited for general use in such cases. I enclose for His Honor's consideration a draft which has been prepared in this office.

DRAFT SANAD.

To

THE Governor-General in Council being desirous of recognizing the loyalty and good services of your family is pleased to inform you that, if no male heir of your body should survive you, he will recognize as successor to your perpetual jágír any person approved by the Local Government whom you may adopt in accordance with the custom of your family.

This privilege of adopting a successor to your perpetual jágír is personal to yourself. Your successor hold the jágír on the same terms and subject to the same conditions as you do.

No. 448, dated 14th July 1888.

From—The Offg. Secretary to Government, Punjab,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

I AM desired by the Lieutenant-Governor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 2158 I., dated 1st June 1888, relating to ....the general question of allowing that right in reference to succession perpetual jágírs.

2. In reply, I am to forward, for the information of the Government of India, a copy of the orders the Lieutenant-Governor has issued in connection with the general question.

3. I am to say that the draft Sanad received with your communication under acknowledgment seem Sir James Lyall to be quite suitable. But with reference to the ruling in paragraph 4 of your letter that essential that the jágír should remain undivided, His Honor thinks that the Sanad, when necessary, should em this rule in express terms. He would therefore propose that in any case in which a Sanad is granted and terms of the jágír do not already provide for its undivided descent, the last paragraph of the Sanad shi worded as follows: "Henceforward the jágír shall be inheritable integrally by a single heir but in all o respects your successor will hold it on the same terms and subject to the same conditions as you do."

No. 3092 I., dated 30th July 1888.

From—The Junior Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department,

To—The Secretary to Government, Punjab.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 448, dated the 14th July 1888, regarding recognition in certain cases of adoption as conferring a title to succession in perpetual jágírs.

2. In reply, I am to state that the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to approve for gen in such cases, with one or two further slight emendations, the Sanad as altered by the Government of the Pu A copy of the Sanad is now forwarded for information.

SANAD.

THE Governor-General in Council being desirous of recognizing the loyalty and good services of your fa is pleased to inform you that, if no male heir of your body should survive you, he will recognize as successor to perpetual jágír any person approved by the Local Government whom you may adopt in accordance with the cu of your family.

This privilege of adopting a successor to your perpetual jágír is personal to yourself:—

Your successor will hold the jágír on the same terms and subject to the same conditions as those on which you have hitherto held it.	Henceforward the jágír shall only be inheri integrally by a single heir, but in all other resp your successor will hold it on the same terms subject to the same conditions as those on wh you have hitherto held it.

CIRCULAR No. 35 OF 1888.

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,

(No. 6019.)

Dated Lahore, 10th October 1888.

To

ALL COMMISSIONERS AND DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS

IN THE PUNJAB

Financial Commissioner's Circular No. 18 of 1886.

Payment in advance of instalments on account of purchase of Excise licenses.

UNDER the Circular noted in the margin a person securing an Excise Contract at auction is required to pay in advance a sum equal to months' instalments of duty, and this sum is credited liquidation of the last two monthly instalments due the contract so secured. As the treatment of these in accounts has not been uniform in all districts, the Financial Commissioner after consu the Accountant-General prescribes the following instructions to be carefully observe Treasury Officers :—

1st—The payments in question are to be described as *deposits of earnest-m* and to be treated strictly as such.

2ndly—A sum so received is to be kept in deposit as earnest-money and is credited in the accounts on the day when the penultimate instalment able by the person who made the deposit falls due.

It is believed that in this way the difficulty in reconciling the figures of the Accounts and Excise Departments will be in part removed, and the rules of the Accounts Department which require immediate credit of "revenue paid in advance," but not of earnest-money, will be complied with.

2. It follows from the above that these payments will be included neither in the Quarterly Collection Returns of the quarter in which they are made nor in the Returns of the first quarter of the ensuing year, as they become revenue only when the credit to Government is effected as now ordered.

By order, &c.,

D. C. JOHNSTONE,

Offg. Junior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

(Translated.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 27th September 1888.

No. 155.—*Examination.*—It is hereby notified that an Examination of Tahsíldárs and Munsiffs and candidates for those appointments will be held on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 22nd, 23rd and 24th October 1888. The question papers will be distributed from the Financial Commissioner's Office. The answers of the examinees and all communications on the subject of the examination should be addressed to the Assistant Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, Punjab, Lahore.

The examination will be conducted strictly in accordance with the instructions contained in Financial Commissioner's Circular Memo. No. 5944 of 21st August 1885; Punjab Government Notification No. 3385 of 22nd September 1881 (published at page 459 of the Gazette of that date); and Punjab Government Notification No. 1694 of 23rd July 1883 (published at page 560 of the Gazette of the 2nd August 1883), to which particular attention is drawn. Attention is also drawn to the rules and subsidiary rules for the conduct of the examination appended to Financial Commissioner's Book Circular No. XV of 1876.

In the schedule of subjects appended to Circular Memo. No. 5944 of 21st August 1885, quoted above, the new Punjab Land Revenue and Tenancy Acts, 1887, will take the place of Act XXXIII of 1871 and Act XXVIII of 1868 respectively.

Tahsíldárs and Officiating Tahsíldárs, Náib-Tahsíldárs and Deputy Superintendents of Settlement and Munsiffs and candidates for the post of Munsiff may appear at the examination by virtue of their position and without any special orders permitting them severally so to appear. Superintendents and Head Clerks of a Commissioner's or Deputy Commissioner's Office may also appear at the examination, provided they have been specially selected as candidates for Tahsíldárship or have been specially permitted by the Financial Commissioners so to appear.

District Kánúngos may present themselves for examination in accordance with Rule 101 (*i*), Chapter IX, Part I of the new Rules under the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887.

By order, &c.,

D. C. JOHNSTONE,

Offg. Junior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

The 4th October 1888.

No. 157.—*Appointment.*—With reference to *Punjab Government Gazette* Notification No. 57, dated 13th February 1888, constituting a new tahsíl at Pálampur in the Kángra District, Udham Singh, Náib-Tahsíldár of Hamírpur, Kángra District, is appointed to officiate as Tahsíldár of the Pálampur Tahsíl with effect from the 1st of February 1888.

No. 158.—*Leave.*—The privilege leave of absence for one month granted to Pandit Janki Parshád, Tahsíldár of Jámpur, Dera Ghází Khan District, by Notification No. 74, dated 31st May 1888, is hereby extended by four days, namely, up to the forenoon of the 31st May 1888.

The 5th October 1888.

No. 159.—*Leave.*—The leave on medical certificate granted to Sarab Diál, Tahsíldár, by Notification No. 166, dated 24th December 1887, and No. 98, dated 12th July 1888, is hereby extended by a further period of six months, namely, up to the 13th April 1889.

The 6th October 1888.

No. 160.—*Transfers.*—The following transfers are made on the public service :—

Ali Ahmad Khán, Tahsíldár, from the Sadr to the Pánipat Tahsíl, Karnál District, where he joined on the 10th September 1888.

Muhammad Hussain (II), Tahsíldár, from the Pánipat to the Sadr Tahsíl, Karnál District, where he joined on the 11th September 1888.

No. 161.—*Transfers.*—The following transfers are made amongst Tahsíldárs on the public service :—

Rám Dás, Tahsíldár, from the Kahúta to the Fatahjang Tahsíl, Ráwalpindi District, *vice* Kirpa Rám.

Kirpa Rám, Tahsíldár, from the Fatahjang Tahsíl, Ráwalpindi District, to the Phália Tahsíl, Gujrát District, *vice* Imám Ali Khán.

Imám Ali Khán, Tahsíldár, from the Phália Tahsíl, Gujrát District, to the Daska Tahsíl, Siálkot District, *vice* Nand Lál (I).

Nand Lál (I), Tahsíldár, from the Daska to the Raya Tahsíl, Siálkot District, *vice* Ajab Singh.

Ajab Singh, Tahsíldár, from the Raya Tahsíl, Siálkot District, to the Murree Tahsíl, Ráwalpindi District, *vice* Sálig Rám.

Sálig Rám, Tahsíldár, from the Murree Tahsíl, to the Kahúta Tahsíl, Ráwalpindi District, *vice* Rám Dás.

These transfers will take effect from the dates on which each officer joins his new station.

No. 162.—*Appointment.*—Mitha Mal, Officiating Náib-Tahsíldár of Kahúta, Ráwalpindi District, is appointed to officiate temporarily as Tahsíldár of Kahuta pending the arrival of Sálig Rám, Tahsíldár, from Murree. Mitha Mal's appointment will take effect from the date on which he may relieve Rám Dás, Tahsíldár, transferred.

The 9th October 1888.

No. 163.—*Leave.*—Manohar Lál (I), Tahsíldár, Peshávar District, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months with effect from the afternoon of the 21st September 1888, on which date he was relieved of his duties of Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner.

By order, &c.,

T. GORDON WALKER,

Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

NOTICE.

The 3rd October 1888.

THE Paper Currency Office, the Office of the Accountant-General, and the Lahore Treasury will be closed to the public on the following days during the month of October 1888 :—

Dashera	... ...	11th to 14th October 1888.
Last Saturday	... ...	27th October 1888.
Akhri Char Shamba	... ...	31st October 1888.

R. LOGAN,

Accountant-General, Punjab.

LIST OF OFFICERS IN EXECUTIVE CHARGE OF TREASURIES IN THE PUNJAB ON THE LAST DAY OF SEPTEMBER 1888.

No.	Names of Treasuries.	Date of assumption of charge.	Names of Officers.
1	Amritsar ...	May 9, 1888 ...	Sardár Shere Ahmad Khán, Offg. Extra Assistant Commissioner.
2	Bannu ...	December 25, 1887 ...	Maulvi Muhammad Hussain, Extra Assistant Commissioner.
3	Delhi ...	September 3, 1888 ..	Sheo Parshád, Offg. Extra Assistant Commissioner.
4	Dera Gházi Khan ...	June 9, 1888 ...	Amír Chand, Offg. Extra Assistant Commissioner.
5	Dera Ismail Khan ...	February 21, 1888 ...	Lieutenant C. M. Dallas, Assistant Commissioner.
6	Ferozepore ...	March 6, 1888 ...	Naráin Dás, No. 2, Extra Assistant Commissioner.
7	Gujránwála ...	September 18, 1888 ...	Rám Náth, Offg. Extra Assistant Commissioner.
8	Gujrát ...	November 12, 1887 ...	Búta Mal, Offg. Extra Assistant Commissioner.
9	Gurdáspur ...	September 12, 1888 ...	Pandit Hari Kishen, Extra Assistant Commissioner.
10	Gurgaon ...	June 15, 1886 ...	Pandit Chunder Bal, Extra Assistant Commissioner.
11	Hazára ...	September 16, 1888 ...	Wazírzáda Muhammad Umar Khán, Extra Assistant Commissioner.
12	Hissar ...	July 15, 1888 ...	Sheo Naráin, Extra Assistant Commissioner.
13	Hoshiárpur ...	May 1, 1888 ...	Maulvi Inám Ali, Assistant Commissioner.
14	Jhang ...	June 20, 1888 ...	Múlráj, Extra Assistant Commissioner.
15	Jhelum ...	September 29, 1888 ...	Sardár Haidar Jang, Extra Assistant Commissioner.
16	Jullundur ...	April 16, 1881 ...	Mr. C. M. Burton, Extra Assistant Commissioner.
17	Kángra ...	September 24, 1888 ...	Kishen Chand, Offg. Extra Assistant Commissioner.
18	Karnál ...	August 8, 1888 ...	Illum-ud-dín, Offg. Extra Assistant Commissioner.
19	Kohát ...	September 22, 1888 ...	Lieutenant A. H. McMahon, Assistant Commissioner.
20	Lahore ...	April 6, 1887 ...	Mr. J. A. Robinson, Extra Assistant Commissioner.
21	Ludhiána ...	April 14, 1886 ...	Chuni Lál, Extra Assistant Commissioner.
22	Montgomery ...	June 11, 1888 ...	Sardár Charat Singh, Extra Assistant Commissioner.
23	Mooltan ...	March 9, 1888 ...	Lieutenant C. P. Egerton, Assistant Commissioner.
24	Muzaffargarh ...	June 25, 1888 ...	Aya Rám, Extra Assistant Commissioner.
25	Peshâwar ...	September 24, 1888 ...	F. B. R. Spencer, Offg. Extra Assistant Commissioner.
26	Ráwalpindi ...	August 2, 1888 ...	Lieutenant G. C. Beadon, Assistant Commissioner.
27	Rohtak ...	September 20, 1886 ...	Sri Rám, Offg. Extra Assistant Commissioner.
28	Shahpur ...	December 25, 1887 ...	Ijáz Nabi, Offg. Extra Assistant Commissioner.
29	Siálkot ...	April 16, 1888 ...	Lakhpat Rái, Offg. Extra Assistant Commissioner.
30	Simla ...	July 3, 1888 ...	Mr. H. W. Gee, Assistant Commissioner.
31	Umballa ...	September 1, 1888 ...	J. G. Delmerick, Extra Assistant Commissioner.

LAHORE :
The 6th October 1888.

J. A. ROBERTSON,
Assistant Accountant-General, Punjab.

JAIL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Erratum.—In Notification No. 46, dated 24th September 1888, *for* Surgeon-Major C. McCarter *read* Surgeon-Major C. McCartie.

The 5th October 1888.

No. 51.—Surgeon-Major J. MacDonnell made over charge of the duties of Superintendent of the Ferozepore Jail to Assistant Surgeon Thákur Dás, Rái Bahádur, on the afternoon of the 15th September 1888.

R. GRAY,

Inspector-General of Prisons, Punjab.

Miscellaneous Notices and Advertisements.

PUNJAB GAZETTE.

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE.

PUBLIC OFFICERS who are allowed to use the *Punjab Government Gazette* for the publication of their Official Notifications are requested to take notice that Thursday is the publishing day, and that matter intended to appear in the Gazette should always be forwarded so as to reach the Press not later than noon of the preceding day. Matter received at a later period will be kept over until the following week. To ensure their publication, all lengthy Notifications and Notifications containing tabular work should be sent on the preceding Tuesday.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the Gazette should be forwarded not later than a week after the day on which it is due.

All communications should be addressed to the SUPERINTENDENT, PUNJAB GOVERNMENT PRESS, LAHORE.

APPEAL ON BEHALF OF THE BUILDING FUND OF THE AITCHISON (CHIEFS) COLLEGE, LAHORE.

IN making an appeal to the further liberality of the Chiefs and Gentry of the Punjab on behalf of the Aitchison (Chiefs) College, the Council of the College do not think it necessary to refer to the history and objects of the Foundation otherwise than very briefly.

2. These were fully explained by the first Patron and President of the Council, Sir Charles Aitchison, K. C. S. I., in his address at the laying of the foundation-stone of the College by His Excellency the Viceroy of India on the 3rd November 1886, as follows :—

"As long ago as 1864 Captain Tighe, then Deputy Commissioner of Umballa, impressed with the extreme importance of giving a good education to the young Sardárs of his district who were committed to his charge as Wards of Court, proposed the establishment of a superior school under the superintendence of an English gentleman. This proposal was warmly supported by Colonel Lake, then Financial Commissioner, and by Sir Donald McLeod, the Lieutenant-Governor, and resulted in the establishment of the Wards' School at Umballa. Captain Tighe's original proposal was that the Wards should be placed in a single building, two rooms being allotted to each, and that the institution should be under the control of a Committee of Sikh Chiefs. Now, more than 20 years later, the wisdom of this suggestion has been confirmed by a long course of experience, by the successful establishment of schools upon this basis in other parts of India, and by the unanimous opinion, Native and official, of those who have assisted me in framing the Statutes of the Punjab Chiefs' College. But in 1864 the times were not ripe for a measure of the kind. It was considered impossible for Government to undertake the whole responsibility for the management of the Wards, and accordingly the Wards' School assumed the character of a day school, the boys being lodged with their relatives and attending the school during the day for instruction. Subsequently, from the income of the several Wards' estates, detached buildings were constructed round the residence of the Superintendent, and there the students lived as home boarders, their domestic arrangements being organized, without regard to any particular system of discipline, according to the means and proclivities of the different families. The school was made in fact as much like home as could be, and in many cases the mothers of the boys came with their sons to dwell in the school compound and watch over them. After a few years confidence was established and all the mothers returned to their homes. But the disposition of the buildings and the internal economy of the institution have always been obstacles in the way of enforcing discipline and encouraging manly bearing and a public school spirit among students. Nor was the educational progress of the students under these circumstances all that could be desired. The annual inspection of the officers of the Education Department showed that the standard of attainments was by no means equal to that of the Government Schools and Colleges. The institution was in fact neither so popular nor so useful as to justify its continuance on the established basis.

"In 1874 Sir Henry Davies made an effort to extend the scope of the Umballa Wards' School so that it might be made available for the education of all Government Wards in the six lower Divisions of the Punjab and of the sons of Jágirdárs and Native gentlemen of position. In the course of the discussion which followed upon this suggestion, proposals were made for establishing a school at Mádhopur in the Gurdáspur District. But it was finally decided that efforts should be concentrated on the existing institution at Umballa, the efficiency and scope of which was to be enlarged as funds should become available. For many years, however, the difficulty of funds—a difficulty which unfortunately is too familiar in the annals of Punjab administration—was an obstacle to all progress. The suggestions of the Local Government on the one hand and of the Director of Public Instruction and of the Umballa authorities on the other were alike consigned to the record-room under this potent influence. At last in May 1882 a vigorous effort was made to place the institution on a permanent and satisfactory footing. Influential Native gentlemen were consulted on a proposal to accommodate the students under one roof, to allot definite accommodation and a definite number of attendants to each, to require the pupils to pass the examinations prescribed by the Education Department, and to transfer the institution to Lahore, where unusual advantages can be secured, educational, social and sanitary. I desire to acknowledge gratefully the suggestions made by these gentlemen, upon which to a very large extent the present scheme has been based. The College has for the present been opened in hired houses till the permanent buildings can be erected, and the youths present to-day have become its first students. The Principal or Head of the teaching staff is Mr. Robinson, who has for fifteen years been Head of the Wards' School at Umballa.

"It is to the princely liberality of the Chiefs and Native gentlemen who are present on this occasion that the Punjab is indebted for the completion of a project the need of which has long been felt in the Province. As soon as the lines were settled upon which the institution was to be constructed, an appeal was made to the Chiefs and gentlemen of the Province to promote, both by subscriptions and by the exercise of their personal influence, a scheme in which the interests of the aristocracy of the Punjab were so closely concerned. The response to that appeal has been most cordial and encouraging. The private subscriptions to the Building Fund of the Punjab Chiefs' College have reached up to date the sum of Rs. 1,77,953-12-0, and the Local Government has contributed a like amount, while the Imperial Government has assisted with a contribution of Rs. 15,000 which I desire on this occasion gratefully to acknowledge. In connection with the ceremonial of to-day I have only one regret—that the youthful Mahárája of Patiála, the largest subscriber, should have been prevented by illness from witnessing the commencement under such favourable auspices of the institution to which he has contributed the princely sum of half a lakh of rupees.

"After the fullest consideration and discussion, in which many of the Ruling Chiefs of the Punjab and Native gentlemen of position have materially assisted, the constitution of the Punjab Chiefs' College has been definitely settled, and Statutes have been framed in accordance with the conclusions generally approved by the Committee of Chiefs and gentlemen who have been taken into counsel. Those delicate and difficult questions which invariably arise when attempt is made to combine with the habits of Eastern life the advantages of Western culture have been worked out with an amount of care and detail which I wish specially to acknowledge on the present occasion. If the interest which has been shown by the Punjab Chiefs and Nobles in this undertaking is maintained without diminution in the future, I feel that I may confidently predict for the College a large amount of success, and that it will become a strength to the Government and a centre of good influence on the administration of the Province."

3. Sir Charles Aitchison added the following weighty observations regarding the work for which the College has been created :—

"In the Punjab, with its large number of Ruling Chiefs and extensive Native aristocracy the education of the Native nobility is in every way as important as in any part of India. Within the last decade the Rulers of seven of the principal Native States in the Punjab have been minors. There is no Province of India where the relations between the people and the aristocracy are so close or where the 'downward filtration' theory of education has a better chance of success. But here as elsewhere in India, the Native aristocracy has hitherto participated but little in the benefits of our system of education. Here, as elsewhere, the inducements have been insufficient, the hindrances great, and the opportunities defective. From the middle and lower ranks of Native society is rising up year by year an ever-increasing number of candidates for honors in our academical institutions and for positions of responsibility under the Government; while those who are the hereditary leaders of the people are being elbowed out of the positions which they are naturally expected by their fellow countrymen to occupy, but for which under the altered circumstances of the times they have in most cases as yet failed to qualify themselves. As stone is placed upon stone in the visible structure of this edifice, and tier upon tier rises from the level plain, let it be our earnest hope that there may rise a still fairer edifice in which the aristocracy of the Punjab shall be the polished corner stones, bright examples to their fellow-countrymen of true manliness, of the highest culture and the gentlest manners that the times can boast."

4. His Excellency the Viceroy, the Right Honorable the Earl of Dufferin, was also pleased to make the following remarks with reference to the College and its work in the Punjab :—

"I have already had an opportunity last year at the opening of the Mayo College of stating the grounds upon which institutions of this description command my warmest and my sincerest sympathy, and I am quite certain that in no part of India will a college for the young nobility of the land be surer to meet with greater success or to command a more extensive sympathy than in this Province. For nowhere else in India are there to be found historical houses of a more illustrious antiquity, or a nobility that from age to age has been inspired by nobler aspirations or by traditions of a purer honour or of a more courageous or lofty bearing; and what is better still, in no part of India, I believe, have they been more closely or more harmoniously united with the population amongst which they are established. But, as I have already said on the occasion to which I have referred, in these practical days of ours, when education is so largely diffused and when competition is so keen, nobility of birth, high descent, wealth and other adventitious circumstances cannot meet with their due recognition, or exercise the influence to which, under other circumstances, they might be entitled, unless they are re-enforced by intellectual acquirements and by proper mental cultivation. It is only under these circumstances that an aristocracy is either entitled to or is able to lead the community and to take its place upon a level of moral and material advantage. But when the ancient families of a country, to the natural advantages which they have inherited, add those mental acquirements to which I have referred, then, indeed, do they become the real guides and rulers of the people, and acquire a power for good and an authority and influence which even in these democratic days every one must acknowledge is beneficial to the community at large. The people must have leaders along the path of moral and material advancement, and where can they be better found or from whence can they be more conveniently drawn, than from amongst those great and illustrious families whose deeds in former generations have made the history of their Province famous, and whose descendants I trust are bound, both by the material as well as by the moral pledges which they have given, to show a bright example of devotion to the public service."

5. The subscriptions received from the Chiefs and Gentry of the Punjab up to 3rd November 1886 amounted to Rs. 1,78,000. Since then a further sum of nearly Rs. 17,000 has been received, raising the total amount to Rs. 1,95,000. With the Punjab Government grant of Rs. 1,92,120, the Supreme Government grant of Rs. 15,000, and interest amounting up to date to about Rs. 19,000, the total sum available for the buildings of the College is about Rs. 4,21,000. A list of the donors is appended to the present appeal. Scholarships to the number of 28, with an endowment of Rs. 7,500 each have also been founded since then,—one by Sir Charles Aitchison, one by the Punjab Government from the surplus income in hand on closing the late Wards' School at Umballa, and the rest by the Local Bodies of the Province

At various meetings of the Council held in 1886 and 1887 it was decided to put in hand the following College buildings and to incur the following expenditure of Rs. 3,74,200 in connection with them :—

	Rs.
Central building, exclusive of the Library wing... ...	1,58,000
Two boarding-houses	1,22,000
Six ranges of cook-houses	16,000
Four ranges of servants' houses	15,000
Two sets of stables	6,200
Two ranges of College servants' houses	3,000
Four latrines	1,300
Governor's house and servants' quarters, &c.	26,000
Water-supply	9,500
Laying out of grounds, &c.	11,000
Dispensary	6,200
Total	3,74,200

Miscellaneous expenditure, including the rewards paid for the designs of the College, has amounted to Rs. 5,000, and charges of Rs. 10,000 have been incurred in connection with the payment of octroi on the materials imported for the College buildings and royalty for the use of Bull's Patent Brick-kiln. The total expenditure sanctioned and incurred is therefore Rs. 3,89,000, leaving a balance at the credit of the Committee of Rs. 32,000.

6. The two boarding-houses sanctioned in the above estimate will accommodate only 32 students, or, with some possible modifications, perhaps three or four students more. Each student in these buildings will have one large room 18′ × 16′ and two smaller rooms (each 8′ × 8′) attached to it. He will also have further accommodation for his servants as required by the Statutes. Such accommodation is no doubt desirable for the relations of Ruling Chiefs and the sons of wealthy families of high rank who are well able to pay the full College fees. But in the case of the scholarship-holders, who will be accustomed to less luxurious surroundings in their own homes, it does not seem necessary to provide the same amount or class of accommodation, and the same considerations apply also to students other than scholarship-holders for whom less than the full fees are paid. The number of scholarships founded, *viz.*, 28, has led to a satisfactory, but somewhat unexpected, increase in the students of the College, who now number 46, of whom 16 are scholarship-holders. It is expected that the students will number 60 after the summer vacation. The Council of the College has accordingly decided after two meetings that for these classes a third boarding-house shall be constructed similar to the others in general outward appearance, but so arranged internally as to provide quarters for a much larger number of students. A design has been prepared by the Department Public Works, to whom the construction of the College buildings is entrusted, by which 44 students will be accommodated in a single building of the same dimensions as the two boarding-houses already under construction, and this design has been approved by the Council. The accommodation of so many students is effected by dividing each half of the building into three long rooms, instead of dividing it into separate quarters as in the two boarding-houses at present sanctioned. The first of these long rooms will contain 10 students, the next 8, and the third, which is situated at the front end of the wing of the building, 4. These rooms will be divided by wooden partitions 7½ feet high into 10, 8 and 4 cubicles. The entrance to each cubicle will be by a door from the verandah running round the front of the building, as in the case of the separate quarters in the other boarding-houses, and a bath-room will be attached to each cubicle and will be entered from it. The cubicle itself will be 9 feet 4 inches by 16 feet in size, and the bath-room 6 feet by 8 feet. The height of the rooms will be the same as in the other two boarding-houses. Above the cubicle partition walls will run a gallery on iron brackets, which will communicate

with the quarters of the Musáhib of the building, who will thus be abl at all times to exercise effective control over the conduct of the student in their cubicles. Four blocks of kitchens and servants' rooms, and one bloc of servants' quarters, will also be required for the new boarding-house. Th cost of this building is estimated to be Rs. 65,000, and the cost of the servant houses and cook-rooms attached to it will be Rs. 19,000, or Rs. 84,000 in al In addition to this expenditure the Council have decided that it is mos desirable to construct a house for the Principal of the College at a cost Rs. 16,500 as soon as possible, in order that he may be always on the spot f purposes of discipline and control. The total additional expenditu which the Council considers necessary for the present to place th College on a proper footing with regard to the objects of its foundati is therefore Rs. 1,00,000. Of this sum only Rs. 32,000 are at prese available for building purposes, leaving Rs. 68,000 to be made up. Of th sum the Punjab Government has agreed to contribute one-third or Rs. 22,6 provided the remaining two-thirds, *viz.*, Rs. 45,334, are raised by priva subscription.

The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, *President.*
Mr. G. R. Elsmie. *Chairman of the Committee.*
Colonel Gordon Young.
Major-General Perkins, C.B., R.E.
Mr. C. Rivaz.
Colonel Wallace, R.E.
Surgeon-General Dallas, C.I.E.
Mr. C Tupper.
Mr. W. O. Clark.
Colonel Holroyd.
Sardár Arjan Singh.
Faquír Syad Zahúr-ud-dín.
The Representatives of—
The Maháraja of Kashmir
The Maháraja of Patiála.
The Nawáb of Baháwalpur.
The Rája of Jínd.
The Rája of Nábha.
The Rája of Kapurthala.

7. It was accordingly decided at a meeting of the Council held at Gover ment House, Lahore, on 11th May las and at which the members whose nam are noted in the margin were prese that an appeal should be made by th Council to the Chiefs and Gent of the Punjab for further assi ance towards the completion of th Aitchison College, and by permission the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Govern who has himself agreed to subscribe th sum of Rs. 1,000, this appeal is circulat accordingly. It was originally propos that only one-half of the new boar ing-house should be built, but th encouraging replies given by th representatives of the Punjab Chiefs at the meeting of 11th May induc the Council to decide to undertake the whole building at once in the beli that the additional support now sought would be forthcoming. The Counc are anxious to see the third boarding-house completed now, not only becaus of the rapidly increasing number of students, but also because it will co considerably more to build the second half of it some years hence after th manufactory and workshops at present established for the building of th College have been removed. The Council feels that in view of the generos shown by the Chiefs and Gentry of the Punjab on the occasion of the fi appeal made in 1885, and of the liberality since displayed by Local Bodies founding scholarships, that it will not appeal in vain for the further sum Rs. 45,500 now needed, and that the *aid* required will be forthcoming to com plete the work originated by Sir Charles Aitchison and so heartily support by the Chiefs and Gentry of the Punjab. Subscriptions may be forwarded t the Secretary to the Punjab Government or to the Governor of the Aitchis (Chiefs) College, or may be paid to the credit of the Building Fund of th College with the Bank of Bengal, Lahore. Any sum which may be receiv in excess of Rs. 45,500 will be credited to the General Building Fund, will be devoted hereafter to the completion of the library wing of the ma building of the College, which will cost Rs. 60,000 and which has been allow to stand over for the present. A list of the subscriptions received will be pu lished weekly in the *Punjab Government Gazette.*

By order of the President and Council,

The 9th July 1888. S. BLACK, MAJOR-GENERAL,
Secretary to the Council.

List of Subscriptions received up to 1st June 1888.

No.	Names.	Amount.
		Rs.
1	The Hon'ble Sir C. U. Aitchison, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., LL.D.	1,000
2	His Highness the Mahárája of Kashmir	10,000
3	His Highness the Mahárája of Patiála	50,000
4	His Highness the Nawáb of Baháwalpur, G.C.S.I., C.I.E.	25,000
5	His Highness the Rája of Jínd, G.C.S.I., C.I.E.	10,000
6	His Highness the Rája of Nábha, G.C.S.I.	12,000
7	His Highness the Rája of Kapurthala	20,000
8	His Highness the Rája of Mandi	1,000
9	His Highness the Rája of Náhan, K.C.S.I.	5,000
10	His Highness the Nawáb of Máler Kotla	10,000
11	His Highness the Rája of Farídkot	5,000
12	His Highness the Rája of Chamba	5,000
13	His Highness the Rája of Suket	250
14	The Sardár of Kalsia	4,000
15	The Nawáb of Pataudi	5,000
16	Rája Moti Singh of Poonch	2,500
17	Mián Ghulám Rasúl of Pesháwar	10,000
18	Sardár Balwant Singh of Bér, for a Dispensary	6,200
19	Sardár Autár Singh of Manauli	2,000
20	Malik Umar Hayát Khán of Kálra, Shahpur...	1,500
21	Khán Muhammad Ináyat Ali Khán, Máler Kotla	1,000
22	Nawáb Nawázish Ali Khán, C.I.E., Lahore	1,000
23	Sri Kishan Dás Gurwála, Delhi	1,000
24	Rái Bahádur Seth Rám Rattan, Meean Meer	500
25	Sardár Atar Singh, C.I.E., of Bhadaur	500
26	Sardár Bikrama Singh, Bahádur, C.S.I., Jullundur	500
27	Nawáb Ghulám Kásim Khán, Tánk	500
28	Sardár Jíwan Singh, Umballa	500
29	Sodhi Hukm Singh, Lahore	300
30	Suján Singh, Ráwalpindi	300
31	Kanwar Suchet Singh, Ahlúwália, Jullundur	300
32	Lála Lorhinda Mal, Pesháwar	300
33	Nawáb Abdul Majíd Khán, Lahore	200
34	Nawáb Muhammad Sarfaráz Khán, Dera Ismail Khan	200
35	Sardár Badan Singh, Ludhiána	125
36	Bedi Khem Singh, C.I.E., Ráwalpindi	100
37	Muhammad Afzal Khán, Dera Ismail Khan	100
38	Nawáb Abdulla Khán, *Alizai, Dera Ismail Khan*	100
39	Nawáb Ata Muhammad Khán, Dera Ismail Khan	100
40	Nawáb Rabnawáz Khán, Alizai, Dera Ismail Khan	100
41	Sardár Uttam Singh, Ludhiána	100
42	Díwán Rám Náth, District Judge, Hoshiárpur	100
43	Nawáb Imám Bakhsh Khán, C.I.E., Mazári, Dera Ghází Khan	100
44	Sardár Muhammad Khán, Leghári, Dera Ghází Khan	100
45	Nawáb Azmat Ali Khán, Karnál	100
46	Sardár Kartár Singh, Jhelum District	100
47	Rái Bahádur Kanhaiya Lál, M.I.C.E., Lahore	100
48	Nawáb Ibráhím Ali Khán	100
49	Sardár Naráin Singh, Ludhiána	75
50	Fakír Zahúr-ud-dín, Lahore	75
51	Shahzáda Sultán Ján, C.I.E., Kohát	50
52	Sardár Richpál Singh, of Siranwála, Siálkot	50
53	Shamsher Ali Khán	50
54	Sardár Rám Singh	50
55	Sardár Jaggat Singh, C.I.E.	50
56	Fazl Ahmad Khan	50
57	Sardár Baghel Singh, Rái Bahádur, Siálkot	40
58	Subadár-Major Jaggat Singh, Siálkot	40
59	Sardár Diál Singh, Siálkot	30
60	Sardár Mehtáb Singh, Ludhiána	30
61	Sardár Jalab Khán, Gurchani, Dera Ghází Khan	20
62	Sardár Gunda Singh, Ludhiána	20
63	Muhammad Kálu Khán, Bahádur, Dera Ismail Khan	15
64	Abdul Karím Khán, Sadozai, Dera Ismail Khan	15
65	Sardár Midhan Singh, Ludhiána	15
66	Sardár Shám Singh, Ludhiána	15
67	Sardárni Nehál Kour, Ludhiána	15
68	Sardár Sundar Singh, Ludhiána	15
69	Sardár Ujal Singh, Karnál	15
70	Malik Aulia Khán, Pindigheb, Ráwalpindi	10
71	Sardár Nihál Singh, Ludhiána	10
72	Sardár Jowáhar Singh, Ludhiána...	10
73	Sardár Lál Singh, Ludhiána	5
74	Sardárni Rattan Kour, Ludhiána...	5
75	Sardár Sangat Singh, Ludhiána	3¾
76	Sardár Harnám Singh, Ludhiána...	3¾
77	Sardár Hari Singh, Ludhiána	3¾
78	Sardár Albail Singh, Ludhiána	3¾
79	Sardár Harnám Singh, Ludhiána...	3¾
80	Raised by Deputy Commissioner, Jhelum	219
	Total	1,94,987¾

AITCHISON COLLEGE.

The 18th September 1888.

The following subscriptions have been received up to date in response to the appeal of the Council of the Aitchison College :—

Name.	Amount.
	Rs.
The Hon'ble Sir James Lyall, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab	1,000
His Highness the Mahárája of Kashmir	5,000
His Highness the Mahárája of Patiála	5,000
The Sardár of Kalsia	1,000
Rái Anúp Singh, Lahore	500
His Highness the Rája of Biláspur	400
His Highness the Rája of Suket	250
The Nawáb of Loharu	125
The District Board of Montgomery	100
H. C. Fanshawe, Esquire	100
Fakír Syad Zahur-ud-dín, Lahore	50
Total	13,525

S. BLACK, MAJOR-GENERAL,
Governor, Aitchison College.

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

LAHORE GENERAL POST OFFICE

Hours of Business.

THE General Post Office is open for the transaction of business at the following hours:—

On week days.

For references and applications " registration and insurance " posting parcels " posting value-payable articles " granting certificates of posting " sale of postage stamps, envelopes and post-cards	From 7 A.M. to 6 P.M.
For issue and payment of money orders " depositing and withdrawing money from Post Office Savings Bank " Sale of British Postal Orders	From 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
" Issue of Telegraphic Money Orders " Payment of Do. do.	From 7 A.M. to 6 P.M.

No business will be transacted on Sundays or on the following Post Office holidays, but Telegraphic Money Orders will be received for despatch while work is going on in the office :—

New Year's Day, Good Friday, the Queen's Birthday and Christmas Day.

Inland Post.

The following hours of delivery and closing of mails at the General Post Office are notified for the information of the Public :—

Delivery.

1st delivery at ...	10-30 A. M.	Only one delivery at 10-30 A. M. on Sundays and Post Office Holidays.
2nd delivery, Rajputana, Bombay, Madras and Overland mails at ...	12 noon.	
3rd delivery, Peshawar, Mooltan, Sindh, &c., &c., at	6-30 P.M.	

Despatch

1. All stations between Lahore, Mooltan, Sindh, Derajat, Ferozepore and Kasur ...	8-20 A. M.
2. All stations between Lahore and Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan	8-40 "
3. All stations between Lahore and Delhi ...	9-40 "
4. Meean Meer (1st despatch) ...	9-40 "
5. Amritsar, Dharmsala, Dalhousie, &c.	1 P. M.
6. Meean Meer, Kasur, Ferozepore, Raewind, Sirsa, Hissar, &c., and Rajputana, Bombay, Madras and Europe* ...	4-15 "
7. All stations between Lahore and Calcutta, including North-Western Provinces, Oudh, Burmah, Assam and the Central Provinces, Batala, Pathankot, Palampur, Dalhousie, Dharmsala, &c. ...	4-35 "
8. All stations between Lahore and Peshâwar (2nd despatch) ...	4-35 "
9. All stations between Lahore, Mooltan, Jhang, Dera Ghazi Khan and Muzaffargarh ...	4-15 "
10. Chung and Sharakpur ...	6 "
11. Lahore station	9-45 A. M. & 5-30 P. M.
12. Gujranwala, Wazirabad, Gujrat and Sialkot ...	6 "

The last Letter Box will be cleared at 3 P. M. on Sundays and Post Office Holidays.

N.B.—The days and hours for the posting of Overland parcels (Thursdays in the rainy, and Saturdays in the fair months) will remain unaltered.

*Every Tuesday except during the monsoons, when the English Mail day is altered to Saturday.

Certificates of Posting

Are granted for unregistered articles. Fee half an anna, payable by means of a postage stamp.

Postal Acknowledgments

For the delivery of a registered letter, packet or parcel, can be obtained on payment of 1 anna in stamps in the case of registered letters and packets; and in cash in the case of parcels.

Late Letters

Will be received at the window until 15 minutes before the despatch of the mails, and must be fully prepaid by stamps, so as to include ordinary postage and late-letter fee of half an anna.

Foreign Post.

The latest safe day and hour for the posting of overland letters, post-cards, newspapers printed and commercial papers, and sample and mixed packets, is every Tuesday up to 4-15 P.M.

For foreign parcels every Saturday up to 4 P.M.

Delivery of Letter and Parcel Mail.

The hours of delivery are dependent on the hours of arrival of the several trains. If they arrive punctually at the advertised hours, the first delivery will take place at 10-30 A.M., and the second at 5-30 P.M. On Sundays and holidays only one delivery is made of prepaid letters at 10-30 A.M.

Parcels are delivered at 10-30 A.M. only.

Insured articles exceeding *Rs. 1,000 in value* will be delivered only at the Post Office window.

Postage.

Whatever postage is marked on a letter, post card, newspaper, packet or parcel must be paid at once on delivery, after which any complaint of overcharge will be duly attended to.

Complaints.

In all complaints of overcharge or unnecessary delay in delivering letters, the covers bearing the Post Office stamps must be presented for inspection; and when any complaint is preferred against any postman, the number on his badge must be specified.

Registration

Makes the transmission of a letter more secure, but the Post Office is not responsible for loss unless the letter be also insured. Currency Notes or part of a Currency Note, Stamps, Cheques, and the like, must be registered. Registration fee 2 annas in stamps.

Insurance.

Registered letters and parcels can be insured without limit of value. Coin, jewels, &c., must be insured. Rates of insurance are 2 annas up to Rs. 50 of value, 4 annas up to Rs. 100, and 4 annas for every additional Rs. 100. Insurance charge payable in stamps in the case of letters and in cash in the case of parcels.

Value Payable

Parcels, registered letters and book packets can be sent value payable, the value being realized from the addressee and paid to the sender by the Post Office. Limit of value is Rs. 1,000. Value payable can also be insured.

Inland Parcels

May be sent prepaid or unpaid at sender's option. Rates of postage are 4 annas for 20 tolas, 8 annas for 40 tolas, and 4 annas for every additional 40 tolas; postage payable in cash.

Savings Bank.

Floating Deposits are received from 4 annas up to Rs. 500, and interest allowed. Printed rules obtainable at the Post Office.

Inland and Foreign Money Orders.

Remitter of a money order has nothing to do with its transmission to payee; this work is done entirely by the Post Office. When the money order is delivered, the remitter will receive an acknowledgment of its delivery. Maximum limit for a money order is Rs. 600, and the same remitter cannot remit in one day more than Rs. 600 to the same office or to the same person. Forms of money order application supplied gratis.

British Postal Orders.

British Postal Orders for fixed sums from 1*s*. to £1 available for sale to the public.

Full particulars obtainable at the Post Office.

Postal Books for sale.

Indian Postal Guide, price	... 4 annas.
Do. Postal Abstract, price	... 1 anna.
Calendar of Mail Steamer departures from Bombay, price	4 annas.

Postage stamps, post-cards, embossed envelopes of all descriptions, at the value denoted upon each.

LAHORE: } SAZAVAR,
The 9th October 1888. } *Post Master.*

Notice

UNDER SECTION 354 OF THE CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE.

In the Court of Rai Buta Mal, District Judge, Rawalpindi.

MISCELLANEOUS CIVIL SUIT No. 4 OF 1888.
IN THE MATTER OF KHIALA SHAH, INSOLVENT.

WHEREAS Khiala Shah, son of Dia Shah, Bhabra, of Rawalpindi, petitioned this Court to be declared insolvent under the provisions of Chapter XX of the Civil Procedure Code, and whereas the said Khiala Shah has satisfied this Court that the statements made by him in his application are substantially true, and that he is not guilty of any of the disqualifications mentioned in Section 351 of the Civil Procedure Code, this Court has declared him an insolvent under the provisions of the said Section 351, and this notice is published as required by Section 354 of the Civil Procedure Code.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this 6th day of October 1888.

BUTA MAL,
District Judge.

[517-1.]

NOTICE TO HEAD[S]

Register of Men who, on discharge from Regiments, &c., noted, are desirous, and registered [for]

[The previous List was published in Part III of th[e]

Pension No.	Rank and Name (also Surname).	Former Corps and Regimental No.	Nationality.	Religion.	Caste.	Age. Years.	Age. Months.	Length of service. Years.	Length of service. Months.	Date of discharge.	Cause of discharge, *i.e.*, remarks of the Medical Committee.	Rate of pension on discharge.	If in possession of Order of Merit pay, state the amount.	Personal appearance and particular marks.
...	Sepoy Santa Singh.	14th Sikhs, No. 957.	Sikh.	Sikh.	Ját Sikh, Gill.	34	10	15	8	30th April 1888.	Unfit for any further service in consequence of greatly and chronically enlarged spleen.	Rs. 4.	...	Tall spare figure. Black scar on left malar-bone. Irregular scar, front of left thigh, upper third.

OF DEPARTMENTS.

---

are specially recommended by Commanding Officers, to have their names employment—continued.

Gazette of the 26th July 1888, *vide* pages 816 and 817.]

War service.	Educational Qualifications. Reading and writing,—efficient or rudimentary.	Educational Qualifications. Arithmetic.—efficient or rudimentary.	Educational Qualifications. Languages, or English,—to what extent.	Educational Qualifications. General intelligence, apart from education.	Physical Qualifications. General health.	Physical Qualifications. If strong, active and energetic.	Physical Qualifications. Whether fit for out-door labour or for in-door employment only.	Character and conduct during service.	What particular situations the man would be willing to accept, the one preferred being stated first; also place where he would like to be employed.	Commanding Officer's recommendation.	Circle of Pension Paymaster in which the applicant receives his pension.	Permanent address, Village, Thána, Tahsíl, or Pargana, and District.	Remarks by Civil authorities.	REMARKS.
(1). Afghán War, 1878-79—Medal.	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	Gurmukhi.	Good.	Good.	Yes.	Yes. Fit for civil employment.	Very good.	(1) Canal Chaukídár. (2) Tahsíl Chaprási. (3) Forest Chaukídár.	Of excellent character and trustworthy.	N.-W. Circle.	Kaloke, Moga, Ferozepore.	...	...

For Sale.

In two Vols., Foolscap Folio.

CORRESPONDENCE relating to the Famine in Bengal and Behar, from October 1873 to May 1st, 1874.—*Price, Rs.* 2-8-0 *per Vol. ; packing and postage, Re.* 1-4-0 *extra per Vol.*

CONTENTS :—Vol. I. The principal official correspondence relating to the Famine. Vol. II. Special Narrative and Minutes by the Hon'ble Sir R. Temple, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

OFFICE OF SUPDT. OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING,

No. 8, *Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

[437-*l.-f.-o.*]

The Indian Law Reports.

PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY.

THE "Indian Law Reports," published under the authority of the Governor-General in Council, appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month, at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and Allahabad, and comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court are reported in the series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court are reported in the Calcutta Series.

The Calcutta Series is distributed by the Bengal Secretariat; the copies for subscribers registered by Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co. are distributed by that firm; and the Madras, Bombay and Allahabad Series are distributed direct from Madras, Bombay and Allahabad, respectively.

In supersession of previous advertisements, on and from the 1st January 1885 the terms of subscription and sale will be as follows :—

Terms of subscription, payable annually in advance.

For the Complete Series, *including postage*, Rs. 22-8-0.

	Without postage.	With postage.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
For the Calcutta Series ...	10 0 0	12 8 0
" each of the Madras, Bombay and Allahabad Series ...	6 0 0	7 0 0
" a part of the Calcutta Series purchased separately (*inclusive of postage in India*) ...		2 0 0
" a part of each of the Madras, Bombay and Allahabad Series purchased separately (*inclusive of postage in India*) ...		1 0 0

Persons desiring to subscribe for or purchase the Reports should apply to—

Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta.

" Thacker & Co., Bombay.

" Higginbotham & Co., Madras.

The Government Central Book Depôt, Bombay.

" Curator of Government Books, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

" Superintendent of Government Printing, Bengal.

Back parts of the Indian Law Reports may now be had at the above quoted rates.

[18-*t.-f.-o.*]

Notice.

OUDH FOREST DEPARTMENT,

BAHRAMGHAT DEPOT,

On the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

FROM this date the prices of Sál Be[ams] and Scantlings supplied from this Depôt will b[e as] follows :—

Beams—21 feet length	at Rs.	2	10	0	per cubic foot.
22 ditto	"	2	12	0	ditto.
23 ditto	"	2	14	0	ditto.
24 ditto	"	3	0	0	ditto.

Above the lengths given, two annas per foot run wi[ll be] charged ; any inches over the foot will be charged as a foo[t].

Scantlings—From 12 to 20 feet	at Rs. 2	8	0	per cubic fo[ot].
Under 12 and over 7	" 2	4	0	ditto.
Under 7 feet	" 2	0	0	ditto.

The above prices are for ordinary building purposes.

For *planking, sleepers, &c.*, special rates will be fixed [by] agreement.

The Department will still take orders for buildings all ove[r at] Rs. 2-4-0 per cubic foot, provided the scantlings are taken [in] fair proportion.

Second and ***third class timber*** will be sold, and price fixed [by] agreement.

Auction sales will be held from time to time to clear off stock.

For further particulars apply to the Officer in charge of th[e] Depôt.

By order of the Conservator of Forests, N.-W. P. and Oudh Oudh Circle.

KANHYA LAL,

Sub-Asst. Conservator of Forests,

Bahramghat Division.

BAHRAMGHAT :
The 1st April 1886.

[119-*l.-f.-o.*]

Notice.

INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be received for publication on the wrappers of the Indian Law Reports, Calcutta Series, by the Calcutta Central Press Company, "Limited," 5-1, Council House Street, at the following rates, payable in advance :—

	One page.	*Half page.*	*Quarter page.*
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For one issue ...	16	10	6
For three issues ...	40	25	14
For six issues ...	70	40	25
For twelve issues ...	110	70	45

At these rates the advertisers will have the option of changing their advertisements in each issue.

[20-*t.-f.-o.*]

Commissariat Notice—No. 3.

SEALED tenders for the supply of the under-mentioned articles for the Western Circle Commissariat, deliverable at Fort Lahore Commissariat Store Depôt, from 1st January 1889 to 31st December 1891, will be received by the Commissariat Store Officer at Fort Lahore up to noon on the 22nd October 1888, and opened by him then and there in the presence of all parties who may choose to attend.

2. No tenders will be received except on forms obtainable from the Commissariat Office, Fort Lahore, which, as well as any information required regarding the contract, will be given on application to the Commissariat Store Officer, Fort Lahore, up to 4 o'clock P.M. on the 13th October 1888.

3. Seals of tenderers (unable to write) will not be accepted; they should have their marks verified by witnesses.

4. Covers to be superscribed—"Tender for Socks and Stockings, worsted."

5. The tender may be in part or for the whole requirement, and the Commissariat Store Officer reserves to himself the right to accept the tender in whole or in part; but in the event of his accepting in part only and the tenderer failing to take up the contract, the whole earnest deposit will be confiscated.

6. Tenders without earnest-money will not be attended to. Cash will not be accepted as earnest-money. The earnest-money should be in the form of either Treasury (or Bank of Bengal) Receipt or Government Promissory Note, or Stock Notes for the amount.

7. Samples of the articles required to be supplied will be sent to intending tenderers or every facility will be afforded to tenderers to see them before they tender.

Nomenclature of Articles.	Amount of earnest-money required.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	
For men.		
Socks, worsted, 1st Size ...	100	
Ditto, 2nd do. ...		
Ditto, 3rd do. ...		
Ditto, 4th do. ...		
For women.		
Stockings, worsted, 1st Size ...		
Ditto, 2nd do. ...		
For children.		
Stockings, worsted, 1st Size ...		
Ditto, 2nd do. ...		
Ditto, 3rd do. ...		

L. W. CHRISTOPHER, *Major,*
Asst. Commy.-General,
Commissariat Store Officer.

FORT LAHORE:
The 21st September 1888.

[527-1.]

For Sale.

EDUCATION in India in 1886. Review of, with special reference to the report of the Education Commission. By Sir Alfred Croft, K.C.I.E., M.A., Director of Public Instruction, Bengal. Fcap., boards. Rs. 2 (9a).

PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA.

NO. 8, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

[480-8.]

Commissariat Notice—No. 6.

SEALED tenders for the supply of the under-mentioned articles for the Western Circle Commissariat, deliverable at Commissariat Store Depôt, Fort Lahore, from date of commencement to 31st March 1891, will be received by the Commissariat Store Officer at Fort Lahore up to noon on the 29th October 1888, and opened by him then and there in the presence of all parties who may choose to attend.

2. No tenders will be received except on forms obtainable from the Commissariat Office, Fort Lahore, which, as well as any information required regarding the contract, will be given on application to the Commissariat Store Officer, Fort Lahore, up to 4 o'clock P. M. on the 20th October 1888.

3. Seals of tenderers (unable to write) will not be accepted; they should have their marks verified by witnesses.

4. Covers to be superscribed—"Tender for Twilled Jute bags and Gunny Cloth."

5. The tender may be in part or for the whole requirement, and the Executive Commissariat Officer reserves to himself the right to accept the tender in whole or in part; but in the event of his accepting in part only, and the tenderer failing to take up the contract, the whole earnest deposit will be confiscated.

6. Tenders without earnest-money will not be attended to. Cash will not be accepted as earnest-money. The earnest-money should be in the form of either Treasury (or Bank of Bengal) Receipt or Government, or Stock Notes for the amount.

7. Samples of the articles required to be supplied are to be seen at Commissariat Store Depôt, Fort Lahore, and every facility will be afforded to tenderers to see them before they tender.

Nomenclature of Articles.	Amount of earnest-money required.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	
Twilled Jute Bags 2 maund size	390	
Twilled Jute Bags 1 maund size ...		
Gunny Cloth of 2' 3" width		

L. W. CHRISTOPHER, *Major,*
Assistant Commissary-General,
Commissariat Store Officer.

FORT LAHORE:
The 28th September 1888.

[548-2]

Notice.

TRAINED TEACHERS.

A LIST of teachers who have passed through the Central Training College, Lahore, and hold Departmental Certificates under Articles 127, 129, 130, 133 and 134 of the Punjab Education Code, will shortly be opened in the office of the undersigned from which men will be selected for recommendation to the Managers of Board and Aided Schools in the Lahore Circle when vacancies occur. Candidates who wish their names enrolled on the list should send full particulars as to their qualifications, pay, present and expected, &c., to the undersigned.

No person who does not hold an Anglo-Vernacular or Vernacular Certificate as issued by the Educational Department under the new Code need apply, as his name will not be registered.

F. HADEN COPE, M.A.,
Offg. Inspector of Schools, Lahore Circle.

[420-t-f-o.]

Notice.

THE following official publications can be obtained on payment from Messrs. E. Gill & Co., Lahore :—

List of Books.

No.	Name of Work.	Price per copy. Rs. A. P.
1	Civil Justice Report, 1884 ...	0 10 0
	Ditto ditto, 1885 ...	0 8 0
	Ditto ditto, 1886 ...	0 9 0
2	Criminal Justice Report, 1884 ...	0 10 0
	Ditto ditto, 1885 ...	0 11 0
	Ditto ditto, 1886 ...	0 12 0
3	Police Report, 1884 ...	0 11 0
	Ditto, 1885 ...	2 3 0
	Ditto, 1886 ...	2 8 0
4	Municipal Report, 1883-84 ...	0 6 0
5	Stamp Report, 1884-85 ...	0 4 0
	Ditto, 1885-86 ...	0 3 0
	Ditto, 1886-87 ...	0 2 0
6	Forest Report, 1884-85 ...	1 4 0
	Ditto, 1885-86 ...	1 12 0
	Ditto, 1886-87 ...	1 0 0
7	Excise Report, 1884-85 ...	1 3 0
	Ditto, 1885-86 ...	0 14 0
	Ditto, 1886-87 ...	1 4 0
8	Revenue Report, 1884-85 ...	2 9 0
	Ditto, 1885-86 ...	1 12 0
	Ditto, 1886-87 ...	2 4 0
9	Jail Report, 1884 ...	1 2 0
	Ditto, 1885 ...	1 0 0
	Ditto, 1886 ...	1 8 0
	Ditto, 1887 ...	1 8 0
10	Registration Report, 1884-85 ...	0 6 0
	Ditto ditto, 1885-86 ...	0 5 0
	Ditto ditto, 1886-87 ...	0 7 0
	Ditto ditto, 1887-88 ...	0 6 0
11	Arboriculture Report, 1884-85 ...	0 6 0
	Ditto ditto, 1885-86 ...	0 8 0
	Triennial Report on arboriculture, 1884-85 to 1886-87.	1 8 0
12	Education Report, 1884-85 ...	1 6 0
13	Report on Lunatic Asylums in the Punjab for 1885.	0 6 0
	Ditto ditto, 1886 ...	0 9 0
	Ditto ditto, 1887 ...	0 10 0
14	External Land Trade Report, Punjab, 1885-86, with map.	0 12 0
	Ditto ditto, 1886-87 ...	0 10 0
	Ditto ditto, 1887-88 ...	0 12 0
15	Internal Trade Report, Punjab, 1886-87	2 0 0
16	License Tax Report, 1885-86 ...	0 12 0
17	Income Tax Report, 1886-87 ...	0 10 0
18	Monograph on Woollen Manufactures in the Punjab.	0 2 0
19	Monograph on Silk Industry ...	0 2 0
	Ditto on Brass and Copper ...	1 0 0
	Ditto on Cotton Manufactures...	0 2 0
20	Punjab Administration Report, 1882-83	4 8 0
	Ditto ditto, 1883-84	4 8 0
	Ditto ditto, 1884-85	4 0 0
	Ditto ditto 1885-86	2 12 0

No.	Name of Work.	Price per copy. Rs. A. P.
21	Dispensary Report, Punjab, 1886 ...	2 0
	Ditto ditto, 1887 ...	1 10
22	Vaccination Report, Punjab, 1887-88...	0 4
23	Chemical Examiner's Report, Punjab, 1886.	0 5
	Ditto ditto, 1887 ...	0 6
24	Sanitary Report, Punjab, 1886 ..	2 0
25	Report on the Agricultural Statistics of the Punjab for the year 1884-85.	2 0
26	Ditto ditto, 1885-86 ...	3 8
27	Standing Orders, Punjab Frontier Force, Part II.	1 0
28	Report on the Land Revenue Settlement of the Jhelum District, 1874-80, with Atlas.	2 0
	Ditto Dera Ismail Khan District with Atlas.	5 1
	Ditto Bannu District ...	3 8
	Ditto Síba Jágír ...	0 8
	Ditto Simla District ...	1 10
	Ditto Jhang District with map.	4 0
	Ditto Dera Gházi Khan District with map.	3 8
	Ditto Delhi District without map.	4 1
	Ditto Muzaffargarh District with map.	2 4
	Ditto Kohát District ...	2 4
	Ditto Pesháwar District (Hastings).	5 8
	Ditto Rohtak District with map.	4 0
	Ditto Hazára ...	5 10
	Ditto Pánipat Tahsil, Karnál District.	3 8
29	Punjab Customary Law in 6 Volumes	15 2
30	Bilúchi-Náma, by Rái Bahádur Hittu Rám.	1 8
31	Hand-book of the Bilúchi language, by Mr. C. E. Gladstone, B. C. S.	5 10
32	Kalíd-i-Afgháni ...	10 0
33	Punjab Chiefs (Urdu) ...	6 8
34	Trumpp's Pashtu Grammar ...	10 0
35	Æsop's Fables in Pashtu (Raverty) ...	6 0
36	Manual and Vocabulary of Bilúchi Dialect.	2 0
37	A brief account of the history and antiquities of Lahore, Part I.	0 6
38	General Report on Yúsafzai in six chapters.	5 0
39	Griffin's Punjab Rájas ...	12 0
40	Powell's Punjab Products, Vol. I ...	21 0
41	O'Brien's Glossary of the Mooltani Language.	13 14

List of Books—concluded.

No.	Name of Work.	Price per copy.
		Rs. A. P.
42	Punjab Census Report in 3 Vols. ...	24 0 0
43	Barkley's Directions to Revenue Officers.	10 0 0
44	Ditto in Vernacular ...	5 0 0
45	Jail Manual ...	3 12 8
46	Hutchinson's Police Catechism, 2nd Edition, revised by Mr. Goldney.	1 0 0
47	Stewart's Punjab Plants ...	4 8 0
48	Punjab Code, second edition ...	5 0 0
49	Griffin's Law of Inheritance to Punjab Chiefships.	3 0 0
50	Selections from Records of Punjab Government, New Series—	
	No. 1.—Notes on the Bannu District, by Major H. B. Urmston.	0 8 0
	No. 3.—Memorandum on the Bilúch Tribes in the Dera Ghází Khan District, by Captain C. Minchin.	0 8 0
	No. 4.—Administration of the Baháwalpur, Chamba and Pataudi States.	0 8 0
	No. 5.—Tea cultivation in the Kángra District.	0 8 0
	No. 6.—Sanitary Survey of villages watered by the Western Jumna Canal.	0 8 0
	No. 7.—Trial of Muhammad Bahádur Shah, Titular King of Delhi, and of Mogal Beg and Háji, all of Delhi, for rebellion against the British Government and murder of Europeans during 1857.	2 0 0
	No. 9.—Notes on the Dera Ghází Khan District, North-Western Frontier and its Border Tribes, by R. I. Bruce.	0 14 0
	No. 10.—Himalayan Districts of Lahoul and Spiti, by Captain A. F. P. Harcourt.	1 0 0
	No. 12.—Report on current rates of interest on loan transactions in the Punjab.	0 8 0
	No. 13.—Papers regarding alienation of estates of Insolvent Proprietors to the money-lending class.	1 0 0
	No. 15.—The "Chos" (Sandy bedded torrents of Hoshiárpur), by B. H. Baden-Powell.	0 8 0
	No. 16.—Note on the Revenue and Resources of the Punjab.	1 0 0
	No. 17.—Note on the system of fluctuating assessments in the Punjab.	1 0 0
	No. 18.—A Report on the Trans-Border Trade of the Bannu District.	0 8 0
	No. 19.—Report on the Kohát Pass Afrídís.	0
	No. 20.—Treatment of cattle disease in the Punjab.	0 8 0
	No. 21.—Note on Coal and Iron in the Punjab.	3 0 0
	No. 22.—Report on the Punjab Exhibition of 1881-82.	0 8 0
51	Gazetteer, Delhi District ...	4 0 0
	Gurgaon " ...	3 8 0
	Karnál " ...	4 0 0
	Hissar " ...	1 8 0
	Rohtak " ...	3 8 0
	Umballa " ...	2 8 0
	Jullundur " ...	2 8 0
	Hoshiárpur " ...	3 8 0
	Kángra " Vol. I ...	4 0 0
	Ditto " II ...	3 8 0
	Amritsar District ...	2 8 0
	Gurdáspur " ...	2 8 0
	Siálkot " ...	2 8 0
	Lahore " ...	4 0 0
	Gujránwála " ...	2 8 0
	Ferozepore " ...	2 8 0
	Ráwalpindi " ...	3 8 0
	Jhelum " ...	3 8 0
	Gujrát " ...	2 8 0
	Shahpur " ...	2 8 0
	Mooltan " ...	4 0 0
	Jhang " ...	3 8 0
	Montgomery District ...	4 0 0
	Muzaffargarh " ...	3 8 0
	Dera Ismail Khan District ...	4 0 0
	Dera Ghází Khan " ...	3 8 0
	Bannu " ...	4 0 0
	Peshávar " ...	4 0 0
	Hazára " ...	4 0 0

Notice.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

THIS preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine, and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates—per four-ounce tin, *Rs.* 4 *annas* 8; per eight-ounce tin, *Rs.* 8 *annas* 8; per pound tin, *Rs.* 16 *annas* 8. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only*, at the undernoted rates—per four-ounce tin, *Rs.* 5 *annas* 8; per eight-ounce tin, *Rs.* 10 *annas* 8; per pound tin, *Rs.* 20. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage eight annas per 4 and 8 *oz.* tins and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

سرکاری سنکونا دافع بخار

یہہ دوا بجائے کونین کے نہایت عمدہ ہے
سرکاری عہدہ دار سرکاری اور خیراتی
کاموں کے لئے اور اور اشخاص جو یک لخت
۲۰ پونڈ خریدنا چاہیں بوٹینیکل گارڈن کلکتہ
کے صاحب سپرنٹنڈنٹ سے نقد قیمت پر
بشرح مندرجہ ذیل خرید سکتے ہیں

فی بکس ٹن بوزن چار اونس — ۴ روپیہ ۸ آنہ
ایضا ایضا آٹھ اونس — ۸ روپیہ ۸ آنہ
ایضا ایضا ایک پونڈ — ۱۶ روپیہ ۸ آنہ

عام خریداروں کو یہہ دوا صاحب سپرنٹنڈنٹ
بوٹینیکل گارڈن سے نقد قیمت پر حسب
شرح ذیل مل سکتی ہے

فی بکس ٹن بوزن ۴ اونس — ۵ روپیہ ۸ آنہ
ایضا ایضا ۸ اونس — ۱۰ روپیہ ۸ آنہ
ایضا ایضا ایک پونڈ — ۲۰ روپیہ

یہہ دوا کلکتہ کے بڑے بڑے انگریز اور
ہندوستانی دوا فروشوں کے ہاں سے بھی
مل سکتی ہے شرح ہائے مذکورہ بالا کے
علاوہ ۴ اور ۸ اونس والے بکس کے لئے ۸ آنہ
اور ایک پونڈ والے بکس کے لئے ۱۲ آنہ محصول
ڈاک ادا کرنا پڑیگا

CALCUTTA:
The 6th March 1888.

[124-22.]

Commissariat Notice—No. 4.

SEALED tenders for the supply of the undermentioned articles for the Western Circle Commis-sariat, deliverable at Umballa, Meean Meer, Sialkot and Fero-pore from 1st January 1889 to 31st December 1891 will be received by the Commissariat Officer at Fort Lahore up to noon on the 29th October 1888 and opened by him there there in the presence of all parties who may choose to atten

2. No tenders will be received except on forms obtain from the Commissariat Store Office, Fort Lahore, which, as as any information required regarding the contract, will be on application to the Commissariat Store Officer, Fort Lahore up to 4 o'clock P.M. on the 20th October 1888.

3. Seals of tenderers (unable to write) will not be acce they should have their marks verified by witnesses.

4. Covers to be superscribed—"Tender for Spir Wine."

5. The tender may be in part or for the whole require and the Executive Commissariat Officer reserves to himself right to accept the tender in whole or in part; but in the of his accepting in part only and the tenderer failing to the contract, the whole earnest deposit will be confiscated.

6. Tenders without earnest-money will not be attend Cash will not be accepted as earnest-money. The earnest-m should be in the form of either Treasury (or Bank of Be Receipt or Government Promissory Note or Stock Note fo amount.

Nomenclature of Articles.		Amount of earnest-money required.
		Rs.
Spirits of Wine, colorless, of specific gravity, 835° or 56° over proof, Imperial Gallons of 10 lbs. each by measure.	At Umballa ... ,, Meean Meer ... (Both for Medical Depôt and for preparation of lime juice.) ,, Ferozepore ... ,, Sialkot ...	100

L. W. CHRISTOPHER, Maj

Assistant Commissary Gen

Commissariat Store Off

FORT LAHORE:
The 27th September 1888.

[547-

Notice

WITH the sanction of the Local Gov ment, undersigned requests that all official intended for his office may be addressed—

"To
The Government Advocate,
Punjab,
Lahore,"

without the addition of his name.

2. *Demi-official letters* should be addressed to unde *by name* and to the place where he is believed to be at the

E. P. HENDERSON,

Government Advocate, Punjab, Lahore

The 29th September 1888.

[560-

Punjab Government Press, Lahore.—11-10-88—640.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1888.

PART III

Notifications by Chief Court, Financial Commissioner, Accountant-General, &c.

CHIEF COURT.

NOTIFICATION.

The 15th October 1888.

No. 3700.—*Appointment.*—With the sanction of the Punjab Government, the Judges of the Chief Court of the Punjab have, under the provisions of Section 12 of Act XVIII of 1884, been pleased to appoint Mr. E. W. Parker to be Registrar of the said Court.

By order, &c.,
E. W. PARKER,
Registrar.

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

CIRCULAR No. 36 OF 1888.

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,

(No. 6020.)

Dated, Lahore, 10th October 1888.

To

ALL COMMISSIONERS AND DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS
IN THE PUNJAB.

Estimates of advances and recoveries of agricultural loans in the Punjab.

In this office Circular Memo. No. 1 of 1888 a form was prescribed in which Deputy Commissioners were to report, for the information of the Government of India, probable requirements and probable recoveries in the year 1888-89 in connection with advances under Act XIX of 1883 and Act XII of 1884. The matter was therein dealt with in a summary manner as the short time allowed for preparation of estimates made it impossible to procure details from the District Officers. A further letter has, however, now been received from the Local Government—*vide* Appendix to this Circular—which makes it necessary to arrange for preparation of estimates of advances and recoveries in greater detail and with more claims to accuracy, and the Financial Commissioner directs that the forms appended to the present Circular be very carefully filled up and submitted to this office through Commissioners at the latest by November 10th of each year. Along with these forms each Deputy Commissioner should submit a memorandum commenting on instalments overdue at time of preparation of these estimates and noting the probable amount of any anticipated suspensions, remissions or defaults in repayment during the coming year, and the reasons why such suspensions,

remissions or defaults are anticipated. Each Deputy Commissioner should also note what h is likely to advance during the second half of the current year on account of (a) seed, (b) bullocks. This should on no account be omitted.

2. Some instructions as to the filling up of the forms may be useful. In the fir place it will be seen that Form I will contain particulars both as to loans under Act XIX of 1883 and loans under Act XII of 1884. In Form II Deputy Commissioners will submit on statement for loans under Act XIX of 1883 and another for loans under Act XII of 188 In either case Form II should be filled up in accordance with the following remark When a loan under either Act is granted by a Collector, he sends the Tahsíldár concerned statement (list of repayments) of 8 columns and the Tahsíldár opens out a ledger in form of Appendix I of Circular 12 of 1887, whereof the first 8 columns agree with the said statemen In the first 8 columns of Form II now prescribed each Tahsíldár will enter for his own Tah the *totals* of the corresponding columns of all his ledgers (Khatauni) *of the loans in whi there were no arrears of instalments at end of half-year ending with Rabi* 1888-89. T Tahsíldárs should be expressly informed that separate statements in Form II are requir for the two Acts; and that the greatest care should be taken to keep entirely distinct loans under the two Acts which are entered in Parts A and B of his volume of ledgers *vide* paragraph 4 (*b*) of Circular 12 of 1887. The entries in each column of the return will 4, namely for the four half-years, namely Rabi 1888-89, Kharíf 1888-89, Rabi 1889-9 Kharíf 1889-90.

3. But in the case of some loans there will be arrears, and for these loans columns *et seq* are provided. Column 9, Form II should show, for first entry, actual total of repa ments made with land revenue instalment of Rabi 1888-89 or otherwise recovered during half of 1888-89. In each of the entries for the following three half-years it should sho total of the figures for the same half-year in column 5 *plus* expected total re-payments account of loans in arrears at end of Rabi 1888-89. Columns 10, 11 and 12 should show first entry total of actuals in the case of loans in arrears at end of Rabi 1888-89, and for ea of the remaining three entries under these columns the expected totals. Columns 13, 14 a 15 give for loans in arrears at end of Rabi 1888-89 similar information to that given for lo not in arrears in columns 2, 3 and 4. The tahsíl statements will be combined at head-quart into a single statement for the district.

4. It should be noted that for the purposes of Form II it is assumed that in the ca of loans not in arrears no arrears will occur during the period under report by default, suspe sion or remission, and that in the case of loans in arrears no *further* arrears will occur, that that at least the ordinary half-yearly instalment will be steadily recovered during the peri under consideration. The extent to which these assumptions are not likely to be verifi should be noted briefly in the memorandum to be furnished by the Deputy Commissioner accordance with paragraph 1.

By order, &c.,

D. C. JOHNSTONE,

(*Translated.*) *Junior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab*

Form I.

Estimates of probable requirements during the year under the Land Improvem Agriculturists' Loans Acts in the district of

	Class of advances.		Amount to be advanced by Collector.	Remarks explaining increase and decrease
(1). Actuals of past year (1887-88)	I.—Land Improvement	...	...	
	II.—Loans to Agriculturists	...	...	
	(*a*) Seed	...	...	
	(*b*) Bullocks	...	...	
(2). Regular estimate of current year (1888-89).	I.—Land Improvement	...	...	
	II. Loans to Agriculturists	...	...	
	(*a*) Seed	...	...	
	(*b*) Bullocks	...	...	
(3). Estimate for coming year (1889-90).	I.—Land Improvement	..	...	
	II.—Loans to Agriculturists	...	...	
	(*a*) Seed	...	...	
	(*b*) Bullocks	...	...	

N.B.—Deputy Commissioners are requested to see that the actuals for the past year entered in this sta agree with their annual returns (Appendix 7 of Circular 12 of 1887).

FORM II.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
	Loans in which there are no arrears.								Loans in which there are arrears.								
				Proposed adjustment at end of each half-year.											Total arrears.		
Half-years ending with	Principal outstanding at end of half-year.	Interest for half-year *plus* arrears from column 8.	Total due.	Total instalments.	Credit to principal.	Credit to interest.	Interest carried on to next half-year.	Amount of payments, actual in first half-year, and expected in remaining three half-years.	Principal outstanding at end of half-year.	Interest outstanding at end of half-year.	Total of columns 10 and 11.	Principal that would have been outstanding but for default.	Interest that would have been outstanding but for default.	Total of columns 13 and 14.	Principal (*a*).	Interest (*b*).	Total (*c*).
Rabi 1888-89	Total of corresponding entries in ledgers.	Total of corresponding entries in ledgers.	Total of corresponding entries in ledgers.	Total of corresponding entries in ledgers.	Total of corresponding entries in ledgers.	Total of corresponding entries in ledgers.	Total of corresponding entries in ledgers.	Total of column 9 of all the ledgers both of loans in which there are no arrears and in which there are arrears.	Actual total, *i.e.*, total of corresponding entries in ledgers.	Actual total, *i.e.*, total of corresponding entries in ledgers.		Total of corresponding entries in column 2 of ledgers.	Total of corresponding entries in column 3 of ledgers.				
Kharíf 1888-89	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Column 5 + entry in column 12 for Rabi 1888-89—entry in column 12 for Kharíf 1888-89.	To be filled in by forecast, *i.e.*, total of probable outstanding of all loans in arrears.	To be filled in by forecast, *i.e.*, total of probable outstanding of all loans in arrears.		Ditto	Ditto				
Rabi 1889-90	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Column 5 + entry in column 12 for Kharíf 1888-89—entry in column 12 for Rabi 1889-90.	Ditto	Ditto		Ditto	Ditto				
Kharíf 1889-90	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Column 5 + entry in column 12 for Rabi 1889-90—entry in column 12 for Kharíf 1889-90.	Ditto	Ditto		Ditto	Ditto				

(*a*) *i.e.*, difference of columns 10 and 13.
(*b*) *i.e.*, difference of columns 11 and 14.
(*c*) *i.e.*, difference of columns 12 and 15.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 27th September 1888.

No. 155.—*Examination.*—It is hereby notified that an Examination of Tahsíldárs and Munsiffs and candidates for those appointments will be held on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 22nd, 23rd and 24th October 1888. The question papers will be distributed from the Financial Commissioner's Office. The answers of the examinees and all communications on the subject of the examination should be addressed to the Assistant Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, Punjab, Lahore.

The examination will be conducted strictly in accordance with the instructions contained in Financial Commissioner's Circular Memo. No. 5944 of 21st August 1885; Punjab Government Notification No. 3385 of 22nd September 1881 (published at page 459 of the Gazette of that date); and Punjab Government Notification No. 1694 of 23rd July 1883 (published at page 560 of the Gazette of the 2nd August 1883), to which particular attention is drawn. Attention is also drawn to the rules and subsidiary rules for the conduct of the examination appended to Financial Commissioner's Book Circular No. XV of 1876.

In the schedule of subjects appended to Circular Memo. No. 5944 of 21st August 1885, quoted above, the new Punjab Land Revenue and Tenancy Acts, 1887, will take the place of Act XXXIII of 1871 and Act XXVIII of 1868 respectively.

Tahsíldárs and Officiating Tahsíldárs, Náib-Tahsíldárs and Deputy Superintendents of Settlement and Munsiffs and candidates for the post of Munsiff may appear at the examination by virtue of their position and without any special orders permitting them severally so to appear. Superintendents and Head Clerks of a Commissioner's or Deputy Commissioner's Office may also appear at the examination, provided they have been specially selected as candidates for Tahsíldárship or have been specially permitted by the Financial Commissioners so to appear.

District Kánúngos may present themselves for examination in accordance with Rule 101 (*i*), Chapter IX, Part I of the new Rules under the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887.

By order, &c.,

D. C. JOHNSTONE,

Offg. Junior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

The 15th October 1888.

No. 164.—*Transfers.*—The following transfers are made on the public service:—

Mughal Khán, Tahsíldár, from the Hashtnagar to the Sadr Tahsíl of the Pesháwar District, where he joined on the 22nd August 1888;

Mangal Sen, Officiating Tahsíldár, from the Sadr to the Hashtnagar Tahsíl, Pesháwar District, where he joined on the 23rd August 1888.

No. 165.—*Notification.*—The Financial Commissioners hereby direct that Ajab Singh, Tahsíldár of Raya, Siálkot District, be reduced from the 2nd Grade to the 3rd Grade of Tahsíldárs with effect from the 5th of October 1888.

The 16th October 1888.

No. 166.—*Transfers.*— The following transfers are made on the public service:—

Rishk Behári Lal, Tahsíldár, from the Jagadhri Tahsíl, Umballa District to the Kaithal Tahsíl, Karnál District, where he joined on the afternoon of the 7th September 1888.

Motsham-ud-dín, Officiating Tahsíldár, from the Kaithal Tahsíl, Karnál District to the Jagadhri Tahsíl, Umballa District, where he joined on the 14th of September 1888.

By order, &c.,

T. GORDON WALKER,

Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

The 10th October 1888.

No. 1826.—The following is published for general information.

T. C. LEWIS,

Offg. Director of Public Instruction, Punjab.

EXAMINATIONS IN 1888-89.

THE following are the dates at which the several Examinations in the University of London for the year 1888-89 will COMMENCE :—

MATRICULATION.—Monday June 18, 1888; and Monday January 14, 1889.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.—Intermediate, Monday July 16; B.A., Monday October 22.

MASTER OF ARTS.—Branch I., Monday June 4; Branch II., Monday June 11; Branch III., Monday June 18; Branch IV., Monday June 25.

DOCTOR OF LITERATURE.—Tuesday December 4.

SCRIPTURAL EXAMINATIONS.—Tuesday November 27.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.—Intermediate, Monday July 16; B.Sc., Monday October 15.

DOCTOR OF SCIENCE.—Within the first twenty-one days of June.

BACHELOR OF LAWS.—Intermediate and LL.B., Monday January 7, 1889.

DOCTOR OF LAWS.—Tuesday January 22, 1889.

BACHELOR OF MEDICINE.—Preliminary Scientific, Monday July 16, 1888, and Monday January 21, 1889; Intermediate, Monday July 9, 1888, and Monday January 21, 1889; M.B., Monday October 29.

BACHELOR OF SURGERY.—Tuesday December 4.

MASTER IN SURGERY.—Monday December 3.

DOCTOR OF MEDICINE.—Monday December 3.

BACHELOR OF MUSIC.—Intermediate, Monday December 10; B.Mus., Monday December 17.

DOCTOR OF MUSIC.—Intermediate, Monday December 10 D.Mus., Monday December 17

ART, &C., OF TEACHING.—Tuesday December 11.

REGULATIONS.

MATRICULATION.

[Candidates for any Degree in this University must have passed the MATRICULATION EXAMINATION. N exemption from this rule is allowed on account of Decrees obtained or examinations passed at any oth University.

[This Examination is accepted, (*a*) by the College of Surgeons, (*b*) by the Incorporated Law Societ and (*c*) by the Pharmaceutical Society, in lieu of their Preliminary Examinations. It also exempts can dates for admission to the Royal Military College from the Preliminary Test, except in Geometrical Draw And it is among those Examinations of which some one must be passed (1) by every Medical Student commencing his professional studies; and (2) by every person entering upon articles of Clerkship to Solicitor, any such person who may have matriculated in the Honours or in the First Division being enti to exemption from one year's service.

[This, and all other Examinations of the University, together with the Prizes, Exhibitions, Scholarshi and Medals depending upon them, are open to women upon exactly the same conditions as to men.]

THERE shall be two Examinations for MATRICULATION in each year—one commenci on the second Monday in January, and the other on the third Monday in June. *

Every candidate for the MATRICULATION EXAMINATION must, *not less than five we* before the commencement of the Examination, apply to the Registrar for a Form of En which must be returned *not less than four weeks* before the commencement of the Examina tion, accompanied by a Certificate showing that the candidate has completed his sixteen year, † and by his Fee for the Examination. ‡

Every candidate entering for the MATRICULATION EXAMINATION for the first time m pay a Fee of two Pounds to the Registrar. If a candidate withdraws his name, or fails present himself at the Examination, or fails to pass it, the Fee shall not be returned to hi but he shall be allowed to enter for any subsequent MATRICULATION EXAMINATION up payment, at every such entry, of an additional Fee of one Pound, provided that he com with the Regulations in the preceding paragraph. §

The Examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers; but the Examin shall not be precluded from putting, for the purpose of ascertaining the competence of t candidates to pass, *vivâ voce* questions to any candidate in the subjects in which they a appointed to examine.

Candidates shall not be approved by the Examiners unless they have shown a compet knowledge in each of the following subjects, according to the details specified under t several heads:—

1. Latin;
2. *One* ‖ of the following Languages:—Greek, French, German, Sanskrit, Arabic ¶
3. The English Language and English History, with the Geography relati thereto;
4. Mathematics;
5. Mechanics;
6. *One* ‖ of the following Branches of Experimental Science:—Chemistry; Heat Light; Magnetism and Electricity.

The following are the particulars of the foregoing subjects of Examination:—

I.—LATIN.

One Latin subject to be selected by the Senate one year and a half previously from works of the undermentioned authors:

Virgil—Two Books of the Æneid.

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* These Examinations may be held not only at the University of London, but also, under special arrang (See Appendix I.), in other parts of the United Kingdom, or in the Colonies.

† A Certificate from the Registrar-General in London or from the Superintendent Registrar of the distri certified copy of the Baptismal Register, is required *in every case in which it can possibly be obtained.* In other a Declaration of the candidate's age, made before a Magistrate by his parent or guardian, or by the cand himself, if of full age, will be accepted.

‡ See *Instructions*, Appendix III.

§ The Certificate of Age need not again be produced.

‖ No credit will be given for more than *one* of these subjects.

¶ Candidates desiring to be examined in either Sanskrit or Arabic must give at least *Two Calendar M* notice to the Registrar.

Horace—Two Books of the Odes.

Sallust—The Conspiracy of Catiline, or the War with Jugurtha.

Cæsar—One of the longer or two of the shorter Books of the Gallic War.

Livy—One Book.

Cicero—De Senectute or De Amicitiâ, with One of the following Orations :—Pro Lege Maniliâ, One of the four Catilinarian Orations, Pro Archiâ, Pro Balbo, Pro M. Marcello.

Ovid—One Book of the Metamorphoses (or Selections from Two Books) *and* One Book of the Epistles or of the Tristia; or Six of the Heroides; or Two Books of the Tristia.*

The Paper in Latin shall contain passages to be translated into English, with questions arising out of the book or books selected. Short and easy passages shall also be set for translation from other books not so selected. A separate Paper shall be set containing questions in Latin Grammar, with simple and easy sentences of English to be translated into Latin.†

II.--ALTERNATIVE LANGUAGES.

1. GREEK.

One Greek subject, to be selected by the Senate one year and a half previously from the works of the undermentioned authors . ‡

Homer—One Book.

Xenophon—One Book.

Æschylus--The Persæ.

Euripides—Hecuba; Andromache; Hercules Furens; Madea; Alcestis; Electra; Heraclidæ. (One Play.)

The Paper in Greek shall contain passages to be translated into English, with questions arising out of the book selected, and with general questions in Grammar.§ Short and easy passages shall also be set for translation from other books not so selected.

2. FRENCH.

The Paper in French shall contain passages for translation into English, and questions in Grammar limited to the Accidence.

3. GERMAN.

The Paper in German shall contain passages for translation into English, and questions in Grammar limited to the Accidence.

4. SANSKRIT.||

Sanskrit Subjects, to be selected by the Senate one year and a half previously from the undermentioned works :¶

Hitopadesa, Books II to IV.
Pañchatantra, Books II to V.
Sâhityaparichaya, Parts I and II, pp. 1-93.
Râmâyana, Book I.
Mahâbhârata (Story of Nala, Story of Sâvitrî, Bakavadhaparvan, S'akuntalopâkhyâna).
Manu, Books II to VII.

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* The LATIN Subjects for 1889 and 1890 will be—
For January 1889 :—*Sallust*, Conspiracy of Catiline.
For June 1889 :—*Virgil* Æneid, Books I and V.
For January 1890 :—*Ovid*, Metamorphoses, Book XI. (omitting 221-265 and 303-317) ; Tristia, Book III.
For June 1890 :—*Cicero*, De Amicitiâ ; Pro Balbo.

† Special stress is laid on accuracy in the answers to the Grammar questions, and on the correct rendering of English into Latin.

‡ The GREEK Subjects for 1889 and 1890 will be—
For January 1889 :—*Homer*, Iliad, Book VI.
For June 1889 :—*Xenophon*, Cyropædia, Book V.
For January 1890 :—*Euripides*, Hecuba.
For June 1890 .—*Xenophon*, Hellenics, Book II.

§ Special stress is laid on accuracy in the answers to the questions in Greek Grammar.

|| See the third Note in page 54.

¶ The SANSKRIT Subjects for 1889 and 1890 will be—
For January 1889 Hitopadesa, Book III. ; Mahâbhârata, S'akuntalopâkhyânam, Manu ; VI. I to VII 53;
For June 1889 :—Panchatantra, Book IV. ; Mahâbhârata, Bakavadhaparvan, Manu, VII.. 54-225.
For January 1890 :—Panchatantra, Book V. ; Râmâyana I., Chapters 5 to 16 ; Manu, Book II., 1-87.
For June 1890 :—Hitopadesa, Book IV ; Râmâyana I., Chapters 51 to 65 ; Manu, Book II., 88-163.

The Paper in Sanskrit shall contain passages from the books selected, to be translated into English, with questions in Grammar. A passage or short passages shall also be set for translation from other books not so selected.

5. ARABIC.

The Paper in Arabic shall contain passages for translation into English, and questions in Grammar.

III.—ENGLISH.

The General History and Grammatical Structure of the Language.

History of England to the end of the Seventeenth Century, with the Geography relating thereto.

N. B.—Special stress is laid on correct spelling and Grammar in the answers to the questions.

IV.—MATHEMATICS.

1. ARITHMETIC.

The ordinary Rules and Processes of Arithmetic, including—

Proportion.

Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.

Extraction of the Square Root.

2. ALGEBRA.

Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, and Division of Algebraical Quantities.

Reduction and manipulation of Algebraical Fractions.

Arithmetical and Geometrical Progression.

Simple Equations and easy Quadratic Equations, with questions involving their use.

3. GEOMETRY.

The subjects of the First Four Books of Euclid, and simple deductions.

V.—MECHANICS.

Elementary notions as to Velocity, Acceleration, Force, Mass, Momentum, Work, and Energy.

Composition and Resolution of Velocities, Acclerations, and Forces, in one plane.

Moments and Couples, in one plane.

Centre of Gravity, or Mass-centre.

Transmission of Pressure in Liquids; variation with depth of the pressure due to weight of liquids.

Specific Gravity, and modes of determining it. Pressure of gases, and laws relating thereto.

Atmospheric pressure.

Common instruments and apparatus whose action depends upon the pressure of liquids or of the atmosphere, or of both.

VI.—EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE.

One of the three following subjects, at the option of the Candidate :—

1. CHEMISTRY.

The following elements, and their compounds as enumerated below; their chief physical and chemical characters; their preparation; and their characteristic tests :—

Oxygen, Hydrogen, Carbon, Nitrogen. Chlorine, Bromine, Iodine, Fluorine. Sulphur, Phosphorus, Silcon.

Combining Proportions by weight and by volume. General nature of Acids, Bases, and Salts. Symbols and Nomenclature.

The Atmosphere—its constitution; effects of Animal and Vegetable life upon its composition.

Combustion. Structure and properties of Flame. Nature and composition of ordinary Fuel.

Water. Chemical peculiarities of Natural Waters, such as rain-water, river-water spring-water, sea-water.

Carbon Monoxide. Carbon dioxide. Oxides and Acids of Nitrogen. Ammoniar. Olefiant Gas, Marsh Gas, Sulphur Dioxide, Sulphuric Acid, Sulphuretted Hydrogen.

Hydrochloric Acid. Phosphoric Anhydride and common Phosphoric Acid.

2. HEAT AND LIGHT.

Heat.

Expansion of Solids, Liquids, and Gases accompanying rise of Temperature:—Laws relating thereto. Thermometry. Calorimetry. Specific heat. Liquefaction and solidification. Vaporization and condensation; ebullition; properties of vapours, saturated or unsaturated. Latent heat.

Transmission of heat by conduction and convection.

Light.

Propagation of light in straight lines in uniform media. Velocity of light and modes of determining it. Intensity of light, its variation with distance. Shadows. Photometry. Reflection and Refraction at plane or spherical surfaces. Formation of Images by plane and spherical mirrors, and by simple lenses (excluding aberration). Decomposition of white light by a prism. The prismatic Spectrum.

3. MAGNETISM AND ELECTRICITY.

Magnetism.

Simple experimental properties of Magnets. Effect of a magnet on a neighbouring piece of soft iron or of hard steel. Terrestrial magnetism: behaviour of a declination needle and of a dipping needle at different parts of the earth's surface.

Electricity.

The two Electrical States and their mutual relations. Attraction and Repulsion. Conduction and Insulation. Electrostatic Induction. The common plate and cylinder electrical machines. Electrical condensers. Distribution of electricity upon conductors.

Current electricity. Common forms of battery. Ohm's law and its simple applications. Heating, chemical, and magnetic effects of electric currents.

Simple experimental methods of generating currents by relative motion of conductors and magnets. The simple laws of magneto-electric induction.

The Examinations shall be conducted in the following order:—

MONDAY.

Afternoon, 2 *to* 4. Latin.
4 *to* 6. Latin Grammar and Composition.

TUESDAY.

Morning, 10 *to* 1. Greek, French, German, Sanskrit, or Arabic.
Afternoon, 2 *to* 5. Arithmentic and Algebra.

WEDNESDAY.

Morning, 10 *to* 1. Geometry.
Afternoon, 2 *to* 5. Chemistry; or Heat and Light; of Magnetism and Electricity.

THURSDAY.

Morning, 10 *to* 1. English Language.
Afternoon, 2 *to* 5. English History, with the Geography relating thereto.

FRIDAY.

Morning, 10 *to* 1. Mechanics.

At 2 o'clock on Monday in the week next but two after the examination, the Examiners shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed. And at 2 o'clock on the Monday next following, the Examiners shall publish a List of the Candidates who have passed arranged in three Divisions;—in the Honors Division, in the order of proficiency*; in the First and Second Divisions, in alphabetical order.

A Pass Certificate signed by the Registrar shall be delivered to each candidate after the Report of the Examiners shall have been approved by the Senate.†

If in the opinion of the Examiners any candidates in the Honors Division of not more than twenty years of age at the commencement of the examination shall possess sufficient merit, the first among such candidates shall receive an exhibition of Thirty Pounds per annum for the next two years; the second among such candidates shall receive an exhibition of Twenty Pounds per annum for the next two years; and the third shall receive an exhibition of Fifteen Pounds per annum for the next two years; such exhibitions to be payable in quarterly instalments, provided that on receiving each instalment the Exhibitioner shall declare his intention of presenting himself either at the two examinations for B. A., or at the two examinations for B.Sc., or at the INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN LAWS, or at the PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC and INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATIONS IN MEDICINE, within three academical years‡ from the time of his passing the MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

Under the same circumstances, the fourth among such candidates shall receive a prize to the value of Ten Pounds in Books, Philosophical Instruments, or money; and the fifth and sixth shall each receve a prize to the value of Five Pounds in Books, Philosophical Instruments, or in money.

Any candidate who may obtain a place in the Honors Division at the MATRICULATION EXAMINATION in January shall be adimissible to the INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION either in ARTS or in SCIENCE the following July.

APPENDIX.

I.

PROVINCIAL EXAMINATIONS.

THESE examinations are appointed by the Senate from time to time, upon the application of any City, Institution, or College desiring to be named as a local centre for one or more examinations; and are carried on simultaneously with the examinations in London under the supervision of Sub-Examiners also appointed by the Senate.

Candidates wishing to be examined at any Provincial centre must give notice of entry (naming the centre they select, and inclosing their certificates) to the Registrar of the University of London, who will make all necessary arrangements.

A fee usually varying from 1 £. to 2 £. is charged by the local autheritics, in addition to the University fee.

The answers of the candidates at the Provincial examinations are reviewed by the Examiners at the same time with the answers of the candidates examined in London and a list of the candidates who have passed at each Provincial examination is published at the time fixed by the Regulations, at the place where such examination has been held.

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*The places of candidates in the Honors Division are determined by their respective degrees of proficiency in the subjects of the examination taken collectively.

†Certificates are generally ready for issue about a month after the publication of the Classified List of the examination; and, in the absence of any request to the contrary, they will be posted to the addresses given by candidates on their Schedules of Entry.

‡By the term "academical year" is ordinarily meant the period intervening between any examination and an examination of a higher grade in the following year; which period may be either *more* or *less* than a calendar year. Thus the interval between the *Intermediate* Examinations in Arts, Science, and Medicine, and the Examinations of the next year in those Faculties respectively, is about fifteen months; whilst the interval between the B.A. Examination and the M.A. Examination of the next year, or between the B.Sc. Examination and the D. Sc. Examination of the next year, is less than eight months. Nevertheless, each of these intervals is counted an "academical year."

The MATRICULATION EXAMINATION of JUNE 1888 was held at—

Aberystwith :—University College ;
Bangor :—University College ;
Birmingham :—Queen's College ;
Bristol :—University College ;
Cardiff :—University College ;
Cheltenham :—(for Ladies only) :—The Ladies' College ;
Downside :—St Gregory's College ;
Eastbourne :—New College ;
Edinburgh :—The Herriot-Watt College ;
Epsom :—The Royal Medical College ;
Leeds :—The Yorkshire College ;
Liverpool :—University College ;
Manchester :—The Owens College ;
New Castle-on-Tyne :—The School of Science and Art ;
Nottingham :—University College ;
Oswestry :—The High School ;
Sheffield :—Firth College ;
Stonyhurst :—Stonyhurst College ;
Ushaw :—St. Cuthbert's College ;
Ware :—St. Edmund's College.

The MATRICULATION EXAMINATION of JANUARY 1889 will be held at—

Birmingham :—Queen's College ;
Cardiff :—University College ;
Glasgow :—The Training College ; New City Road ;
Leeds:—The Yorkshire College;
Portsmouth :—The Grammar School.

The MATRICULATION EXAMINATION of JUNE 1889 will be held at—

Birmingham :—Queen's College ;
Edinburgh :—The Herriot-Watt College ;
Epsom :—The Royal Medical College ;
Leeds :—The Yorkshire College ;
Liverpool :—The University College ;
Manchester :—The Owens College ;
New Castle-on-Tyne :—The School of Science and Art ;
Nottingham :—University College ;
Oswestry :—The High School ;
Sheffield :—Firth College.

The INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1888, was held at—

Aberystwith :—University College ;
Bangor :—University College ;
Birmingham :—The Mason Science College ;
Cardiff :—University College ;
Cheltenham (for Ladies only) :—The Ladies' College ;
Liverpool :—University College ;
Manchester :—The Owens College ;
New Castle-on-Tyne :—The School of Science and Art ;
Ushaw :—St Cuthbert's College ;
Ware :—St Edmund's College.

The INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN SCIENCE * and the PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC (M.B.) EXAMINATION *, July 1888, were held at—

Birmingham :—The Mason Science College ;
Cardiff :—University College ;
Cheltenham (for Ladies) :—The Ladies' College ;
Liverpool :—University College ;
Manchester :—The Owens College ;
New Castle-on-Tyne :—The School of Science and Art.

* With the exception of the Practical Examination in Biology, which must be carried on at the University.

The B.A. EXAMINATION, 1888, will be held at—

Cardiff:—University College;
Cheltenham (for Ladies only):—The Ladies' College;
Liverpool:—University College;
Manchester:—The Owens College;
Ushaw:—St. Cuthbert's College.

The INTERMEDIATE and PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS and the B.A. EXAMINATION of 1889, will also be held at—

Liverpool:—University College;
Manchester:—The Owens College.

And the INTERMEDIATE and PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS of 1889 at—

New Castle-on-Tyne:—The School of Science and Art.

II.

SCHOLARSHIPS, &c.

[*Note.*—The undermentioned Gilchrist and other scholarships and prizes are announced at the request and on the authority of the respective Educational Bodies by whom they are offered for competition. They are awarded upon the result of the University Examinations: but the University cannot guarantee or be responsible for the award, over which it has otherwise no control.]

GILCHRIST SCHOLARSHIPS, EXHIBITIONS AND PRIZES.

(a) *For Male Candidates.*

1. A scholarship of the value of Fifty Pounds per annum, tenable for three years, is biennially offered to candidates intending to pursue, at OWENS COLLEGE, MANCHESTER, their studies for graduation in one of the Faculties of the University of London; a single scholarship of Fifty Pounds per annum for three years being awarded to the highest of those candidates at the June Matriculation Examination who shall have been previously approved by the Principal of Owens College, provided that he pass in the Honors Division, or, in case no candidate should so pass, two scholarships, each of Twenty-five Pounds per annum, being awarded to the two candidates as aforesaid who shall stand highest in the First Division.—Particulars may be obtained on application to the Principal of Owens College, Manchester.

2. A scholarship of Fifty Pounds per annum, tenable for three years, is annually awarded to that candidate in the Honors Division at the June Matriculation Examination who shall stand highest of the candidates previously approved by the Principal of UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, BRISTOL; and who intends to study at that college with a view to graduation in one of the Faculties of the University of London. [N. B.—This scholarship is open to women.] Further particulars may be obtained on application to the Principal of University College, Bristol.

(b) *For Female Candidates.*

1. Two exhibitions, one of Thirty Pounds, the other of Twenty Pounds per annum, tenable for two years, are annually awarded at the *June* Matriculation Examanition to the two female candidates of not more than twenty years of age at the commencement of the examination, who pass highest in the Honors Division, to assist them in pursuing their studies at some collegiate Institution approved by the Gilchrist Trustees.

2. Two exhibitions, one of Forty Pounds, the other of Thirty Pounds per annum, tenable for two years, are annually awarded to the two female candidates who pass highest at the Intermediate Examination in Arts (provided that they obtain in the one case at least two-thirds, and in the other at least three-fifths, of the total number of marks), to assist them in pursuing their studies at some collegiate Institution approved by the Gilchrist Trustees.

3. A Book prize of the value of Ten Pounds is annually awarded to the female candidate who passes highest at the B.A. Examination, provided she obtain not less than two-thirds of the total number of marks.

[See also the BRISTOL Scholarship above.]

INDIAN SCHOLARSHIPS.

A scholarship of the value of One Hundred and Fifty Pounds per annum, and tenable for four years, will be awarded to the Native candidate who passes highest in the January Matriculation Examination, 1888, carried on at CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, and COLOMBO; provided that such candidate passes either in the Honors or in the First Division, is not more than 22 years of age, and is desirous of prosecuting his studies, either at the University of Edinburgh or at University College, London, with a view to graduation in one of the Faculties of the University of London.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to the Secretary to the Gilchrist Educational Trust, 4 Broad Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.

WEST SCHOLARSHIP.

This scholarship, of the value of Thirty Pounds, and tenable for one year, is awarded by the Council of University College, London, to that candidate at the June Matriculation Examination who distinguishes himself the most in English.—Further particulars may be obtained of the Secretary of University College, Gover Street, London, W.C.

III.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES FOR MATRICULATION.

1. Applications for Forms of entry must be made to the Registrar *by letter only*, and *not less than five weeks* before the first day of the Matriculation Examination.

2. Every Candidate's Form of Entry, duly filled up, must be returned to the Registrar *not less than four weeks* before the commencement of the Examination, and, with it, *in the same cover*, must be sent (*a*) the Candidate's *Certificate of Age*, and (*b*) his *Fee* for the Examination.

3. A Candidate's name will not be placed on the List of Candidates unless his *Form of Entry, Certificate of Age*, (but see 5 below), and *Fee* shall have been received at the University *on or before the Fourth Monday* before the commencement of the Examination.

4. As soon as possible after the closing of the List, but *not previously*, each Candidate's Certificate and Fee will be acknowledged, his Certificate will be returned, and a Number, by which he is to be designated throughout the Examination, will be assigned to him.

5. Candidates who have previously entered for the Examination need not produce their Certificates of Age a second time.

6. The Age of a Candidate with regard to entry is reckoned up to and inclusive of the first day of the several Examinations, that day being computed to fall as late as the Regulations will allow. The two dates, in the case of the Matriculation Examinations, are January 14th and June 21st. Only such persons therefore as shall have *completed their sixteenth year* on or before either of those dates will be admissible to the January or the June Examination, as the case may be.

[The full marks obtainable at the Matriculation Examination are 2,500. Of these 1,900 qualify for a Prize, 1,700 for Honors, and 1,300 for the First Division. There is no fixed minimum of marks for the 2nd Division. No further details as to the marking at this or other Examinations can be furnished.

[The Alphabetical Pass List will be sent, as soon as printed, to every College or School from which any Candidate (whether successful or not) has immediately proceeded to the Matriculation Examination.

[The Classified List will be sent, as soon as printed, to every College or School from which a *successful* Candidate has immediately proceeded. It will also be widely circulated among the leading Newspapers of the United Kingdom.

[Lists cannot be supplied to individual Candidates or their friends.

[The Examination Papers of past Examinations are not published separately; but the Papers of the previous academical year are printed in the University Calendar of the current year; which is issued annually early in April, and is to be obtained (price 4s.) of Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode, East Harding Street, E.C.]

TUFFNELL SCHOLARSHIPS.

Two scholarships, of the value of about 100£. each and tenable for two years, are awarded by the Council of University College for distinction in Analytical and Practical Chemistry, and in General Chemistry, alternately, to that Student of the College, being an *Undergraduate of the University of London of not more than three years' standing*, who shall have passed the most distinguished Examination in the subjects for which the scholarship is to be conferred, and shall have evinced sufficient merit to entitle him to the scholarship.

Further particulars may be obtained of the Secretary of University College, Gower Street, London, W.C.

REID STUDENTSHIPS FOR WOMEN.

A Free Studentship at Bedford College, value 30 guineas per annum, tenable for two years, will be awarded to the Woman taking the highest place in the Honors Division of the January Matriculation Examination and to the Woman taking a similar place at the June Matriculation Examination.

For further particulars application should be made to "The Reid Trustees," Bedford College, York Place, Portman Square, London, W.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 16th October 1888.

No. 3171.—*Leave.*—First Class Hospital Assistant No. 49 Sheikh Abdulla, Lahore Female Jail Hospital, has obtained three months' privilege leave, and was relieved of his duties on the forenoon of the 5th October 1888 by 3rd Class Hospital Assistant No. 229 Sheikh Ahmed, doing general duty at the Mayo Hospital, Lahore.

No. 3173.—*Transfer.*—Assistant Surgeon Inayat-ulla Nasir, doing general duty at the Mayo Hospital, Lahore, to Ferozepore, for charge of the Civil Hospital with effect from the forenoon of the 1st October 1888 vice Assistant Surgeon Thaker Dás, Rái Bahádur, appointed to officiate as Civil Surgeon.

No. 3176.—*Notification.*—The services of 1st Class Hospital Assistant No. 81 Param Nand, being no longer required for cholera duty at Murree, he reverted to the charge of the Mooltan Jail Hospital on the forenoon of the 27th September 1888, relieving 1st Class Hospital Assistant No. 25 Dewa Singh, who reverted to the charge of the Rámnagar Dispensary, Gujránwála District, on the forenoon of the 4th October 1888, relieving 3rd Class Hospital Assistant No. 339 Dhani Rám.

A. M. DALLAS,

Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab.

Miscellaneous Notices and Advertisements.

PUNJAB GAZETTE.

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE.

PUBLIC OFFICERS who are allowed to use the *Punjab Government Gazette* for the publication of their Official Notifications are requested to take notice that Thursday is the publishing day, and that matter intended to appear in the Gazette should always be forwarded so as to reach the Press not later than noon of the preceding day. Matter received at a later period will be kept over until the following week. To ensure their publication, all lengthy Notifications and Notifications containing tabular work should be sent on the preceding Tuesday.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the Gazette should be forwarded not later than a week after the day on which it is due.

All communications should be addressed to the SUPERINTENDENT, PUNJAB GOVERNMENT PRESS, LAHORE.

APPEAL ON BEHALF OF THE BUILDING FUND OF THE AITCHISON (CHIEFS) COLLEGE, LAHORE.

IN making an appeal to the further liberality of the Chiefs and Gentry of the Punjab on behalf of the Aitchison (Chiefs) College, the Council of the College do not think it necessary to refer to the history and objects of the Foundation otherwise than very briefly.

2. These were fully explained by the first Patron and President of the Council, Sir Charles Aitchison, K. C. S. I., in his address at the laying of the foundation-stone of the College by His Excellency the Viceroy of India on the 3rd November 1886, as follows :—

"As long ago as 1864 Captain Tighe, then Deputy Commissioner of Umballa, impressed with the extreme importance of giving a good education to the young Sardárs of his district who were committed to his charge as Wards of Court, proposed the establishment of a superior school under the superintendence of an English gentleman. This proposal was warmly supported by Colonel Lake, then Financial Commissioner, and by Sir Donald McLeod, the Lieutenant-Governor, and resulted in the establishment of the Wards' School at Umballa Captain Tighe's original proposal was that the Wards should be placed in a single building, two rooms being allotted to each, and that the institution should be under the control of a Committee of Sikh Chiefs. Now, more than 20 years later, the wisdom of this suggestion has been confirmed by a long course of experience, by the successful establishment of schools upon this basis in other parts of India, and by the unanimous opinion, Native and official, of those who have assisted me in framing the Statutes of the Punjab Chiefs' College. But in 1864 the times were not ripe for a measure of the kind It was considered impossible for Government to undertake the whole responsibility for the management of the Wards, and accordingly the Wards' School assumed the character of a day school, the boys being lodged with their relatives and attending the school during the day for instruction. Subsequently, from the income of the several Wards' estates, detached buildings were constructed round the residence of the Superintendent, and there the students lived as home boarders, their domestic arrangements being organized, without regard to any particular system of discipline, according to the means and proclivities of the different families. The school was made in fact as much like home as could be, and in many cases the mothers of the boys came with their sons to dwell in the school compound and watch over them. After a few years confidence was established and all the mothers returned to their homes. But the disposition of the buildings and the internal economy of the institution have always been obstacles in the way of enforcing discipline and encouraging manly bearing and a public school spirit among students. Nor was the educational progress of the students under these circumstances all that could be desired. The annual inspection of the officers of the Education Department showed that the standard of attainments was by no means equal to that of the Government Schools and Colleges. The institution was in fact neither so popular nor so useful as to justify its continuance on the established basis.

"In 1874 Sir Henry Davies made an effort to extend the scope of the Umballa Wards' School so that it might be made available for the education of all Government Wards in the six lower Divisions of the Punjab and of the sons of Jágirdárs and Native gentlemen of position. In the course of the discussion which followed upon this suggestion, proposals were made for establishing a school at Mádhopur in the Gurdáspur District. But it was finally decided that efforts should be concentrated on the existing institution at Umballa, the efficiency and scope of which was to be enlarged as funds should become available. For many years, however, the difficulty of funds—a difficulty which unfortunately is too familiar in the annals of Punjab administration—was an obstacle to all progress The suggestions of the Local Government on the one hand and of the Director of Public Instruction and of the Umballa authorities on the other were alike consigned to the record-room under this potent influence. At last in May 1882 a vigorous effort was made to place the institution on a permanent and satisfactory footing. Influential Native gentlemen were consulted on a proposal to accommodate the students under one roof, to allot definite accommodation and a definite number of attendants to each, to require the pupils to pass the examinations prescribed by the Education Department, and to transfer the institution to Lahore, where unusual advantages can be secured, educational, social and sanitary. I desire to acknowledge gratefully the suggestions made by these gentlemen, upon which to a very large extent the present scheme has been based. The College has for the present been opened in hired houses till the permanent buildings can be erected, and the youths present to-day have become its first students. The Principal or Head of the teaching staff is Mr. Robinson, who has for fifteen years been Head of the Wards' School at Umballa.

"It is to the princely liberality of the Chiefs and Native gentlemen who are present on this occasion that the Punjab is indebted for the completion of a project the need of which has long been felt in the Province. As soon as the lines were settled upon which the institution was to be constructed, an appeal was made to the Chiefs and gentlemen of the Province to promote, both by subscriptions and by the exercise of their personal influence, a scheme in which the interests of the aristocracy of the Punjab were so closely concerned. The response to that appeal has been most cordial and encouraging. The private subscriptions to the Building Fund of the Punjab Chiefs' College have reached up to date the sum of Rs. 1,77,953-12-0, and the Local Government has contributed a like amount, while the Imperial Government has assisted with a contribution of Rs. 15,000 which I desire on this occasion gratefully to acknowledge. In connection with the ceremonial of to-day I have [illegible] one regret—that the youthful Mahárája of Patiála, the largest subscriber, should have been [illegible]ated by illness from witnessing the commencement under such favourable auspices of the inst[illegible] to which he has contributed the princely sum of half a lakh of rupees.

" After the fullest consideration and discussion, in which many of the Ruling Chiefs of the Punjab and Native gentlemen of position have materially assisted, the constitution of the Punjab Chiefs' College has been definitely settled, and Statutes have been framed in accordance with the conclusions generally approved by the Committee of Chiefs and gentlemen who have been taken into counsel. Those delicate and difficult questions which invariably arise when attempt is made to combine with the habits of Eastern life the advantages of Western culture have been worked out with an amount of care and detail which I wish specially to acknowledge on the present occasion. If the interest which has been shown by the Punjab Chiefs and Nobles in this undertaking is maintained without diminution in the future, I feel that I may confidently predict for the College a large amount of success, and that it will become a strength to the Government and a centre of good influence on the administration of the Province."

3. Sir Charles Aitchison added the following weighty observations regarding the work for which the College has been created :—

" In the Punjab, with its large number of Ruling Chiefs and extensive Native aristocracy the education of the Native nobility is in every way as important as in any part of India. Within the last decade the Rulers of seven of the principal Native States in the Punjab have been minors. There is no Province of India where the relations between the people and the aristocracy are so close, or where the 'downward filtration' theory of education has a better chance of success. But here, as elsewhere in India, the Native aristocracy has hitherto participated but little in the benefits of our system of education. Here, as elsewhere, the inducements have been insufficient, the hindrances great, and the opportunities defective. From the middle and lower ranks of Native society is rising up year by year an ever-increasing number of candidates for honors in our academical institutions and for positions of responsibility under the Government ; while those who are the hereditary leaders of the people are being elbowed out of the positions which they are naturally expected by their fellow-countrymen to occupy, but for which under the altered circumstances of the times they have in most cases as yet failed to qualify themselves. As stone is placed upon stone in the visible structure of this edifice, and tier upon tier rises from the level plain, let it be our earnest hope that there may rise a still fairer edifice in which the aristocracy of the Punjab shall be the polished corner stones, bright examples to their fellow-countrymen of true manliness, of the highest culture and the gentle manners that the times can boast."

4. His Excellency the Viceroy, the Right Honorable the Earl of Dufferin, was also pleased to make the following remarks with reference to the College and its work in the Punjab :—

" I have already had an opportunity last year at the opening of the Mayo College of stating the grounds upon which institutions of this description command my warmest and my sincerest sympathy, and I am quite certain that in no part of India will a college for the young nobility of the land be surer to meet with greater success or to command a more extensive sympathy than in this Province. For nowhere else in India are there to be found historical houses of a more illustrious antiquity, or a nobility that from age to age has been inspired by nobler aspirations or by traditions of a purer honour or of a more courageous or lofty bearing ; and what is better still, in no part of India, I believe, have they been more closely or more harmoniously united with the population amongst which they are established. But, as I have already said on the occasion to which I have referred, in these practical days of ours, when education is so largely diffused and when competition is so keen, nobility of birth, high descent, wealth and other adventitious circumstances cannot meet with their due recognition, or exercise the influence to which, under other circumstances, they might be entitled, unless they are re-enforced by intellectual acquirements and by proper mental cultivation. It is only under these circumstances that an aristocracy is either entitled to or is able to lead the community and to take its place upon a level of moral and material advantage. But when the ancient families of a country, to the natural advantages which they have inherited, add those mental acquirements to which I have referred, then, indeed, do they become the real guides and rulers of the people, and acquire a power for good and an authority and influence which even in these democratic days every one must acknowledge is beneficial to the community at large. The people want to have leaders along the path of moral and material advancement, and where can they be better found, or from whence can they be more conveniently drawn, than from amongst those great and illustrious families whose deeds in former generations have made the history of their Province famous, and whose descendants I trust are bound, both by the material as well as by the moral pledges which they have given, to show a bright example of devotion to the public service."

5. The subscriptions received from the Chiefs and Gentry of the Punjab up to 3rd November 1886 amounted to Rs. 1,78,000. Since then a further sum of nearly Rs. 17,000 has been received, raising the total amount to Rs. 1,95,000. With the Punjab Government grant of Rs. 1,92,120, the Supreme Government grant of Rs. 15,000, and interest amounting up to date to about Rs. 19,000, the total sum available for the buildings of the College is about Rs. 4,21,000. A list of the donors is appended to the present appeal. Scholarships to the number of 28, with an endowment of Rs. 7,500 each have also been founded since then,—one by Sir Charles Aitchison, one by the Punjab Government from the surplus income in hand on closing the late Wards' School at Umballa, and the rest by the Local Bodies of the Province.

At various meetings of the Council held in 1886 and 1887 it was decided to put in hand the following College buildings and to incur the following expenditure of Rs. 3,74,200 in connection with them :—

	Rs.
Central building, exclusive of the Library wing... ...	1,58,000
Two boarding-houses	1,22,000
Six ranges of cook-houses	16,000
Four ranges of servants' houses	15,000
Two sets of stables	6,200
Two ranges of College servants' houses	3,000
Four latrines	1,300
Governor's house and servants' quarters, &c.	26,000
Water-supply	9,500
Laying out of grounds, &c.	11,000
Dispensary	6,200
Total	3,74,200

Miscellaneous expenditure, including the rewards paid for the designs of the College, has amounted to Rs. 5,000, and charges of Rs. 10,000 have been incurred in connection with the payment of octroi on the materials imported for the College buildings and royalty for the use of Bull's Patent Brick-kiln. The total expenditure sanctioned and incurred is therefore Rs. 3,89,000, leaving a balance at the credit of the Committee of Rs. 32,000.

6. The two boarding-houses sanctioned in the above estimate will accommodate only 32 students, or, with some possible modifications, perhaps three or four students more. Each student in these buildings will have one large room 18′ × 16′ and two smaller rooms (each 8′ × 8′) attached to it. He will also have further accommodation for his servants as required by the Statutes. Such accommodation is no doubt desirable for the relations of Ruling Chiefs and the sons of wealthy families of high rank who are well able to pay the full College fees. But in the case of the scholarship-holders, who will be accustomed to less luxurious surroundings in their own homes, it does not seem necessary to provide the same amount or class of accommodation, and the same considerations apply also to students other than scholarship-holders for whom less than the full fees are paid. The number of scholarships founded, *viz.*, 28, has led to a satisfactory, but somewhat unexpected, increase in the students of the College, who now number 46, of whom 16 are scholarship-holders. It is expected that the students will number 60 after the summer vacation. The Council of the College has accordingly decided after two meetings that for these classes a third boarding-house shall be constructed similar to the others in general outward appearance, but so arranged internally as to provide quarters for a much larger number of students. A design has been prepared by the Department Public Works, to whom the construction of the College buildings is entrusted, by which 44 students will be accommodated in a single building of the same dimensions as the two boarding-houses already under construction, and this design has been approved by the Council. The accommodation of so many students is effected by dividing each half of the building into three long rooms, instead of dividing it into separate quarters as in the two boarding-houses at present sanctioned. The first of these long rooms will contain 10 students, the next 8, and the third, which is situated at the front end of the wing of the building, 4. These rooms will be divided by wooden partitions 7½ feet high into 10, 8 and 4 cubicles. The entrance to each cubicle will be by a door from the verandah running round the front of the building, as in the case of the separate quarters in the other boarding-houses, and a bath-room will be attached to each cubicle and will be entered from it. The cubicle itself will be 9 feet 4 inches by 16 feet in size, and the bath-room 6 feet by 8 feet. The height of the rooms will be the same as in the other two boarding-houses. Above the cubicle partition walls will run a gallery on iron brackets, which will communicate

with the quarters of the Musáhib of the building, who will thus be able at all times to exercise effective control over the conduct of the students in their cubicles. Four blocks of kitchens and servants' rooms, and one block of servants' quarters, will also be required for the new boarding-house. The cost of this building is estimated to be Rs. 65,000, and the cost of the servants' houses and cook-rooms attached to it will be Rs. 19,000, or Rs. 84,000 in all. In addition to this expenditure the Council have decided that it is most desirable to construct a house for the Principal of the College at a cost of Rs. 16,500 as soon as possible, in order that he may be always on the spot for purposes of discipline and control. The total additional expenditure which the Council considers necessary for the present to place the College on a proper footing with regard to the objects of its foundation is therefore Rs. 1,00,000. Of this sum only Rs. 32,000 are at present available for building purposes, leaving Rs. 68,000 to be made up. Of this sum the Punjab Government has agreed to contribute one-third or Rs. 22,66 provided the remaining two-thirds, *viz.*, Rs. 45,334, are raised by private subscription.

7. It was accordingly decided at a meeting of the Council held at Government House, Lahore, on 11th May last, and at which the members whose names are noted in the margin were present, that an appeal should be made by the Council to the Chiefs and Gentry of the Punjab for further assistance towards the completion of the Aitchison College, and by permission of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, who has himself agreed to subscribe the sum of Rs. 1,000, this appeal is circulated accordingly. It was originally proposed that only one-half of the new boarding-house should be built, but the encouraging replies given by the representatives of the Punjab Chiefs at the meeting of 11th May induced the Council to decide to undertake the whole building at once in the belief that the additional support now sought would be forthcoming. The Council are anxious to see the third boarding-house completed now, not only because of the rapidly increasing number of students, but also because it will cost considerably more to build the second half of it some years hence after the manufactory and workshops at present established for the building of the College have been removed. The Council feels that in view of the generosity shown by the Chiefs and Gentry of the Punjab on the occasion of the first appeal made in 1885, and of the liberality since displayed by Local Bodies in founding scholarships, that it will not appeal in vain for the further sum of Rs. 45,500 now needed, and that the *aid* required will be forthcoming to complete the work originated by Sir Charles Aitchison and so heartily supported by the Chiefs and Gentry of the Punjab. Subscriptions may be forwarded to the Secretary to the Punjab Government or to the Governor of the Aitchison (Chiefs) College, or may be paid to the credit of the Building Fund of the College with the Bank of Bengal, Lahore. Any sum which may be received in excess of Rs. 45,500 will be credited to the General Building Fund, and will be devoted hereafter to the completion of the library wing of the main building of the College, which will cost Rs. 60,000 and which has been allowed to stand over for the present. A list of the subscriptions received will be published weekly in the *Punjab Government Gazette*.

The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, *President*.
Mr. G. R. Elsmie, *Chairman of the Committee*.
Colonel Gordon Young.
Major-General Perkins, C.B., R.E.
Mr. C. Rivaz.
Colonel Wallace, R.E.
Surgeon-General Dallas, C.I.E.
Mr. C. Tupper.
Mr. W. O. Clark.
Colonel Holroyd.
Sardár Arjan Singh.
Faquír Syad Zahúr-ud-dín.
The Representatives of—
- The Maháraja of Kashmir.
- The Maháraja of Patiála.
- The Nawáb of Baháwalpur.
- The Rája of Jínd.
- The Rája of Nábha.
- The Rája of Kapurthala.

By order of the President and Council,

The 9th July 1888.

S. BLACK, MAJOR-GENERAL,
Secretary to the Council.

List of Subscriptions received up to 1st June 1888.

No.	Names.	Amount.
		Rs.
1	The Hon'ble Sir C. U. Aitchison, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., LL.D.	1,000
2	His Highness the Maháraja of Kashmir	10,000
3	His Highness the Maháraja of Patiála	50,000
4	His Highness the Nawáb of Baháwalpur, G.C.S.I., C.I.E.	25,000
5	His Highness the Rája of Jínd, G.C.S.I., C.I.E.	10,000
6	His Highness the Rája of Nábha, G.C.S.I.	12,000
7	His Highness the Rája of Kapurthala	20,000
8	His Highness the Rája of Mandi	1,000
9	His Highness the Rája of Náhan, K.C.S.I.	5,000
10	His Highness the Nawáb of Máler Kotla	10,000
11	His Highness the Rája of Farídkot	5,000
12	His Highness the Rája of Chamba	5,000
13	His Highness the Rája of Suket	250
14	The Sardár of Kalsia	4,000
15	The Nawáb of Patandi	5,000
16	Rája Moti Singh of Poonch	2,500
17	Mián Ghulám Rasúl of Pesháwar	10,000
18	Sardár Balwant Singh of Bër, for a Dispensary	6,200
19	Sardár Autár Singh of Manauli	2,000
20	Malik Umar Hayát Khán of Kálra, Shahpur	1,500
21	Khán Muhammad Ináyat Ali Khán, Máler Kotla	1,000
22	Nawáb Nawázish Ali Khán, C.I.E., Lahore	1,000
23	Sri Kishan Dás, Gurwála, Delhi	1,000
24	Rái Bahádur Seth Rám Rattan, Meean Meer	500
25	Sardár Atar Singh, C.I.E., of Bhadaur	500
26	Sardár Bikrama Singh, Bahádur, C.S.I., Jullundur	500
27	Nawáb Ghulám Kásim Khán, Tánk	500
28	Sardár Jíwan Singh, Umballa	500
29	Sodhi Hukm Singh, Lahore	300
30	Suján Singh, Ráwalpindi	300
31	Kanwar Suchet Singh, Ahlúwália, Jullundur	300
32	Lála Lorhinda Mal, Pesháwar	300
33	Nawáb Abdul Majíd Khán, Lahore	200
34	Nawáb Muhammad Sarfaráz Khán, Dera Ismail Khan	200
35	Sardár Badan Singh, Ludhiána	125
36	Bedi Khem Singh, C.I.E., Ráwalpindi	100
37	Muhammad Afzal Khán, Dera Ismail Khan	100
38	Nawáb Abdulla Khán, Alizai, Dera Ismail Khan	100
39	Nawáb Ata Muhammad Khán, Dera Ismail Khan	100
40	Nawáb Rabnawáz Khán, Alizai, Dera Ismail Khan	100
41	Sardár Uttam Singh, Ludhiána	100
42	Díwán Rám Náth, District Judge, Hoshiárpur	100
43	Nawáb Imám Bakhsh Khán, C.I.E., Mazári, Dera Gházi Khan	100
44	Sardár Muhammad Khán, Leghári, Dera Gházi Khan	100
45	Nawáb Azmat Ali Khán, Karnál	100
46	Sardár Kartár Singh, Jhelum District	100
47	Rái Bahádur Kanhaiya Lál, M.I.C.E., Lahore	100
48	Nawáb Ibráhím Ali Khán	100
49	Sardár Naráin Singh, Ludhiána	75
50	Fakír Zahúr-ud-dín, Lahore	75
51	Shahzáda Sultán Ján, C.I.E., Kohát	50
52	Sardár Richpál Singh, of Siranwála, Siálkot	50
53	Shamsher Ali Khán	50
54	Sardár Rám Singh	50
55	Sardár Jaggat Singh, C.I.E.	50
56	Fazl Ahmad Khan	50
57	Sardár Baghel Singh, Rái Bahádur, Siálkot	40
58	Subadár-Major Jaggat Singh, Siálkot	40
59	Sardár Diál Singh, Siálkot	30
60	Sardár Mehtáb Singh, Ludhiána	30
61	Sardár Jalab Khán, Gurchani, Dera Ghází Khan	20
62	Sardár Gunda Singh, Ludhiána	20
63	Muhammad Kálu Khán, Bahádur, Dera Ismail Khan	15
64	Abdul Karím Khán, Sadozai, Dera Ismail Khan	15
65	Sardár Midhan Singh, Ludhiána	15
66	Sardár Shám Singh, Ludhiána	15
67	Sardárni Nehál Kour, Ludhiána	15
68	Sardár Sundar Singh, Ludhiána	15
69	Sardár Ujal Singh, Karnal	15
70	Malik Aulia Khán, Pindigheb, Ráwalpindi	10
71	Sardár Nihál Singh, Ludhiána	10
72	Sardár Jowáhar Singh, Ludhiána	10
73	Sardár Lál Singh, Ludhiána	5
74	Sardárni Rattan Kour, Ludhiána	5
75	Sardár Sangat Singh, Ludhiána	3¾
76	Sardár Harnám Singh, Ludhiána	3¾
77	Sardár Hari Singh, Ludhiána	3¾
78	Sardár Albail Singh, Ludhiána	3¾
79	Sardár Harnám Singh, Ludhiána	3¾
80	Raised by Deputy Commissioner, Jhelum	219
	Total	1,94,987¾

AITCHISON COLLEGE.

The 18*th September* 1888.

The following subscriptions have been received up to date in response to the appeal of the Council of the Aitchison College:—

Name.	Amount.
	Rs.
The Hon'ble Sir James Lyall, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab	1,000
His Highness the Mahárája of Kashmir	5,000
His Highness the Mahárája of Patiála	5,000
The Sardár of Kalsia	1,000
Rái Anúp Singh, Lahore	500
His Highness the Rája of Biláspur	400
His Highness the Rája of Suket	250
The Nawáb of Loharu	125
The District Board of Montgomery	100
H. C. Fanshawe, Esquire	100
Fakír Syad Zahur-ud-dín, Lahore	50
Total	13,525

S. BLACK, MAJOR-GENERAL,
Governor, Aitchison College.

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

LAHORE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

Hours of Business.

THE General Post Office is open for the transaction of business at the following hours:—

On week days.

For references and applications ,, registration and insurance ,, posting parcels ,, posting value-payable articles ,, granting certificates of posting ,, sale of postage stamps, envelopes and post-cards	From 7 A.M. to 6 P.M.
For issue and payment of money orders ,, depositing and withdrawing money from Post Office Savings Bank ,, Sale of British Postal Orders	From 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
,, Issue of Telegraphic Money Orders ,, Payment of Do. do.	From 7 A.M. to 6 P.M.

No business will be transacted on Sundays or on the following Post Office holidays, but Telegraphic Money Orders will be received for despatch while work is going on in the office:—

New Year's Day, Good Friday, the Queen's Birthday and Christmas Day.

Inland Post.

The following hours of delivery and closing of mails at the General Post Office are notified for the information of the Public:—

Delivery.

1st delivery at ...	10-30 A. M.	Only one delivery at 10-30 A. M. on Sundays and Post Office Holidays.
2nd delivery, Rajputana, Bombay, Madras and Overland mails at ...	12 noon.	
3rd delivery, Peshawar, Mooltan, Sindh, &c., &c., at	6-30 P.M.	

Despatch.

1. All stations between Lahore, Mooltan, Sindh, Derajat, Ferozepore and Kasur ...	8-20 A. M.	The last Letter Box will be cleared at 5 P. M. on Sundays and
2. All stations between Lahore and Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan	8-40 ,,	
3. All stations between Lahore and Delhi ...	9-40 ,,	
4. Meean Meer (1st despatch) ...	9-4 ,,	
5. Amritsar, Dharmsala, Dalhousie, &c.	1 P. M.	
6. Meean Meer, Kasur, Ferozepore, Raewind, Sirsa, Hissar, &c., and Rajputana, Bombay, Madras and Europe* ...	4-15 ,,	
7. All stations between Lahore and Calcutta, including North-Western Provinces, Oudh, Burmah, Assam and the Central Provinces, Batala, Pathankot, Palampur, Dalhousie, Dharmsala, &c. ...	4-35 ,,	
8. All stations between Lahore and Peshawar (2nd despatch) ...	4-35 ,,	
9. All stations between Lahore, Mooltan, Jhang, Dera Ghazi Khan and Muzaffargarh ...	4-15 ,,	
10. Chung and Sharakpur ...	6 ,,	
11. Lahore station	9-45 A. M. & 5-30 P. M.	
12. Gujranwala, Wazirabad, Gujrat and Sialkot ...	6 ,,	

N.B.—The days and hours for the posting of Overland parcels (Thursdays in the rainy, and Saturdays in the fair months) will remain unaltered.

*Every Tuesday except during the monsoons, when the English Mail day is altered to Saturday.

Certificates of Posting

Are granted for unregistered articles. For half an anna, payable by means of a postage stamp.

Postal Acknowledgments

For the delivery of a registered letter, packet or parcel, can be obtained on payment of 1 anna in stamps in the case of registered letters and packets; and in cash in the case of parcels.

Late Letters

Will be received at the window until 15 minutes before the despatch of the mails, and must be fully prepaid by stamps, so as to include ordinary postage and late-letter fee of half an anna.

Foreign Post.

The latest safe day and hour for the posting of overland letters, post-cards, newspapers printed and commercial papers, and sample and mixed packets, is every Tuesday up to 4-15 P.M.

For foreign parcels every Saturday up to 4 P.M.

Delivery of Letter and Parcel Mail.

The hours of delivery are dependent on the hours of arrival of the several trains. If they arrive punctually at the advertised hours, the first delivery will take place at 10-30 A.M., and the second at 5-30 P.M. On Sundays and holidays only one delivery is made of prepaid letters at 10-30 A.M.

Parcels are delivered at 10-30 A.M. only.

Insured articles exceeding Rs. 1,000 in value will be delivered only at the Post Office window.

Postage.

Whatever postage is marked on a letter, post card, newspaper, packet or parcel must be paid at once on delivery, after which any complaint of overcharge will be duly attended to.

Complaints.

In all complaints of overcharge or unnecessary delay in delivering letters, the covers bearing the Post Office stamps must be presented for inspection; and when any complaint is preferred against any postman, the number on his badge must be specified.

Registration

Makes the transmission of a letter more secure, but the Post Office is not responsible for loss unless the letter be also insured. Currency Notes or part of a Currency Note, Stamps, Cheques, and the like, must be registered. Registration fee 2 annas in stamps.

Insurance.

Registered letters and parcels can be insured without limit of value. Coin, jewels, &c., must be insured. Rates of insurance are 2 annas up to Rs. 50 of value, 4 annas up to Rs. 100, and 4 annas for every additional Rs. 100. Insurance charge payable in stamps in the case of letters and in cash in the case of parcels.

Value Payable

Parcels, registered letters and book packets can be sent value payable, the value being realized from the addressee and paid to the sender by the Post Office. Limit of value is Rs. 1,000. Value payable can also be insured.

Inland Parcels

May be sent prepaid or unpaid at sender's option. Rates of postage are 4 annas for 20 tolas, 8 annas for 40 tolas, and 4 annas for every additional 40 tolas; postage payable in cash.

Savings Bank.

Floating Deposits are received from 4 annas up to Rs. 500, and interest allowed. Printed rules obtainable at the Post Office.

Inland and Foreign Money Orders.

Remitter of a money order has nothing to do with its transmission to payee; this work is done entirely by the Post Office. When the money order is delivered, the remitter will receive an acknowledgment of its delivery. Maximum limit for a money order is Rs. 600, and the same remitter cannot remit in one day more than Rs. 600 to the same office or to the same person. Forms of money order application supplied gratis.

British Postal Orders.

British Postal Orders for fixed sums from 1*s.* to £1 available for sale to the public.

Full particulars obtainable at the Post Office.

Postal Books for sale.

Indian Postal Guide, price ... 4 annas.
Do. Postal Abstract, price ... 1 anna.
Calendar of Mail Steamer departures from Bombay, price 4 annas.

Postage stamps, post-cards, embossed envelopes of all descriptions, at the value denoted upon each.

LAHORE: } SAZAVAR,
The 16th October 1888. } *Post Master.*

Notice.

TRAINED TEACHERS.

A LIST of teachers who have passed through the Central Training College, Lahore, and hold Departmental Certificates under Articles 127, 129, 130, 133 and 134 of the Punjab Education Code, will shortly be opened in the office of the undersigned from which men will be selected for recommendation to the Managers of Board and Aided Schools in the Lahore Circle when vacancies occur. Candidates who wish their names enrolled on the list should send full particulars as to their qualifications, pay, present and expected, &c., to the undersigned.

No person who does not hold an Anglo-Vernacular or Vernacular Certificate as issued by the Educational Department under the new Code need apply, as his name will not be registered.

F. HADEN COPE, M.A.,
Offg. Inspector of Schools, Lahore Circle.

[420-*t.f.s.*]

Survey of India Department.

MAP RECORD AND ISSUE OFFICE.

Maps of the Survey of India Department published at the Survey of India Offices, Calcutta and Dehra Dun, for the quarter ending 30th September 1888.

AGENTS FOR SALE OF MAPS.

CALCUTTA.—No Agent. Maps can be obtained from the Office 13 Wood Street.

ALLAHABAD.—Curator, Government Books, North-Western Provinces.

NAGPUR.—Curator, Government Books, Central Provinces.

LAHORE.—Munshi Guláb Singh, Government Publishers and Booksellers.

MADRAS.—Messrs. Higginbotham & Co.

POONA.—Superintendent, Government Photo-zincographic Department.

RANGOON.—Supdt., American Baptist Mission Press.

RAJKOT.—Mr. Narainjee Sunderjee, for maps of Kathiawar only.

AHMEDABAD.—The Huzoor Deputy Collector, for maps of Gujarat only.

LONDON.—Mr. Edward Stanford, 55 Charing Cross.

SIMLA.—Mrs. E. Corstorphan, Simla Fancy Repository.

All published maps are sold at the Survey of India Office, Calcutta, for cash prepaid.

Agents cannot issue maps on the *Public Service.*

N.B.—Maps are issued on the Public Service from the Calcutta Office, and their cost, as well as the cost of mounting and packing adjusted by book-debit. The *cost of postage of parcels must be borne by applicants themselves.* Lists of newly published maps are periodically notified in the Gazettes of India and of Local Governments.

DESCRIPTION AND NUMBER OF SHEETS.	Scale.	Size of Sheet.	PRICE OF MAP UNMOUNTED. Uncolored. Rs.	A.	Colored. Rs.	A.	REMARKS.
ATLAS OF INDIA.							
Sheets 12 N. W., 23 S. E., 39 N. W. and S. E. ...	1″=4 M.	27″ × 20″	0	12	0	12	
DISTRICT MAPS.							
24-Parganahs (with corrections and additions up to December 1887)	"	34″ × 26″	1	0	1	4	
Akyab (a reduction from the published map on the ¼″ scale)	1″=8 M.	30″ × 22″	0	8	0	10	
STANDARD MAPS.							
BOMBAY,—							
Sheets Nos. 86, 87, 119, 187, and 215	1″=1 M.	40″ × 25″	1	8	1	12	
LOWER BURMA,—							
Sheet No. 231	"	"	1	8	1	12	
NORTH-WEST PROVINCES,—							
Sheets Nos. 168 N.E. and S.E., 181 N.W. and S.W.	2″=1 M.	42″ × 28″	1	8	1	12	
Sheet No. 201	1″=1 M.	"	1	8	1	12	

MAPS OF THE SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT—CONCLUDED.

Description and number of Sheets.	Scale.	Size of Sheet.	Price of Map unmounted: Uncolored.		Price of Map unmounted: Colored.		Remarks.
			Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	
STANDARD MAPS—CONCLD.							
NORTH EAST TRANS-FRONTIER,—							
Sheet No. 15 S E. (2nd Edition) with additions and corrections up to 1887	1″=4 M.	40″ × 25″	1	8	1	12	
SOUTH-EAST TRANS-FRONTIER SERIES—							
Sheet No. 1 N E., 4 S.W., 5 N.W., S.W., and 6 N.W. (2nd Edition) with additions and corrections up to 1887	"	"	1	8	1	12	
PUNJAB,—							
Sheets Nos. 160 $\frac{N.E.}{2}$, 161 $\frac{N.E.}{1}$, $\frac{N.E.}{2}$, $\frac{S.E.}{3}$, 162 $\frac{N.E.}{1}$, $\frac{N.E.}{2}$, $\frac{N.E.}{3}$, $\frac{N.E.}{4}$, 183 $\frac{S.W.}{3}$, 185 $\frac{S.W.}{2}$, $\frac{S.W.}{3}$, $\frac{S.W.}{4}$, 186, $\frac{N.W.}{1}$, $\frac{N.W.}{2}$, $\frac{N.W.}{3 \& 4}$ in one.	4″ = 1 M.	40″ × 25″	1	8	1	12	
PLANS OF CANTONMENTS.							
Mussoorie and Landour Guide Map	8″ = 1 M.	42″ × 28″	1	8	1	12	
STATISTICAL MAPS.							
Skeleton Railway Map of India (in two Sections) ...	1″ = 64 M.	37″ × 40″	2	0	3	0	
" " " (in four Sections) ...	1″ = 48 M	50″ × 50″	4	0	5	0	
CHARTS.							
Chart of Triangulation of No 5 Revenue and No. 14 Topographical Parties, Mirzapur Survey, Seasons 1881—87	1″ = 4 M.	42″ × 28″	1	0	...		
MISCELLANEOUS.							
Jeypore State	1″ = 8 M.	34″ × 26″	1	4	1	8	

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT :
Calcutta, 1st October 1888.

[582-3.]

CHAS. STRAHAN, *Major, R. E.,*
Assistant Surveyor-General,
In charge Map Record and Issue Office.

NOTICE TO HE

Register of Men who, on discharge from Regiments, &c., noted, are desirou

registe

[The previous List was published in Part III of

Pension No.	Rank and Name (also Surname).	Former Corps and Regimental No.	Nationality.	Religion.	Caste.	*Age.* Years.	*Age.* Months.	*Length of service.* Years.	*Length of service.* Months.	Date of discharge.	Cause of discharge, *i.e.*, remarks of the Medical Committee.	Rate of pension on discharge.	If in possession of Order of Merit pay, state the amount.
...	Sepoy Santa Singh.	14th Sikhs, No. 957.	Sikh.	Sikh.	Ját Sikh, Gill.	34	10	15	8	30th April 1888.	Unfit for any further service in consequence of greatly and chronically enlarged spleen.	Rs. 4.	...

OF DEPARTMENTS.

are specially recommended by Commanding Officers, to have their names employment—continued.

Gazette of the 26th July 1888, *vide* pages 816 and 817.]

War service.	Educational Qualifications.				Physical Qualifications.			Character and conduct during service.	What particular situations the man would be willing to accept, the one preferred being stated first; also place where he would like to be employed.	Commanding Officer's recommendation.	Circle of Pension Paymaster in which the applicant receives his pension.	Permanent address, Village, Thána, Tahsíl, or Pargana, and District.	Remarks by Civil authorities.	REMARKS.
	Reading and writing,—efficient or rudimentary.	Arithmetic,—efficient or rudimentary.	Languages, or English,—to what extent.	General intelligence, apart from education.	General health.	If strong, active and energetic.	Whether fit for out-door labour or for in-door employment only.							
(1). Afghán War, 1878-79—Medal.	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	Gurmukhi.	Good.	Good.	Yes.	Yes. Fit for civil employment.	Very good.	(1) Canal Chaukídár. (2) Tahsíl Chaprási. (3) Forest Chaukídár.	Of excellent character and trustworthy.	N.-W. Circle.	Kaloke, Moga, Ferozepore.	...	...

For Sale.

In two Vols., Foolscap Folio.

CORRESPONDENCE relating to the Famine in Bengal and Behar, from October 1873 to May 1st, 1874.—*Price, Rs. 2-8-0 per Vol.; packing and postage, Re. 1-4-0 extra per Vol.*

CONTENTS:—Vol. I. The principal official correspondence relating to the Famine. Vol. II. Special Narrative and Minutes by the Hon'ble Sir R. Temple, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

OFFICE OF SUPDT. OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING,

No. 8, *Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

[437-*t.-f.-o.*]

The Indian Law Reports.

PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY.

THE "Indian Law Reports," published under the authority of the Governor-General in Council, appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month, at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and Allahabad, and comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court are reported in the series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court are reported in the Calcutta Series.

The Calcutta Series is distributed by the Bengal Secretariat; the copies for subscribers registered by Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co. are distributed by that firm; and the Madras, Bombay and Allahabad Series are distributed direct from Madras, Bombay and Allahabad, respectively.

In supersession of previous advertisements, on and from the 1st January 1885 the terms of subscription and sale will be as follows:—

Terms of subscription, payable annually in advance.

For the Complete Series, *including postage*, Rs. 22-8-0.

	Without postage. Rs. A. P.	With postage. Rs. A. P.
For the Calcutta Series ...	10 0 0	12 8 0
" each of the Madras, Bombay and Allahabad Series ...	6 0 0	7 0 0
" a part of the Calcutta Series purchased separately (*inclusive of postage in India*) ...		2 0 0
" a part of each of the Madras, Bombay and Allahabad Series purchased separately (*inclusive of postage in India*) ...		1 0 0

Persons desiring to subscribe for or purchase the Reports should apply to—

Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta.
" Thacker & Co., Bombay.
" Higginbotham & Co., Madras.

The Government Central Book Depôt, Bombay.
" Curator of Government Books, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
" Superintendent of Government Printing, Bengal.

Back parts of the Indian Law Reports may now be had at the above quoted rates.

[18-*t-f-o.*]

Notice.

OUDH FOREST DEPARTMENT,

BAHRAMGHAT DEPOT,

On the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

FROM this date the prices of Sál Bea and Scantlings supplied from this Depôt will b follows:—

Beams—21 feet length	at Rs.	2	10	0	per cubic foot.
22 ditto	"	2	12	0	ditto.
23 ditto	"	2	14	0	ditto.
24 ditto	"	3	0	0	ditto.

Above the lengths given, two annas per foot run wil charged; any inches over the foot will be charged as a foo.

Scantlings—From 12 to 20 feet	at Rs.	2	8	0	per cubic fo
Under 12 and over 7	"	2	4	0	ditto.
Under 7 feet	"	2	0	0	ditto.

The above prices are for ordinary building purposes.

For *planking, sleepers,* &c., special rates will be fixe agreement.

The Department will still take orders for buildings all over Rs. 2-4-0 per cubic foot, provided the scantlings are take fair proportion.

Second and *third class timber* will be sold, and price fixed b agreement.

Auction sales will be held from time to time to clear off stock.

For further particulars apply to the Officer in charge of th Depôt.

By order of the Conservator of Forests, N.-W. P. and Oudh Oudh Circle.

KANHYA LAL,

Sub-Asst. Conservator of Forests,

Bahramghat Division.

BAHRAMGHAT:
The 1*st April* 1886. [119-*t.-f.-o.*]

Notice.

INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be received for publication on the wrappers of the Indian Law Reports, Calcutta Series, by the Calcutta Central Press Company, "Limited," 5-1, Council House Street, at the following rates, payable in advance:—

	One page. Rs.	*Half page.* Rs.	*Quarter page.* Rs.
For one issue ...	16	10	6
For three issues ...	40	25	14
For six issues ...	70	40	25
For twelve issues ...	110	70	45

At these rates the advertisers will have the option of changing their advertisements in each issue.

[20-*t.-f.-o.*]

Diocesan Registry Office.

THE Reverend Kenneth Macaulay Eicke, M.A., of Cambridge University, Junior Chaplain, has been appointed by the Lord Bishop of Lahore as Surrogate in the Diocese for granting Episcopal Licenses of Marriage.

C. H. REILY,

Registrar of the Diocese.

The 5th October 1888. [581-1.]

Notice.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT, 1882, AND OF THE MURREE CLUB, LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that by order of the District Judge, Ráwalpindi, made pursuant to the provisions of Section 203, Indian Companies' Act, 1882, a meeting of all the creditors of the Murree Club, Ld., will be held at the office of the Official Liquidator, Rawalpindi, at 12 noon on the 17th December 1888, for the purpose of considering and agreeing to the informal compromise already approved for the settlement of the Club's debt.

J. T. MENZIES,

Provisional Official Liquidator,

Murree Club, Ld.

The 10th October 1888. [590-2.]

Notice.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT, 1866, AND *re* MURREE CLUB, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the District Judge of Ráwalpindi has fixed the 9th day of November 1888, 12 o'clock at the Court-house, as the time and place for the appointment of an official liquidator of the above-named Club.

BUTA MAL,

District Judge.

RAWALPINDI :
The 16th October 1888. [593-1.]

For Sale.

EDUCATION in India in 1886. Review of, with special reference to the report of the Education Commission. By Sir Alfred Croft, K.C.I.E., M.A., Director of Public Instruction, Bengal. Fcap., boards. Rs. 2 (9a).

PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA.

NO. 8, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

[480-7.]

Commissariat Notice—No. 6.

SEALED tenders for the supply of the under-mentioned articles for the Western Circle Commissariat, deliverable at Commissariat Store Depôt, Fort Lahore, from date of commencement to 31st March 1891, will be received by the Commissariat Store Officer at Fort Lahore up to noon on the 29th October 1888, and opened by him then and there in the presence of all parties who may choose to attend.

2. No tenders will be received except on forms obtainable from the Commissariat Office, Fort Lahore, which, as well as any information required regarding the contract, will be given on application to the Commissariat Store Officer, Fort Lahore, up to 4 o'clock P. M. on the 20th October 1888.

3. Seals of tenderers (unable to write) will not be accepted; they should have their marks verified by witnesses.

4. Covers to be superscribed—"Tender for Twilled Jute bags and Gunny Cloth."

5. The tender may be in part or for the whole requirement, and the Executive Commissariat Officer reserves to himself the right to accept the tender in whole or in part; but in the event of his accepting in part only, and the tenderer failing to take up the contract, the whole earnest deposit will be confiscated.

6. Tenders without earnest-money will not be attended to. Cash will not be accepted as earnest-money. The earnest-money should be in the form of either Treasury (or Bank of Bengal) Receipt or Government, or Stock Notes for the amount.

7. Samples of the articles required to be supplied are to be seen at Commissariat Store Depôt, Fort Lahore, and every facility will be afforded to tenderers to see them before they tender.

Nomenclature of Articles.	Amount of earnest-money required.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	
Twilled Jute Bags 2 maund size Twilled Jute Bags 1 maund size ... Gunny Cloth of 2′ 3″ width	390	

L. W. CHRISTOPHER, *Major,*

Assistant Commissary-General,

Commissariat Store Officer.

FORT LAHORE :
The 28th September 1888. [548-1.]

Notice No. 3 A.

IT is notified for the information of intending tenderers that the Socks and Stockings, worsted, for which tenders were invited in Commissariat Store Office, Fort Lahore, Notice No. 3, dated 21st September 1888, should be of "country manufacture."

2. Applications for tender forms will now be received up to 4 P. M. on the 27th October 1888, and tenders opened on the 5th November 1888 at noon punctually.

3 Covers to be subcribed —"Tender for country manufactured Socks and Stockings, worsted."

L. W. CHRISTOPHER, *Major,*

Asst. Commy.-General,

Commissariat Store Officer.

FORT LAHORE :
The 12th October 1888. [591-2.]

Notice.

THE following official publications can be obtained on payment from Messrs. E. G[...] & Co., Lahore:—

List of Books.

No.	Name of Work.	Price per copy. Rs. A. P.
1	Civil Justice Report, 1884 ...	0 10 0
	Ditto ditto, 1885 ...	0 8 0
	Ditto ditto, 1886 ...	0 9 0
2	Criminal Justice Report, 1884 ...	0 10 0
	Ditto ditto, 1885 ...	0 11 0
	Ditto ditto, 1886 ...	0 12 0
3	Police Report, 1884 ...	0 11 0
	Ditto, 1885 ...	2 3 0
	Ditto, 1886 ...	2 8 0
4	Municipal Report, 1883-84 ...	0 6 0
5	Stamp Report, 1884-85 ...	0 4 0
	Ditto, 1885-86 ...	0 3 0
	Ditto, 1886-87 ...	0 2 0
6	Forest Report, 1884-85 ...	1 4 0
	Ditto, 1885-86 ...	1 12 0
	Ditto, 1886-87 ...	1 0 0
7	Excise Report, 1884-85 ...	1 3 0
	Ditto, 1885-86 ...	0 14 0
	Ditto, 1886-87 ...	1 4 0
8	Revenue Report, 1884-85 ...	2 9 0
	Ditto, 1885-86 ...	1 12 0
	Ditto, 1886-87 ...	2 4 0
9	Jail Report, 1884 ...	1 2 0
	Ditto, 1885 ...	1 0 0
	Ditto, 1886 ...	1 8 0
	Ditto, 1887 ...	1 8 0
10	Registration Report, 1884-85 ...	0 6 0
	Ditto ditto, 1885-86 ...	0 5 0
	Ditto ditto, 1886-87 ...	0 7 0
	Ditto ditto, 1887-88 ...	0 6 0
11	Arboriculture Report, 1884-85 ...	0 6 0
	Ditto ditto, 1885-86 ...	0 8 0
	Triennial Report on arboriculture, 1884-85 to 1886-87.	1 8 0
12	Education Report, 1884-85 ...	1 6 0
13	Report on Lunatic Asylums in the Punjab for 1885.	0 6 0
	Ditto ditto, 1886 ...	0 9 0
	Ditto ditto, 1887 ...	0 10 0
14	External Land Trade Report, Punjab, 1885-86, with map.	0 12 0
	Ditto ditto, 1886-87 ...	0 10 0
	Ditto ditto, 1887-88 ...	0 12 0
15	Internal Trade Report, Punjab, 1886-87	2 0 0
16	License Tax Report, 1885-86 ...	0 12 0
17	Income Tax Report, 1886-87 ...	0 10 0
18	Monograph on Woollen Manufactures in the Punjab.	0 2 0
19	Monograph on Silk Industry ...	0 2 0
	Ditto on Brass and Copper ...	1 0 0
	Ditto on Cotton Manufactures...	0 2 0
20	Punjab Administration Report, 1882-83	4 8 0
	Ditto ditto, 1883-84	4 8 0
	Ditto ditto, 1884-85	4 0 0
	Ditto ditto 1885-86	2 12 0

No.	Name of Work.	Price per copy.
21	Dispensary Report, Punjab, 1886 ...	[illegible]
	Ditto ditto, 1887 ...	[illegible]
22	Vaccination Report, Punjab, 1887-88...	[illegible]
23	Chemical Examiner's Report, Punjab, 1886.	[illegible]
	Ditto ditto, 1887 ...	[illegible]
24	Sanitary Report, Punjab, 1886 ...	[illegible]
25	Report on the Agricultural Statistics of the Punjab for the year 1884-85.	[illegible]
26	Ditto ditto, 1885-86 ...	[illegible]
27	Standing Orders, Punjab Frontier Force, Part II.	[illegible]
28	Report on the Land Revenue Settlement of the Jhelum District, 1874-80, with Atlas.	[illegible]
	Ditto Dera Ismail Khan District with Atlas.	[illegible]
	Ditto Bannu District ...	[illegible]
	Ditto Síba Jágír ...	[illegible]
	Ditto Simla District ...	[illegible]
	Ditto Jhang District with map.	[illegible]
	Ditto Dera Ghází Khan District with map.	[illegible]
	Ditto Delhi District without map.	[illegible]
	Ditto Muzaffargarh District with map.	[illegible]
	Ditto Kohát District ...	[illegible]
	Ditto Pesháwar District (Hastings).	[illegible]
	Ditto Rohtak District with map.	[illegible]
	Ditto Hazára ...	[illegible]
	Ditto Pánipat Tahsíl, Karnál District.	[illegible]
29	Punjab Customary Law in 6 Volumes	[illegible]
30	Bilúchi-Náma, by Rái Bahádur Hittu Rám.	[illegible]
31	Hand-book of the Bilúchi language, by Mr. C. E. Gladstone, B. C. S.	[illegible]
32	Kalíd-i-Afghání ...	[illegible]
33	Punjab Chiefs (Urdu) ...	[illegible]
34	Trumpp's Pashtu Grammar ...	[illegible]
35	Æsop's Fables in Pashtu (Raverty) ...	[illegible]
36	Manual and Vocabulary of Bilúchi Dialect.	[illegible]
37	A brief account of the history and antiquities of Lahore, Part I.	[illegible]
38	General Report on Yúsafzai in six chapters.	[illegible]
39	Griffin's Punjab Rájas ...	[illegible]
40	Powell's Punjab Products, Vol. I ...	[illegible]
41	O'Brien's Glossary of the Mooltani Language.	[illegible]

List of Books—concluded.

No.	Name of Work.	Price per copy. Rs.	A.	P.
42	Punjab Census Report in 3 Vols. ...	24	0	0
43	Barkley's Directions to Revenue Officers.	10	0	0
44	Ditto in Vernacular ...	5	0	0
45	Jail Manual ...	3	12	8
46	Hutchinson's Police Catechism, 2nd Edition, revised by Mr. Goldney.	1	0	0
47	Stewart's Punjab Plants ...	4	8	0
48	Punjab Code, second edition ...	5	0	0
49	Griffin's Law of Inheritance to Punjab Chiefships.	3	0	0
50	Selections from Records of Punjab Government, New Series—			
	No. 1.—Notes on the Bannu District, by Major H. B. Urmston.	0	8	0
	No. 3.—Memorandum on the Bilúch Tribes in the Dera Ghazi Khan District, by Captain C. Minchin.	0	8	0
	No. 4.—Administration of the Baháwalpur, Chamba and Pataudi States.	0	8	0
	No. 5.—Tea cultivation in the Kángra District.	0	8	0
	No. 6.—Sanitary Survey of villages watered by the Western Jumna Canal.	0	8	0
	No. 7.—Trial of Muhammad Bahádur Shah, Titular King of Delhi, and of Mogal Beg and Háji, all of Delhi, for rebellion against the British Government and murder of Europeans during 1857.	2	0	0
	No. 9.—Notes on the Dera Ghází Khan District, North-Western Frontier and its Border Tribes, by R. I. Bruce.	0	14	0
	No. 10.—Himalayan Districts of Lahoul and Spiti, by Captain A. F. P. Harcourt.	1	0	0
	No. 12.—Report on current rates of interest on loan transactions in the Punjab.	0	8	0
	No. 13.—Papers regarding alienation of estates of Insolvent Proprietors to the money-lending class.	1	0	0
	No. 15.—The "Chos" (Sandy bedded torrents of Hoshiárpur), by B. H. Baden-Powell.	0	8	0
	No. 16.—Note on the Revenue and Resources of the Punjab.	1	0	0
	No. 17.—Note on the system of fluctuating assessments in the Punjab.	1	0	0
	No. 18.—A Report on the Trans-Border Trade of the Bannu District.	0	8	0
	No. 19.—Report on the Kohát Pass Afrídis.	0	8	0
	No. 20.—Treatment of cattle disease in the Punjab.	0	8	0
	No. 21.—Note on Coal and Iron in the Punjab.	3	0	0
	No. 22.—Report on the Punjab Exhibition of 1881-82.	0	8	0
51	Gazetteer, Delhi District ...	4	0	0
	Gurgaon " ...	3	8	0
	Karnál " ...	4	0	0
	Hissar " ...	1	8	0
	Rohtak " ...	3	8	0
	Umballa " ...	2	8	0
	Jullundur " ...	2	8	0
	Hoshiárpur " ...	3	8	0
	Kángra " Vol. I ...	4	0	0
	Ditto " II ...	3	8	0
	Amritsar District ...	2	8	0
	Gurdáspur " ...	2	8	0
	Siálkot " ...	2	8	0
	Lahore " ...	4	0	0
	Gujránwála " ...	2	8	0
	Ferozepore " ...	2	8	0
	Ráwalpindi " ...	3	8	0
	Jhelum " ...	3	8	0
	Gujrát " ...	2	8	0
	Shahpur " ...	2	8	0
	Mooltan " ...	4	0	0
	Jhang " ...	3	8	0
	Montgomery District ...	4	0	0
	Muzaffargarh " ...	3	8	0
	Dera Ismail Khan District ...	4	0	0
	Dera Gházi Khan " ...	3	8	0
	Bannu " ...	4	0	0
	Peshάwar " ...	4	0	0
	Hazára " ...	4	0	0

Notice.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

THIS preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine, and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates—per four-ounce tin, *Rs.* 4 *annas* 8; per eight-ounce tin, *Rs.* 8 *annas* 8; per pound tin, *Rs.* 16 *annas* 8. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only*, at the undernoted rates—per four-ounce tin, *Rs.* 5 *annas* 8; per eight-ounce tin, *Rs.* 10 *annas* 8; per pound tin, *Rs.* 20. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage eight annas per 4 and 8 *oz.* tins and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the fore going rates.

سرکاری سنکونا دافع بخار

یہہ دوا بجائے کونین کے نہایت عمدہ ہے
سرکاری عہدہ دار سرکاری اور خیراتی
کاموں کے لیے اور اور اشخاص جو یک لخت
۲۰ پونڈ خریدنا چاہیں بوٹینیکل گارڈن کلکتہ
کے صاحب سپرنٹنڈنٹ سے نقد قیمت پر
بشرح مندرجہ ذیل خرید سکتے ہیں

فی بکس ٹن بوزن چار انس—۴ روپیہ ۸ آنہ
ایضا ایضا آٹھ انس—۸ روپیہ ۸ آنہ
ایضا ایضا ایک پونڈ—۱۶ روپیہ ۸ آنہ

عام خریداروں کو یہہ دوا صاحب سپرنٹنڈنٹ
بوٹینیکل گارڈن سے نقد قیمت پر حسب
شرح ذیل مل سکتی ہے

فی بکس ٹن بوزن ۴ انس—۵ روپیہ ۸ آنہ
ایضا ایضا ۸ انس—۱۰ روپیہ ۸ آنہ
ایضا ایضا ایک پونڈ—۲۰ روپیہ

یہہ دوا کلکتہ کے بڑے بڑے انگریز اور
ہندوستانی دوا فروشوں کے ہاں سے بھی
مل سکتی ہے شرح ہائے مذکورہ بالا کے
علاوہ ۴ اور ۸ انس والے بکس کے لیے ۸ آنہ
اور ایک پونڈ والے بکس کے لیے ۱۲ آنہ محصول
ڈاک ادا کرنا پڑیگا

CALCUTTA:
The 8th March 1888.

[124-21.]

Commissariat Notice—No. 4.

SEALED tenders for the supply of the undermentioned articles for the Western Circle Commissariat, deliverable at Umbala, Meean Meer, Sialkot and Ferozepore from 1st January 18•9 to 31st December 1891 will be received by the Commissariat Officer at Fort Lahore up to noon on the 29th October 1888 and opened by him then and there in the presence of all parties who may choose to attend.

2. No tenders will be received except on forms obtainable from the Commissariat Store Office, Fort Lahore, which, as well as any information required regarding the contract, will be given on application to the Commissariat Store Officer, Fort Lahore, up to 4 o'clock P. M. on the 2•th October 1888.

3. Seals of tenderers (unable to write) will not be accepted; they should have their marks verified by witnesses.

4. Covers to be superscribed—"Tender for Spirits of Wine."

5. The tender may be in part or for the whole requirement, and the Executive Commissariat Officer reserves to himself the right to accept the tender in whole or in part; but in the event of his accepting in part only and the tenderer failing to take up the contract, the whole earnest deposit will be confiscated.

6. Tenders without earnest-money will not be attended to. Cash will not be accepted as earnest-money. The earnest money should be in the form of either Treasury (or Bank of Bengal) Receipt or Government Promissory Note or Stock Notes for the amount

Nomenclature of Articles.		Amount of earnest-money required.	Remarks.
		Rs.	
Spirits of Wine, colorless, of specific gravity, 83.° or 56° over proof, Imperial Gallons of 10 lbs. each by measure.	At Umballa ... " Mean Meer ... (Both for Medical Depôt and for preparation of lime juice.) " Ferozepore ... " Sialkot ...	100	

L. W. CHRISTOPHER, *Major,*
Assistant Commissary General,
Commissariat Store Officer.

FORT LAHORE:
The 27th September 1888.

[547-1.]

Notice.

WITH the sanction of the Local Government, undersigned requests that all official covers intended for his office may be addressed—

"To
The Government Advocate,
Punjab,
Lahore,"

without the addition of his name.

2. *Demi-official letters* should be addressed to undersigned *by name* and to the place where he is believed to be at the time.

E. P. HENDERSON,
Government Advocate, Punjab, Lahore.

The 29th September 1888.

[560-1.]

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1888.

PART III.

Notifications by Chief Court, Financial Commissioner, Accountant-General, &c.

CHIEF COURT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 19*th October* 1888.

No. 3784.—*Leave.*—Shankar Dás, Munsif of Jhelum in the Jhelum District, has obtained leave on medical certificate for four months from the 14th September last.

No. 3785.—*Appointment.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 25 and Section 26 of the Punjab Courts Act, 1884, the Judges of the Chief Court are pleased to appoint Harcharn Dás, an accepted candidate, as an Officiating Munsif of the 2nd Class (as defined in Chief Court Notification No. 2514½, dated 17th October 1884), *vice* Shankar Dás on leave, and to post him to the district of Jhelum.

The 20*th October* 1888.

No. 3796.—*Notification.*—It is hereby notified that the Chief Court of the Punjab has been pleased to admit Dwarka Dás, M. A., son of Jagadhar Mal, as a Pleader of the 2nd Grade.

The 23*rd October* 1888.

No. 3861.—*Notification.*—It is hereby notified that the Chief Court of the Punjab has been pleased to admit Moti Rám, son of Sawaya Rám, as a Mukhtár of the 2nd Grade.

By order, &c.,

E. W. PARKER,

Registrar.

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

CIRCULAR No. 37 OF 1888.

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,

(No. 6242.)

Dated Lahore, 22nd October 1888.

To

ALL REVENUE OFFICERS IN THE PUNJAB.

Instructions regarding the principles of assessment of land revenue.

UNDER the orders of the Local Government the annexed copies of correspondence together with the revised instructions regarding the principles on which the assessment of the land revenue in the Punjab should be based, are circulated for general information and for the special guidance of officers engaged in Settlement operations.

By order, &c.,

T. GORDON WALKER,

Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

Extract from a letter No. 618 (S), dated 10th October 1888, from the Officiating Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab, to the Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

"2. A revised copy of the instructions regarding the principles on which the assessment of the land revenue should be based in the Punjab is forwarded herewith. The draft..............may now be circulated to Settlement Officers for their guidance, with the letter to the Supreme Government, a copy of which is also enclosed. ...."

No. 454 S, dated Simla, 14th September 1888.

From—H. C. FANSHAWE, Esquire, Offg. Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department.

I AM directed to submit, for the information and general approval of the Government of India, a revised set of instructions regarding the principles of assessment of the land revenue laid down for the guidance of Settlement Officers in the Punjab, and to offer the following remarks of the Lieutenant-Governor thereupon.

2. The instructions at present in force in the Punjab, and which have been approved by the Government of India from time to time under Section 9 of Act XXXIII of 1871 as each new settlement was undertaken, were sanctioned by Mr. Hume's letter No. 905 of 17th October 1873. Various changes which have taken place in the revenue system and settlement procedure of the Province during the last 15 years render the revision of the rules desirable in certain respects, and the Senior Financial Commissioner of the Punjab, Colonel Wace, intimated in paragraph 2 of his letter No. 826 of 7th November last that revised instructions for re-assessment and a circular explaining their application was under preparation. This was noticed in paragraph 3 of Mr. Tupper's letter No. 148, dated 19th December 1887, to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, and the circular and instructions were submitted to the Punjab Government under cover

Colonel Wace's letter No. 124 of 17th February 1888. The consideration of these has since been postponed by the Lieutenant-Governor until a number of Assessment Reports of the Umballa, Karnál and Ferozepore Districts which were before Government could be disposed of.

3. Sir James Lyall has not been able to accept all the alterations proposed by Colonel Wace in the existing instructions regarding the principles on which the land revenue of the Province should be assessed, and he will not therefore trouble the Government of India with the consideration of these, except so far as they have been embodied in the instructions now forwarded. His Honor is of opinion that as little change as possible should be made in the essential principles of the existing rules, where this is not absolutely required. The instructions which the Lieutenant-Governor proposes to issue are shown side by side with those at present in force in the draft appended to this letter, and I am to offer the following remarks on the changes made in the former.

4. The general principle of assessment embodied in Rule 1 has been retained unaltered, as will be seen by a reference to Rule 1 of the instructions approved by the Government of India in 1873. In Rule 2 instructions are given as to the method by which the principle asserted in Rule 1 is to be applied in practice. These instructions are in accordance with the present procedure in the Province as slightly modified of late years, and do not, His Honor thinks, call for any special comment, except so far as they affect old Rule 4, as will be explained below. Detailed directions under the heads comprised in Rule 2 will be given to Settlement Officers in the general circular regarding assessment operations. In Rule 3 rather more prominence has been given to cash rents than in the old instructions, but at the same time the importance of the consideration of produce rents has been prominently put forward throughout the circular which is about to issue to Settlement Officers. Provision has been made in Rule 4 for allowances in cases in which certain charges in connection with cultivation fall upon the landlord. These have always been made hitherto in the Punjab, and the Lieutenant-Governor thinks that there can be no question as to the propriety of granting them. In the same rule general attention is drawn to the fair treatment of improvements and the capital invested in them. Detailed rules for the guidance of officers in this regard were submitted with my letter No. 78 of 6th February last, and are still under the consideration of the Government of India; and it does not seem necessary to add more on the subject in the present place. The instructions contained in Rule 5 embody the principles which were laid down by the Government of India in the correspondence regarding the levy of owner's rates in 1879-80. These have been followed in the assessment of lands irrigated from the Western Jumna Canal and will now be again followed in the case of lands watered from the Bári Doáb Canal in the Gurdáspur, Amritsar and Lahore Districts, where an owner's rate known as the water-advantage rate was imposed at the settlements made under the direction of Mr. Prinsep. The recognition in the present instructions of the principle which has been followed in practice seems desirable and necessary, as in the case of the assessment of these canal lands a departure is made from the standard approved for the general assessment of the land revenue. Rule 6 corresponds in part to the old Rule 4 of the Instructions to Settlement Officers, but this rule and Rule 2 have been modified with reference to the principle laid down in Rule 1. Rule 4 was originally based on the theory that one-sixth or some other uniform proportion of the value of all the crops of a tract or district could be taken as the standard of the land revenue assessment. But this theory was never accepted by the Government of India, which in its instructions in 1873 made the old rule of half net assets or produce the standard of assessment; and Rule 4, which has never been exactly followed in practice in the Punjab, has now been altered accordingly. Rule 7 is an amplification of the former Rule 3, and as the principle asserted by it is principally taken into account in dealing with the assessment of individual estates, it has now been rightly placed, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks, in its present position.

5. As the revised instructions do not differ in any material point from those already existing, and as it is desirable that the officers in charge of the seven settlements recently undertaken should have instructions at once, the Lieutenant-Governor has directed the Financial Commissioner to circulate the enclosed draft for the information and guidance of these officers, and trusts that this will be approved. Should the Government of India wish to modify the instructions in any respect, intimation of the desired alterations can be made to the officers concerned hereafter. These instructions will now take the place of those formerly sanctioned by the Government of India in the case of the Gurdáspur, Kángra, Hissar, Shahpur, Siálkot, Amritsar, Lahore, Gujrát and Gujránwála Settlements.

ANNEXURE.

Comparative Statement of Instructions for the guidance of Settlement Officers in assessing the land revenue as sanctioned in 1873 and proposed in 1888.

Comparative Statement of Instructions for the guidance of Settlement Officers in assessing the land revenue as sanctioned in 1873 and proposed in 1888.

INSTRUCTIONS SANCTIONED IN 1873.	INSTRUCTIONS PROPOSED BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR FOR APPROVAL.
1. The general principle of assessment to be followed is that the Government demand for land revenue shall not exceed the estimated value of half the net produce of an estate, or, in other words, one-half of the share of the produce of an estate ordinarily receivable by the landlord either in money or in kind.	1. The general principle of assessment to be followed is that the Government demand for land revenue shall not exceed the estimated value of half the net produce of an estate.
	2. In assessing the estates contained in a tract under assessment the method of the primary estimate of the land revenue assessable on each estate and upon the tract as a whole shall be as follows :—
(See old Rule 4 below.)	The tract under assessment shall be divided into as many circles as may be required by broad existing differences of fertility, property or tenure ; and there shall then be framed for each circle as many revenue rates as may be necessary to distinguish the main classes into which land is locally divided in respect to soil and system of agriculture, irrigation or want of irrigation, so far as such distinctions are clearly apparent in marked differences of value of net produce, or are clearly recognised in prevailing rent rates. These circle revenue rates shall be so framed as to represent approximately the estimated average annual half net produce of an acre of each such class of land in the circle.
2. In applying this principle in the case of the portion of district above named, where produce rents prevail, special attention should be given by the Settlement Officer to produce estimates.	3. In estimating the net produce of cultivated lands of any class, whether occupied by land-owners themselves or by tenants, the rents paid in money or in kind on an average of years by ordinary tenants-at-will for such lands in the assessment circle to which the estate belongs shall be the principal guide.
	4. But when by the custom of any tract certain expenses fall on the land-owner which can properly be set against the rents above referred to (as for example the cost of wells or of clearance of canal channels, losses on advances to tenants, &c.), full allowance will be made for such expenses, and in the case of lands the rents or net produce of which have been increased by wells or other works of improvement constructed at private expense, care should be taken not to tax unfairly the capital invested in the improvement, and to altogether remit for the period allowed by the special rules on the subject any part of the assessment which may be due to the increase of rent or net produce caused by such improvement.

INSTRUCTIONS SANCTIONED IN 1873.	INSTRUCTIONS PROPOSED BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR FOR APPROVAL.
	5. In assessing land irrigated by State canals the Settlement Officer, unless otherwise directed by the Local Government, will assess such lands as nearly as may be at the same rates as land of similar quality and advantages in the same tract or district which is not irrigated by canals, leaving the advantage derived by the land-owner from canal irrigation to be realized by canal owners' rates.
4. The gross assessments for each assessment circle having been framed by the Settlement Officer on principles above indicated, revenue rates on soils may be deduced therefrom, and the proposed gross assessment, together with the proposed revenue rates, must be reported to the Financial Commissioner for preliminary sanction, and will when sanctioned by the Financial Commissioner form the basis of assessment of particular estates in the circle; but in the assessment to be ultimately adopted full consideration must be given to the special circumstances of each estate. The principle laid down in Rule 1 is to be observed in the assessment in each case. (See also revised Rule 2 above.)	6. When revenue rates on classes of land for each circle and estimated gross assessments for the same have been framed by the Settlement Officer on the principles above indicated, they will be reported to the Financial Commissioner for preliminary sanction. But in the assessment to be finally adopted, full consideration must be given to the special circumstances of each estate.
3. In estimating the land revenue demand the Settlement Officer will take into consideration all circumstances directly or indirectly bearing upon the assessment, such as rent rates where money rates exist, the habits and character of the people, the proximity of marts for the disposal of produce, facilities of communication, the incidence of past assessment, the existence of profits from grazing, and the like. These and other considerations must be allowed their weight.	7. For example, in finally assessing each particular estate the assessing officer shall take into consideration, in addition to the estimate obtained from the revenue rates, all circumstances directly or indirectly bearing upon the profits and rents of the land-owners, especially such circumstances as the following :— (i) Rents actually existing in the estate. (ii) All profits derived from the land, whether cultivated or uncultivated. (iii) The husbandry and average produce of the estate. (iv) The habits and character of the land-owners and tenants. (v) Proximity of markets, and facilities of communication and for disposal of produce. (vi) Incidence and working of previous assessments. And, so far as is justified by these circumstances, the assessing officer is authorised in the assessment of each estate to depart from the revenue rates of the circle.

CIRCULAR MEMO. No. 45 OF 1888.

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,

(No. 6154.)

Dated Lahore, 18th October 1888.

To

ALL REVENUE OFFICERS IN THE PUNJAB.

Paragraph 23 of Circular 41 of 1887.

WITH reference to paragraph 23 of Circular 41 of 1887, the Financial Commissioners desire to point out that so far as Act XVII of 1887—the Land Revenue Act—is concerned, Section 2, Clause (2), of that Act must be read in connection with Section 6 of the General Clauses Act.

By order, &c.,

T. GORDON WALKER,

Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

CIRCULAR MEMO. No. 46 OF 1888.

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,

(No. 6155.)

Dated Lahore, 18th October 1888.

To

ALL REVENUE OFFICERS IN THE PUNJAB.

Patwári and Kánúngo Rules.

THE Financial Commissioner directs that the form "Abstract of Ownership, Mortgages and Revenue Assignments" attached to Chapter VII of the Patwári and Kánúngo Rules answering to Note-book Form 6 appended to Financial Commissioner's Circular 43 of 1885 be altered so as to agree with the entries in column 1 of Statement XI of Financial Commissioner's Circular 18 of 1888. In the column giving the detail of the revenue assignments two headings will be added after the three already entered, *viz.*,—

4. At pleasure of Government.

5. Up to the time of Settlement.

Effect should be given to this alteration in the quadrennial statement filed with the detailed Jamabandi and in the note-books maintained by Patwáris and Office Kánúngos from the next agricultural year 1888-89.

2. The omission in the translation of column 1 of Statement XI attached to Circular 18 of 1888 should be corrected by the addition of the two headings "At pleasure of Government" and "Up to the time of Settlement" after '3 for life.'

By order, &c.,

T. GORDON WALKER,

Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

Estimate for 1888-89.

Revenue and Receipts.	Budget Estimates, 1888-89.	Actual Receipts in August 1888.	Actual Receipts from 1st April to 31st August 1888.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue	2,21,05,000	15,79,064	1,05,27,688
II.—Opium	49,000	2,520	20,894
IV.—Stamps	35,80,000	3,59,621	18,67,249
V.—Excise	13,58,000	1,16,081	6,65,725
VI.—Provincial Rates	38,04,000	1,52,138	18,87,396
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	9,97,000	1,00,326	7,77,209
IX.—Forest	9,38,000	27,791	69,657
X.—Registration	1,97,000	20,286	1,19,729
XI.—Tributes from Native States ...	2,80,000	7,879	1,43,996
XII.—Interest	2,05,000	55	26,281
XIII.—Post Office	24,000	3,793	15,765
XVIA.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law ...	3,70,000	40,247	1,89,311
XVIB.— Do. do. Jails ...	2,43,000	20,593	79,305
XVII.—Police	6,74,000	59,054	2,84,347
XIX.—Education	64,000	6,519	24,519
XX.—Medical	49,000	2,416	10,975
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	91,000	8,281	35,111
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, &c.	1,13,000	9,435	43,117
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing ...	54,000	10,727	23,108
XXV.—Miscellaneous	2,41,000	7,631	68,858
XXIX.—Irrigation—Major Works, Direct Receipts	2,68,000	7,602	36,042
XXX.—Irrigation—Minor Works and Navigation	46,000	319	20,694
XXXII.—Civil Works	5,46,000	41,240	2,34,127
Total Revenue and Receipts ...	3,62,96,000	25,83,618	1,71,71,103
Add—Debt Accounts, &c. ...	...	91,04,977	5,87,20,652
Total ...	...	1,16,88,595	7,58,91,755
Opening Cash Balance ...	...	* 1,57,00,479	† 91,84,569
GRAND TOTAL ...	...	2,73,89,074	8,50,76,324

Expenditure.	Budget Grants, 1888-89.	Actual Disbursements in August 1888.	Actual Disbursements from 1st April to 31st August 1888.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1—Refunds and Drawbacks	1,14,000	10,029	37,089
2—Assignments and Compensations ...	1,79,000	1,600	81,675
3—Land Revenue	37,34,000	2,07,892	15,35,999
6—Stamps	1,73,000	9,015	51,610
7—Excise	57,000	4,438	24,285
8—Provincial Rates	1,70,000	6,232	83,990
10—Assessed Taxes	17,000	1,751	11,759
11—Forest	6,82,000	46,803	1,13,463
12—Registration	1,05,000	9,175	49,431
13—Interest on Ordinary Debt, &c. ...	11,000	398	1,665
14—Interest on other obligations	47,000	...	...
15—Post Office	1,33,000	11,628	54,977
18—General Administration	12,20,000	97,491	4,64,284
19A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law ...	28,34,000	2,40,416	11,80,147
19B.— Do. do. Jails	8,63,000	74,383	3,79,727
20—Police	34,02,000	2,64,540	14,26,400
22—Education	13,41,000	84,745	5,11,179
23—Ecclesiastical	2,12,000	22,264	1,04,878
24—Medical	8,42,000	64,079	3,36,125
25—Political	6,03,000	91,431	3,16,171
26—Scientific and other Minor Departments ...	2,25,000	15,153	86,250
27—Territorial and Political Pensions ...	4,40,000	23,500	1,79,500
29—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions ...	7,28,000	48,326	3,16,959
30—Stationery and Printing	4,28,000	24,689	1,06,905
32—Miscellaneous	2,43,000	9,427	59,816
38—State Railways—Interest on Debt ...	1,98,000	...	...
42—Major Works—Working Expenses ...	1,000	4,127	4,404
43—Minor Works and Navigation	33,000	1,413	5,743
45—Civil Works	44,000	4,123	17,011
Total Expenditure ...	1,90,79,000	13,79,068	75,41,442
Add—Debt Accounts, &c.	...	1,07,11,093	6,22,35,969
Total ...	...	1,20,90,161	6,97,77,411
Balance on 31st August 1888 ...	...	1,52,98,913	1,52,98,913
GRAND TOTAL ...	...	2,73,89,074	8,50,76,324

OFFICE OF ACCT.-GENL., PUNJAB,
LAHORE :
The 20th October 1888.

* On 1st August 1888.
† On 1st April 1887.

R. LOGAN,
Accountant-General, Punjab.

Distribution Statement of the Actual Receipts in the Punjab for August 1888 and of the Budget Estimate for the year 1888-89.

Revenue and Receipts.	Budget, 1887-88.				Actual Receipts from 1st April to 31st August 1888.			
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue	1,26,12,000	94,46,000	47,000	2,21,05,000	62,93,644	41,95,762	38,282	1,05,27,688
II.—Opium	49,000	...	...	49,000	20.894	...	...	20,894
IV.—Stamps	17,90,000	17,90,000	...	35,80,000	9,33,624	9,33,625	...	18,67,249
V.—Excise	6,79,000	6,79,000	...	13,58,000	3,32,862	3,32,863	...	6,65,725
VI.—Provincial Rates	...	6,68,000	31,36,000	38,04,000	...	3,26,954	15,60,442	18,87,396
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	7,70,000	2,27,000	...	9,97,000	6,82,626	94,583	...	7,77,209
IX.—Forest	4,69,000	4,69,000	...	9,38,000	34,828	34,829	...	69,657
X.—Registration	98,000	99,000	...	1,97,000	59,865	59,864	...	1,19,729
XI.—Tributes from Native States	2,80,000	...	...	2,80,000	1,43,996	...	...	1,43,996
XII.—Interest	1,97,000	8,000	...	2,05,000	22,215	3,700	366	26,281
XIII.—Post Office	...	12,000	12,000	24,000	...	371	15,394	15,765
XVIA.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	...	3,70,000	...	3,70,000	...	1,86,737	2,574	1,89,311
XVIB.— Do. do. Jails	...	2,43,000	...	2,43,000	...	79,305	...	79,305
XVII.—Police	...	6,34,000	40,000	6,74,000	216	2,66,526	17,605	2,84,347
XIX.—Education	...	23,000	41,000	64,000	...	5,558	18,961	24,519
XX.—Medical	...	39,000	10,000	49,000	...	6,450	4,525	10,975
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	...	37,000	54,000	91,000	...	16,352	18,759	35,111
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, &c.	69,000	44.000	...	1,13,000	29,589	13,528	...	43,117
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	10,000	44,000	...	54,000	7,007	16,101	...	23,108
XXV.—Miscellaneous	6,000	1,38,000	97,000	2,41,000	3,588	32,821	32,449	68,858
XXIX.—Irrigation—Major Works, Direct Receipts	2,68,000	...	...	2,68,000	36,042	...	...	36,042
XXX.—Irrigation—Minor Works and Navigation	...	43,000	3,000	46,000	...	19,563	1,131	20,694
XXXII.—Civil Works	...	3,55,000	1,91,000	5,46,000	...	1,62,033	72,094	2,34,127
Total Civil Accounts ...	1,72,97,000	1,53,68,000	36,31,000	3,62,96,000	86,00,996	67,87,525	17,82,582	1,71,71,103

Office of Acct.-Genl., Punjab.

R. LOGAN,

Distribution Statement of the Actual Expenditure in the Punjab for August 1888 *and of the Budget Estimate for the year* 1888-89.

EXPENDITURE.	BUDGET, 1887-88.				ACTUAL DISBURSEMENTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 31ST AUGUST 1888.			
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.—Refunds and Drawbacks ...	77,000	36,000	1,000	1,14,000	18,855	18,099	135	37,089
2.—Assignments and Compensations ...	1,79,000	...	...	1,79,000	81,675	...	...	81,675
3.—Land Revenue ...	4,47,000	21,89,000	10,98,000	37,34,000	1,23,095	8,66,829	5,46,075	15,35,999
6.—Stamps ...	87,000	86,000	...	1,73,000	25,805	25,805	...	51,610
7.—Excise ...	29,000	28,000	...	57,000	12,143	12,142	...	24,285
8.—Provincial Rates ...	...	1,70,000	...	1,70,000	...	83,990	...	83,990
10.—Assessed Taxes ...	16,000	1,000	...	17,000	11,525	234	...	11,759
11.—Forest ...	3,41,000	3,41,000	...	6,82,000	56,732	56,731	...	1,13,463
12.—Registration ...	53,000	52,000	...	1,05,000	24,715	24,716	...	49,431
13.—Interest on ordinary debt ...	11,000	...	...	11,000	1,665	...	...	1,665
14.—Interest on other obligations ...	47,000	...	...	47,000	...	...	...	...
15—Post Office ...	...	1,13,000	20,000	1,33,000	...	37,849	17,128	54,977
18.—General Administration ...	1,75,000	9,11,000	1,34,000	12,20,000	65,052	3,49,625	49,607	4,64,284
19A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law ...	...	28,34,000	...	28,34,000	...	11,76,691	3,456	11,80,147
19B.— Do. do. Jails ...	...	8,63,000	...	8,63,000	...	3,79,727	...	3,79,727
20.—Police ...	2,22,000	31,64,000	16,000	34,02,000	92,139	13,28,804	5,457	14,26,400
22.—Education ...	...	8,19,000	5,22,000	13,41,000	...	3,11,838	1,99,341	5,11,179
23.—Ecclesiastical ...	2,12,000	...	...	2,12,000	1,04,878	...	...	1,04,878
24.—Medical ...	...	5,42,000	3,00,000	8,42,000	...	2,17,386	1,18,739	3,36,125
25.—Political ...	6,03,000	...	...	6,03,000	3,16,171	...	...	3,16,171
26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments ...	9,000	86,000	1,30,000	2,25,000	1,805	35,681	48,764	86,250
27.—Territorial and Political Pensions ...	4,40,000	...	...	4,40,000	1,79,500	...	...	1,79,500
29—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions ...	...	7,25,000	3,000	7,28,000	...	3,16,347	612	3,16,959
30.—Stationery and Printing ...	...	4,23,000	5,000	4,28,000	...	1,04,404	2,501	1,06,905
32.—Miscellaneous ...	39,000	1,54,000	50,000	2,43,000	9,309	25,596	24,911	59,816
38.—State Railways—Interest on debt ...	...	1,98,000	...	1,98,000	...	...	...	...
42.—Major Works—Working Expenses ...	1,000	...	...	1,000	4,404	...	...	4,404
43.—Minor Works and Navigation ...	...	33,000	...	33,000	...	5,587	156	5,743
45.—Civil Works ...	...	33,000	11,000	44,000	...	13,037	3,974	17,011
TOTAL CIVIL HEADS ...	29,88,000	1,38,01,000	22,90,000	1,90,79,000	11,29,468	53,91,118	10,20,856	75,41,442

OFFICE OF ACCT.-GENL., PUNJAB,
LAHORE:
The 20th October 1888.

R. LOGAN,
Accountant-General, Punjab.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 23rd October 1888.

No. 3272.—*Notification.*—The services of 1st Class Hospital Assistant No. 105 Sundar Singh being no longer required with No. 16 Survey Party (Biluchistán II), Mussoorie, he was transferred for general duty to the Mayo Hospital, Lahore, which he joined on the fore-noon of the 10th October 1888.

No. 3273.—*Leave.*—Third Class Hospital Assistant No. 257 Sundar Singh, Dharmkot Dispensary, Ferozepore District, has obtained three months' privilege leave, and was relieved of his duties on the afternoon of the 5th October 1888 by 3rd Class Hospital Assistant No. 330 Harnám Singh, on general duty, Ferozepore.

No. 3274.—*Notification.*—Third Class Hospital Assistant No. 332 Bhawáni Dás, Mádhopur Canal Dispensary, has obtained one month's privilege leave, and was relieved of his duties on the afternoon of the 7th October 1888 by 3rd Class Hospital Assistant No. 345 Amír Chand, transferred from the Mayo Hospital, Lahore.

No. 3275.—*Leave.*—Assistant Surgeon Sada Nand, Sonepat Dispensary, Delhi District, obtained three months' privilege leave with effect from the afternoon of the 4th October 1888.

Assistant Surgeon Alla Ditta, Assistant to the Civil Surgeon of Delhi, held charge of the Sonepat Dispensary from the afternoon of the 4th to the forenoon of the 7th October 1888, when he was relieved by Assistant Surgeon Maya Dás, transferred from Siálkot.

No. 3276.—*Notification.*—With reference to *Punjab Gazette*, Medical Department, Notification No. 1881, dated 13th June 1888, the services of Assistant Surgeon Sodhi Fatteh Singh being no longer required by the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, he reverted to the charge of the Siálkot Civil Hospital on the forenoon of the 10th October 1888, relieving Assistant Surgeon Fazl-ud-dín, appointed to do general duty at Siálkot.

No. 3277.—*Transfer.*—First Class Hospital Assistant No. 176 Chandar Bhán, from the Zaffarwál Dispensary, Siálkot District, to the Dera Gházi Khan Jail Hospital, which he joined on the forenoon of the 3rd October 1888.

First Class Hospital Assistant No. 30 Nidhán Singh, from the Dera Gházi Khan Jail Hospital to the Zaffarwál Dispensary, Siálkot District, which he joined on the forenoon of the 13th October 1888.

No. 3278.—*Leave.*—Assistant Sur[geon] Sobha Rám, Mooltan Civil Hospital, [has] obtained three months' privilege leave, and [was] relieved of his duties on the afternoon of [the] 14th October 1888 by Assistant Surgeon M[...] Duni Chand.

No. 3280.—*Notification.*—On being reli[eved] of the charge of the Civil Medical duties [of] Jullundur, Assistant Surgeon Mehr Chand, [I,] reverted to the charge of the Jullundur C[ivil] Hospital on the afternoon of the 13th Octo[ber] 1888, relieving Assistant Surgeon Har[...] Singh, who reverted to the Mayo Hospi[tal,] Lahore, for general duty with effect from [the] forenoon of the 19th October 1888.

No. 3281.—*Promotion.*—In modification [of] *Punjab Gazette*, Medical Department, Notifica[-] tion No. 2442, dated 3rd August 1886, Hospi[tal] Assistant No. 120 Ladha Rám, is promoted [to] the 1st Grade of Hospital Assistants w[ith] effect from the 1st August 1885, instead [of] 15th April 1886.

No. 3283.—*Leave.*—Assistant Surgeon T[...] Singh, North-Western Railway, Ráwalpindi, [has] obtained two months' privilege leave, and w[as] relieved of his duties on the afternoon of [the] 25th September 1888 by Assistant Surg[eon] Elahi Bakhsh, on cholera duty, Ráwalpindi.

No. 3284.—*Leave.*—Assistant Surgeon Bha[-] wán Dás, II, Dera Gházi Khan-Peshín Ra[ilway,] has obtained three months' privilege leave, a[nd] was relieved of his duties on the afternoon [of] the 5th October 1888 by Assistant Surge[on] Mehr Chand, I, transferred from Bhak[kar,] North-Western Railway, where his services [are] no longer required.

A. M. DALLAS,

Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punj[ab].

JAIL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 20th October 1888.

No. 52.—Assistant Surgeon Dhari M[...] made over charge of the duties of Super[in-] tendent of the Hissar Jail to Senior Apo[the-] cary R. Crossley on the forenoon of the 3[...] September 1888.

No. 53.—Surgeon A. C. Deare made o[ver] charge of the duties of Superintendent of t[he] Jhelum Jail to Surgeon W. A. Sykes on [the] afternoon of the 11th September 1888.

R. GRAY,

Inspector-General of Prisons, Punj[ab].

Miscellaneous Notices and Advertisements.

PUNJAB GAZETTE.

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE.

PUBLIC OFFICERS who are allowed to use the *Punjab Government Gazette* for the publication of their Official Notifications are requested to take notice that Thursday is the publishing day, and that matter intended to appear in the Gazette should always be forwarded so as to reach the Press not later than noon of the preceding day. Matter received at a later period will be kept over until the following week. To ensure their publication, all lengthy Notifications and Notifications containing tabular work should be sent on the preceding Tuesday.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the Gazette should be forwarded not later than a week after the day on which it is due.

All communications should be addressed to the SUPERINTENDENT, PUNJAB GOVERNMENT PRESS, LAHORE.

PUNJAB PUBLIC LIBRARY.

V.—MEETING 1888.

A MEETING of the Committee was held in the Library on Monday, 22nd October 1888.

Present :

Mr. W. H. Rattigan, LL.D., Judge, Chief Court.

Mr. F. C. Channing, Divisional Judge.

Sheikh Nának Bakhsh.

Mián Chirágh Dín.

1. The monthly accounts for June, July, August and September 1888 were examined and passed.

2. The nomination of Mián Chirágh Dín by the Lahore Municipality as a member of the Committee in place of the late Rái Bahádur Kanhya Lál, M. I. C. E., was recorded.

3. Read Government letter No. 1065 H.J., dated 20th July 1888, sanctioning a special grant of Rs. 2,000 for the purchase of standard works for the Library, and also continuance of the grant-in-aid of Rs. 300 per mensem till the 31st March 1890. Resolved that the thanks of the Committee for the liberal grants of the Government be recorded.

4. Reply of the Hoshiárpur Municipality, contained in its Secretary's letter No. 144, dated 25th July 1888, stating that it was unable to change its resolution regarding the discontinuance of the annual grant previously sanctioned, was read and ordered to be filed.

5. Letter No. 1063, dated 20th July 1888, from the Officiating Under-Se... Government, Punjab, sanctioning the alteration of No. 9 of the Library Rules so as to ... three instead of five members forming a quorum, and with it correspondence with ... Registrar, Joint Stock Companies, intimating his inability to register the Revised Rules ... the Memorandum of Association was also registered again and a fee of Rs. 50 paid, we... on the table. Resolved that a reply questioning the correctness of this view be sent to ... Registrar.

6. The Budget Estimate for 1888-89 was again laid before the meeting, but ... being finally passed the Secretary was directed to prepare and submit at the next meeting ... statement of actual results under each sub-head of income and expenditure to date.

7. The Secretary brought to the notice of the Committee the case of Lála R... Dás, who in December 1885 being desirous of becoming a Life Member presented the Li... with books to the value of Rs. 20, and is now willing to pay up the balance of Rs ... qualify him for a life membership under the old rules. It was resolved that on payment ... the balance noted above, Lála Rámji Dás be admitted to the privileges of a life member.

8. The following donations were reported and acknowledged with thanks:—

			Rs.
W. H. Rattigan, Esquire, LL. D.		...	10
Gujránwála District Board	...	...	50
Hoshiárpur ditto	...	...	50 per annum from 188...
Montgomery ditto	...	...	50
Gujrát Municipality	...	...	10
Ferozepore Municipality	...	...	25
Dr. D. St. Grant	...	...	5 English Vols.
M. Gyán Chand	...	...	2 books.
Pandit Jwála Datta Parshád Goswámi		...	3 „
M. Nauroz Ali Khán	...	...	1 book.

9. The following announcements were made :—

New Life Member.

The Right Reverend H. J. Matthew, Lord Bishop of Lahore.

New annual subscribers.

M. Umráo Singh.

Lála Madan Gopál, Barrister-at-Law.

Pandit Ichhar Chand.

Sardár Chanda Singh.

Lála Narinjan Dás.

„ Síta Rám, B. A.

„ Nathu Rám, B. A.

„ Súraj Bhán, B. A.

Pandit Guru Datta Vidyarthi, M. A.

C. Baker, Esquire,

W. Nathan, Esquire.

F. Bliss, Esquire.

A. Wade, Esquire.

Mrs. E. E. Newmarch.

LAHORE :
The 23rd October 1888.

F. MAITLAND,
Offg. Secretary, Punjab Public Li...

APPEAL ON BEHALF OF THE BUILDING FUND OF THE AITCHISON (CHIEFS) COLLEGE, LAHORE.

IN making an appeal to the further liberality of the Chiefs and Gentry of the Punjab on behalf of the Aitchison (Chiefs) College, the Council of the College do not think it necessary to refer to the history and objects of the Foundation otherwise than very briefly.

2. These were fully explained by the first Patron and President of the Council, Sir Charles Aitchison, K. C. S. I., in his address at the laying of the foundation-stone of the College by His Excellency the Viceroy of India on the 3rd November 1886, as follows :—

"As long ago as 1864 Captain Tighe, then Deputy Commissioner of Umballa, impressed with the extreme importance of giving a good education to the young Sardárs of his district who were committed to his charge as Wards of Court, proposed the establishment of a superior school under the superintendence of an English gentleman. This proposal was warmly supported by Colonel Lake, then Financial Commissioner, and by Sir Donald McLeod, the Lieutenant-Governor, and resulted in the establishment of the Wards' School at Umballa. Captain Tighe's original proposal was that the Wards should be placed in a single building, two rooms being allotted to each, and that the institution should be under the control of a Committee of Sikh Chiefs. Now, more than 20 years later, the wisdom of this suggestion has been confirmed by a long course of experience, by the successful establishment of schools upon this basis in other parts of India, and by the unanimous opinion, Native and official, of those who have assisted me in framing the Statutes of the Punjab Chiefs' College. But in 1864 the times were not ripe for a measure of the kind. It was considered impossible for Government to undertake the whole responsibility for the management of the Wards, and accordingly the Wards' School assumed the character of a day school, the boys being lodged with their relatives and attending the school during the day for instruction. Subsequently, from the income of the several Wards' estates, detached buildings were constructed round the residence of the Superintendent, and there the students lived as home boarders, their domestic arrangements being organized, without regard to any particular system of discipline, according to the means and proclivities of the different families. The school was made in fact as much like home as could be, and in many cases the mothers of the boys came with their sons to dwell in the school-compound and watch over them. After a few years confidence was established and all the mothers returned to their homes. But the disposition of the buildings and the internal economy of the institution have always been obstacles in the way of enforcing discipline and encouraging manly bearing and a public school spirit among students. Nor was the educational progress of the students under these circumstances all that could be desired. The annual inspection of the officers of the Education Department showed that the standard of attainments was by no means equal to that of the Government Schools and Colleges. The institution was in fact neither so popular nor so useful as to justify its continuance on the established basis.

"In 1874 Sir Henry Davies made an effort to extend the scope of the Umballa Wards' School so that it might be made available for the education of all Government Wards in the six lower Divisions of the Punjab and of the sons of Jágírdárs and Native gentlemen of position. In the course of the discussion which followed upon this suggestion, proposals were made for establishing a school at Mádhopur in the Gurdáspur District. But it was finally decided that efforts should be concentrated on the existing institution at Umballa, the efficiency and scope of which was to be enlarged as funds should become available. For many years, however, the difficulty of funds—a difficulty which unfortunately is too familiar in the annals of Punjab administration—was an obstacle to all progress. The suggestions of the Local Government on the one hand and of the Director of Public Instruction and of the Umballa authorities on the other were alike consigned to the record-room under this potent influence. At last in May 1882 a vigorous effort was made to place the institution on a permanent and satisfactory footing. Influential Native gentlemen were consulted on a proposal to accommodate the students under one roof, to allot definite accommodation and a definite number of attendants to each, to require the pupils to pass the examinations prescribed by the Education Department, and to transfer the institution to Lahore, where unusual advantages can be secured, educational, social and sanitary. I desire to acknowledge gratefully the suggestions made by these gentlemen, upon which to a very large extent the present scheme has been based. The College has for the present been opened in hired houses till the permanent buildings can be erected, and the youths present to-day have become its first students. The Principal or Head of the teaching staff is Mr. Robinson, who has for fifteen years been Head of the Wards' School at Umballa.

"It is to the princely liberality of the Chiefs and Native gentlemen who are present on this occasion that the Punjab is indebted for the completion of a project the need of which has long been felt in the Province. As soon as the lines were settled upon which the institution was to be constructed, an appeal was made to the Chiefs and gentlemen of the Province to promote, both by subscriptions and by the exercise of their personal influence, a scheme in which the interests of the aristocracy of the Punjab were so closely concerned. The response to that appeal has been most cordial and encouraging. The private subscriptions to the Building Fund of the Punjab Chiefs' College have reached up to date the sum of Rs. 1,77,953-12-0, and the Local Government has contributed a like amount, while the Imperial Government has assisted with a contribution of Rs. 15,000 which I desire on this occasion gratefully to acknowledge. In connection with the ceremonial of to-day I have only one regret—that the youthful Mahárája of Patiála, the largest subscriber, should have been prevented by illness from witnessing the commencement under such favourable auspices of the institution to which he has contributed the princely sum of half a lakh of rupees.

"After the fullest consideration and discussion, in which many of the Ruling Chiefs of the Punjab and Native gentlemen of position have materially assisted, the constitution of the Punjab Chiefs' College has been definitely settled, and Statutes have been framed in accordance with the conclusions generally approved by the Committee of Chiefs and gentlemen who have been taken into counsel. Those delicate and difficult questions which invariably arise when attempt is made to combine with the habits of Eastern life the advantages of Western culture have been worked out with an amount of care and detail which I wish specially to acknowledge on the present occasion. If the interest which has been shown by the Punjab Chiefs and Nobles in this undertaking is maintained without diminution in the future, I feel that I may confidently predict for the College a large amount of success, and that it will become a strength to the Government and a centre of good influence on the administration of the Province."

3. Sir Charles Aitchison added the following weighty observations regarding the work for which the College has been created :—

"In the Punjab, with its large number of Ruling Chiefs and extensive Native aristocracy, the education of the Native nobility is in every way as important as in any part of India. Within the last decade the Rulers of seven of the principal Native States in the Punjab have been minors. There is no Province of India where the relations between the people and the aristocracy are so close, or where the 'downward filtration' theory of education has a better chance of success. But here, as elsewhere in India, the Native aristocracy has hitherto participated but little in the benefits of our system of education. Here, as elsewhere, the inducements have been insufficient, the hindrances great, and the opportunities defective. From the middle and lower ranks of Native society is rising up year by year an ever-increasing number of candidates for honors in our academical institutions and for positions of responsibility under the Government ; while those who are the hereditary leaders of the people are being elbowed out of the positions which they are naturally expected by their fellow-countrymen to occupy, but for which under the altered circumstances of the times they have in many cases as yet failed to qualify themselves. As stone is placed upon stone in the visible structure of this edifice, and tier upon tier rises from the level plain, let it be our earnest hope that there may rise a still fairer edifice in which the aristocracy of the Punjab shall be the polished corner stones, bright examples to their fellow-countrymen of true manliness, of the highest culture and the gentlest manners that the times can boast."

4. His Excellency the Viceroy, the Right Honorable the Earl of Dufferin, was also pleased to make the following remarks with reference to the College and its work in the Punjab :—

"I have already had an opportunity last year at the opening of the Mayo College of stating the grounds upon which institutions of this description command my warmest and my sincerest sympathy, and I am quite certain that in no part of India will a college for the young nobility of the land be surer to meet with greater success or to command a more extensive sympathy than in this Province. For nowhere else in India are there to be found historical houses of a more illustrious antiquity, or a nobility that from age to age has been inspired by nobler aspirations or by traditions of a purer honour or of a more courageous or lofty bearing ; and what is better still, in no part of India, I believe, have they been more closely or more harmoniously united with the population amongst which they are established. But, as I have already said on the occasion to which I have referred, in these practical days of ours, when education is so largely diffused and when competition is so keen, nobility of birth, high descent, wealth and other adventitious circumstances cannot meet with their due recognition, or exercise the influence to which, under other circumstances, they may be entitled, unless they are re-enforced by intellectual acquirements and by proper mental cultivation. It is only under these circumstances that an aristocracy is either entitled to or is able to lead the community and to take its place upon a level of moral and material advantage. But when the ancient families of a country, to the natural advantages which they have inherited, add those mental acquirements to which I have referred, then, indeed, do they become the real guides and rulers of the people, and acquire a power for good and an authority and influence which even in these democratic days every one must acknowledge is beneficial to the community at large. The people must have leaders along the path of moral and material advancement, and where can they be better found, or from whence can they be more conveniently drawn, than from amongst those great and illustrious families whose deeds in former generations have made the history of their Province famous, and whose descendants I trust are bound, both by the material as well as by the moral pledges which they have given, to show a bright example of devotion to the public service."

5. The subscriptions received from the Chiefs and Gentry of the Punjab up to 3rd November 1886 amounted to Rs. 1,78,000. Since then a further sum of nearly Rs. 17,000 has been received, raising the total amount to Rs. 1,95,000. With the Punjab Government grant of Rs. 1,92,120, the Supreme Government grant of Rs. 15,000, and interest amounting up to date to about Rs. 19,000, the total sum available for the buildings of the College is about Rs. 4,21,000. A list of the donors is appended to the present appeal. Scholarships to the number of 28, with an endowment of Rs. 7,500 a year, have also been founded since then,—one by Sir Charles Aitchison, one by the Punjab Government from the surplus income in hand on closing the Wards' School at Umballa, and the rest by the Local Bodies of the Province.

At various meetings of the Council held in 1886 and 1887 it was decided to put in hand the following College buildings and to incur the following expenditure of Rs. 3,74,200 in connection with them :—

	Rs.
Central building, exclusive of the Library wing... ...	1,58,000
Two boarding-houses	1,22,000
Six ranges of cook-houses	16,000
Four ranges of servants' houses	15,000
Two sets of stables	6,200
Two ranges of College servants' houses	3,000
Four latrines	1,300
Governor's house and servants' quarters, &c.	26,000
Water-supply	9,500
Laying out of grounds, &c.	11,000
Dispensary	6,200
Total	3,74,200

Miscellaneous expenditure, including the rewards paid for the designs of the College, has amounted to Rs. 5,000, and charges of Rs. 10,000 have been incurred in connection with the payment of octroi on the materials imported for the College buildings and royalty for the use of Bull's Patent Brick-kiln. The total expenditure sanctioned and incurred is therefore Rs. 3,89,000, leaving a balance at the credit of the Committee of Rs. 32,000.

6. The two boarding-houses sanctioned in the above estimate will accommodate only 32 students, or, with some possible modifications, perhaps three or four students more. Each student in these buildings will have one large room 18′ × 16′ and two smaller rooms (each 8′ × 8′) attached to it. He will also have further accommodation for his servants as required by the Statutes. Such accommodation is no doubt desirable for the relations of Ruling Chiefs and the sons of wealthy families of high rank who are well able to pay the full College fees. But in the case of the scholarship-holders, who will be accustomed to less luxurious surroundings in their own homes, it does not seem necessary to provide the same amount or class of accommodation, and the same considerations apply also to students other than scholarship-holders for whom less than the full fees are paid. The number of scholarships founded, *viz.*, 28, has led to a satisfactory, but somewhat unexpected, increase in the students of the College, who now number 46, of whom 16 are scholarship-holders. It is expected that the students will number 60 after the summer vacation. The Council of the College has accordingly decided after two meetings that for these classes a third boarding-house shall be constructed similar to the others in general outward appearance, but so arranged internally as to provide quarters for a much larger number of students. A design has been prepared by the Department Public Works, to whom the construction of the College buildings is entrusted, by which 44 students will be accommodated in a single building of the same dimensions as the two boarding-houses already under construction, and this design has been approved by the Council. The accommodation of so many students is effected by dividing each half of the building into three long rooms, instead of dividing it into separate quarters as in the two boarding-houses at present sanctioned. The first of these long rooms will contain 10 students, the next 8, and the third, which is situated at the front end of the wing of the building, 4. These rooms will be divided by wooden partitions 7½ feet high into 10, 8 and 4 cubicles. The entrance to each cubicle will be by a door from the verandah running round the front of the building, as in the case of the separate quarters in the other boarding-houses, and a bath-room will be attached to each cubicle and will be entered from it. The cubicle itself will be 9 feet 4 inches by 16 feet in size, and the bath-room 6 feet by 8 feet. The height of the rooms will be the same as in the other two boarding-houses. Above the cubicle partition walls will run a gallery on iron brackets, which will communicate

with the quarters of the Musáhib of the building, who will thus be able at all times to exercise effective control over the conduct of the students in their cubicles. Four blocks of kitchens and servants' rooms, and one block of servants' quarters, will also be required for the new boarding-house. The cost of this building is estimated to be Rs. 65,000, and the cost of the servants' houses and cook-rooms attached to it will be Rs. 19,000, or Rs. 84,000 in all. In addition to this expenditure the Council have decided that it is most desirable to construct a house for the Principal of the College at a cost of Rs. 16,500 as soon as possible, in order that he may be always on the spot for purposes of discipline and control. The total additional expenditure which the Council considers necessary for the present to place the College on a proper footing with regard to the objects of its foundation is therefore Rs. 1,00,000. Of this sum only Rs. 32,000 are at present available for building purposes, leaving Rs. 68,000 to be made up. Of this sum the Punjab Government has agreed to contribute one-third or Rs. 22,[illegible] provided the remaining two-thirds, *viz.*, Rs. 45,334, are raised by private subscription.

7. It was accordingly decided at a meeting of the Council held at Government House, Lahore, on 11th May last, and at which the members whose names are noted in the margin were present, that an appeal should be made by the Council to the Chiefs and Gentry of the Punjab for further assistance towards the completion of the Aitchison College, and by permission of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, who has himself agreed to subscribe the sum of Rs. 1,000, this appeal is circulated accordingly. It was originally proposed that only one-half of the new boarding-house should be built, but the encouraging replies given by the representatives of the Punjab Chiefs at the meeting of 11th May induced the Council to decide to undertake the whole building at once in the belief that the additional support now sought would be forthcoming. The Council are anxious to see the third boarding-house completed now, not only because of the rapidly increasing number of students, but also because it will cost considerably more to build the second half of it some years hence after the manufactory and workshops at present established for the building of the College have been removed. The Council feels that in view of the generosity shown by the Chiefs and Gentry of the Punjab on the occasion of the first appeal made in 1885, and of the liberality since displayed by Local Bodies in founding scholarships, that it will not appeal in vain for the further sum of Rs. 45,500 now needed, and that the *aid* required will be forthcoming to complete the work originated by Sir Charles Aitchison and so heartily supported by the Chiefs and Gentry of the Punjab. Subscriptions may be forwarded to the Secretary to the Punjab Government or to the Governor of the Aitchison (Chiefs) College, or may be paid to the credit of the Building Fund of the College with the Bank of Bengal, Lahore. Any sum which may be received in excess of Rs. 45,500 will be credited to the General Building Fund, and will be devoted hereafter to the completion of the library wing of the main building of the College, which will cost Rs. 60,000 and which has been allowed to stand over for the present. A list of the subscriptions received will be published weekly in the *Punjab Government Gazette*.

The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, *President*.
Mr. G. R. Elsmie, *Chairman of the Committee*.
Colonel Gordon Young.
Major-General Perkins, C.B., R.E.
Mr. C. Rivaz.
Colonel Wallace, R.E.
Surgeon-General Dallas, C.I.E.
Mr. C. Tupper.
Mr. W. O. Clark.
Colonel Holroyd.
Sardár Arjan Singh.
Faquír Syad Zahúr-ud-dín.
The Representatives of—
- The Mahárája of Kashmir.
- The Mahárája of Patiála.
- The Nawáb of Baháwalpur.
- The Rája of Jínd.
- The Rája of Nábha.
- The Rája of Kapurthala.

By order of the President and Council,

The 9th July 1888.

S. BLACK, Major-General,
Secretary to the Council.

List of Subscriptions received up to 1st June 1888.

No.	Names.	Amount.
		Rs.
1	The Hon'ble Sir C. U. Aitchison, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., LL.D.	1,000
2	His Highness the Mahárája of Kashmir	10,000
3	His Highness the Mahárája of Patiála	50,000
4	His Highness the Nawáb of Baháwalpur, G.C.S.I., C.I.E.	25,000
5	His Highness the Rája of Jínd, G.C.S.I., C.I.E.	10,000
6	His Highness the Rája of Nábha, G.C.S.I.	12,000
7	His Highness the Rája of Kapurthala	20,000
8	His Highness the Rája of Mandi	1,000
9	His Highness the Rája of Náhan, K.C.S.I.	5,000
10	His Highness the Nawáb of Máler Kotla	10,000
11	His Highness the Rája of Farídkot	5,000
12	His Highness the Rája of Chamba	5,000
13	His Highness the Rája of Suket	250
14	The Sardár of Kalsia	4,000
15	The Nawáb of Pataudi	5,000
16	Rája Moti Singh of Poonch	2,500
17	Mián Ghulám Rasúl of Pesháwar	10,000
18	Sardár Balwant Singh of Bér, for a Dispensary	6,200
19	Sardár Autár Singh of Manauli	2,000
20	Malik Umar Hayát Khán of Kálra, Shahpur	1,500
21	Khán Muhammad Ináyat Ali Khán, Máler Kotla	1,000
22	Nawáb Nawázish Ali Khán, C.I.E., Lahore	1,000
23	Sri Kishan Dás, Gurwála, Delhi	1,000
24	Rái Bahádur Seth Rám Rattan, Meean Meer	500
25	Sardár Atar Singh, C.I.E., of Bhadaur	500
26	Sardár Bikrama Singh, Bahádur, C.S.I., Jullundur	500
27	Nawáb Ghulám Kásim Khán, Tánk	500
28	Sardár Jíwan Singh, Umballa	500
29	Sodhi Hukm Singh, Lahore	300
30	Suján Singh, Ráwalpindi	300
31	Kanwar Suchet Singh, Ahlúwália, Jullundur	300
32	Lála Lorhinda Mal, Peshâwar	300
33	Nawáb Abdul Majíd Khán, Lahore	200
34	Nawáb Muhammad Sarfaráz Khán, Dera Ismail Khan	200
35	Sardár Badan Singh, Ludhiána	125
36	Bedi Khem Singh, C.I.E., Ráwalpindi	100
37	Muhammad Afzal Khán, Dera Ismail Khan	100
38	Nawáb Abdulla Khán, Alizai, Dera Ismail Khan	100
39	Nawáb Ata Muhammad Khán, Dera Ismail Khan	100
40	Nawáb Rabnawáz Khán, Alizai, Dera Ismail Khan	100
41	Sardár Uttam Singh, Ludhiána	100
42	Díwán Rám Náth, District Judge, Hoshiárpur	100
43	Nawáb Imám Bakhsh Khán, C.I.E., Mazári, Dera Ghâzi Khan	100
44	Sardár Muhammad Khán, Leghári, Dera Gházi Khan	100
45	Nawáb Azmat Ali Khán, Karnál	100
46	Sardár Kartár Singh, Jhelum District	100
47	Rái Bahádur Kanhaiya Lál, M.I.C.E., Lahore	100
48	Nawáb Ibráhím Ali Khán	100
49	Sardár Naráin Singh, Ludhiána	75
50	Fakír Zahúr-ud-dín, Lahore	75
51	Shahzáda Sultán Ján, C.I.E., Kohát	50
52	Sardár Richpál Singh, of Siranwála, Siálkot	50
53	Shamsher Ali Khán	50
54	Sardár Rám Singh	50
55	Sardâr Jaggat Singh, C.I.E.	50
56	Fazl Ahmad Khan	50
57	Sardár Baghel Singh, Rái Bahádur, Siálkot	40
58	Subadár-Major Jaggat Singh, Siálkot	40
59	Sardár Diál Singh, Siálkot	30
60	Sardár Mehtáb Singh, Ludhiána	30
61	Sardár Jalab Khán, Gurchani, Dera Ghâzi Khan	20
62	Sardár Gunda Singh, Ludhiána	20
63	Muhammad Kálu Khán, Bahádur, Dera Ismail Khan	15
64	Abdul Karím Khán, Sadozai, Dera Ismail Khan	15
65	Sardár Midhan Singh, Ludhiána	15
66	Sardár Shám Singh, Ludhiána	15
67	Sardárni Nehál Kour, Ludhiána	15
68	Sardár Sundar Singh, Ludhiána	15
69	Sardár Ujal Singh, Karnál	15
70	Malik Aulia Khán, Pindigheb, Ráwalpindi	10
71	Sardár Nihál Singh, Ludhiána	10
72	Sardár Jowáhar Singh, Ludhiána	10
73	Sardár Lál Singh, Ludhiána	5
74	Sardárni Rattan Kour, Ludhiána	5
75	Sardár Sangat Singh, Ludhiána	3¾
76	Sardár Harnám Singh, Ludhiána	3¾
77	Sardár Hari Singh, Ludhiána	3¾
78	Sardár Albail Singh, Ludhiána	3¾
79	Sardár Harnám Singh, Ludhiána	3¾
80	Raised by Deputy Commissioner, Jhelum	219
	Total	1,94,987¾

AITCHISON COLLEGE.

The 18th September 1888.

The following subscriptions have been received up to date in response to the appeal of the Council of the Aitchison College :—

Name.	Amount.
	Rs.
The Hon'ble Sir James Lyall, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab	1,000
His Highness the Mahárája of Kashmir	5,000
His Highness the Mahárája of Patiála	5,000
The Sardár of Kalsia	1,000
Rái Anúp Singh, Lahore	500
His Highness the Rája of Biláspur	400
His Highness the Rája of Suket	250
The Nawáb of Loharu	125
The District Board of Montgomery	100
H. C. Fanshawe, Esquire	100
Fakír Syad Zahur-ud-dín, Lahore	50
Total	13,525

S. BLACK, MAJOR-GENERAL,
Governor, Aitchison College.

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

LAHORE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

Hours of Business.

THE General Post Office is open for the transaction of business at the following hours:—

On week days.

For references and applications „ registration and insurance „ posting parcels „ posting value-payable articles „ granting certificates of posting „ sale of postage stamps, envelopes and post-cards	From 7 A.M. to 6 P.M.
For issue and payment of money orders „ depositing and withdrawing money from Post Office Savings Bank „ Sale of British Postal Orders	From 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
„ Issue of Telegraphic Money Orders „ Payment of Do. do.	From 7 A.M. to 6 P.M.

No business will be transacted on Sundays or on the following Post Office holidays, but Telegraphic Money Orders will be received for despatch while work is going on in the office :—

New Year's Day, Good Friday, the Queen's Birthday and Christmas Day.

Inland Post.

The following hours of delivery and closing of mails at the General Post Office are notified for the information of the Public :—

Delivery.

1st delivery, Calcutta, Bombay Europe, Mooltan and Peshawar mails at ...	10-30 A. M.	Only one delivery at 10-30 A. M. on Sundays and Post Office Holidays.
2nd delivery, Peshawar, Mooltan, Sindh, Delhi, &c., mails at ...	5-30 P. M.	

Despatch.

1. All stations between Lahore, Mooltan, Sindh, Derajat, Ferozepore and Kasur ...	8-20 A. M.	The last Letter Box will be cleared at 3 P. M. on Sundays and Post Office Holidays.
2. All stations between Lahore and Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan	8-40 „	
3. All stations between Lahore and Delhi ...	9-40 „	
4. Meean Meer (1st despatch) ...	9-4 „	
5. Amritsar, Dharmsala, Dalhousie, &c.	1 P. M.	
6. Meean Meer, Kasur, Ferozepore, Raewind, Sirsa, Hissar, &c., and Rajputana, Bombay, Madras and Europe* ...	4-15 „	
7. All stations between Lahore and Calcutta, including North-Western Provinces, Oudh, Burmah, Assam and the Central Provinces, Batala, Pathankot, Palampur, Dalhousie, Dharmsala, &c. ...	4-35 „	
8. All stations between Lahore and Peshâwar (2nd despatch) ...	4-35 „	
9. All stations between Lahore, Mooltan, Jhang, Dera Ghazi Khan and Muzaffargarh ...	4-15 „	
10. Chung and Sharakpur ...	6 „	
11. Lahore station	9-45 A. M. & 5-30 P. M.	
12. Gujranwala, Wazirabad, Gujrat and Sialkot ...	6 „	

N.B.—The days and hours for the posting of Overland parcels (Thursdays in the rainy, and Saturdays in the fair, months) will remain unaltered.

*Every Tuesday except during the monsoons, when the English Mail day is altered to Saturday.

Certificates of Posting

Are granted for unregistered articles. Fee half an anna, payable by means of a postage stamp.

Postal Acknowledgments

For the delivery of a registered letter, packet or parcel, can be obtained on payment of 1 anna in stamps in the case of registered letters and packets; and in cash in the case of parcels.

Late Letters

Will be received at the window until 15 minutes before the despatch of the mails, and must be fully prepaid by stamps, so as to include ordinary postage and late-letter fee of half an anna.

Foreign Post.

The latest safe day and hour for the posting of overland letters, post-cards, newspapers, printed and commercial papers, and sample and mixed packets, is every Tuesday up to 4-15 P.M.

For foreign parcels every Saturday up to 4 P.M.

Delivery of Letter and Parcel Mail.

The hours of delivery are dependent on the hours of arrival of the several trains. If they arrive punctually at the advertised hours, the first delivery will take place at 10-30 A.M., and the second at 5-30 P.M. On Sundays and holidays only one delivery is made of prepaid letters at 10-30 A.M.

Parcels are delivered at 10-30 A.M. only.

Insured articles exceeding Rs. 1,000 in value will be delivered only at the Post Office window.

Postage.

Whatever postage is marked on a letter, post-card, newspaper, packet or parcel must be paid at once on delivery, after which any complaint of overcharge will be duly attended to.

Complaints.

In all complaints of overcharge or unnecessary delay in delivering letters, the covers bearing the Post Office stamps must be presented for inspection; and when any complaint is preferred against any postman, the number on his badge must be specified.

Registration

Makes the transmission of a letter more secure, but the Post Office is not responsible for loss unless the letter be also insured. Currency Notes or part of a Currency Note, Stamps, Cheques, and the like, must be registered. Registration fee 2 annas in stamps.

Insurance.

Registered letters and parcels can be insured without limit of value. Coin, jewels, &c., must be insured. Rates of insurance are 2 annas up to Rs. 50 of value, 4 annas up to Rs. 100, and 4 annas for every additional Rs. 100. Insurance charge payable in stamps in the case of letters and in cash in the case of parcels.

Value Payable

Parcels, registered letters and book packets can be sent value payable, the value being realized from the addressee and paid to the sender by the Post Office. Limit of value is Rs. 1,000. Value payable can also be insured.

Inland Parcels

May be sent prepaid or unpaid at sender's option. Rates of postage are 4 annas for 20 tolas, 8 annas for 40 tolas, and 4 annas for every additional 40 tolas; postage payable in cash.

Savings Bank.

Floating Deposits are received from 4 annas up to Rs. 500, and interest allowed. Printed rules obtainable at the Post Office.

Inland and Foreign Money Orders.

Remitter of a money order has nothing to do with its transmission to payee; this work is done entirely by the Post Office. When the money order is delivered, the remitter will receive an acknowledgment of its delivery. Maximum limit for a money order is Rs. 600, and the same remitter cannot remit in one day more than Rs. 600 to the same office or to the same person. Forms of money order application supplied gratis.

British Postal Orders.

British Postal Orders for fixed sums from 1*s*. to £1 available for sale to the public.

Full particulars obtainable at the Post Office.

Postal Books for sale.

Indian Postal Guide, price ... 4 annas.
Do. Postal Abstract, price ... 1 anna.
Calendar of Mail Steamer departures from Bombay, price 4 annas.

Postage stamps, post-cards, embossed envelopes of all descriptions, at the value denoted upon each.

LAHORE: } SAZAVAR,
The 23rd October 1888. } *Post Master.*

Notice.

TRAINED TEACHERS.

A LIST of teachers who have passed through the Central Training College, Lahore, and hold Departmental Certificates under Articles 127, 129, 130, 133 and 134 of the Punjab Education Code, will shortly be opened in the office of the undersigned from which men will be selected for recommendation to the Managers of Board and Aided Schools in the Lahore Circle when vacancies occur. Candidates who wish their names enrolled on the list should send full particulars as to their qualifications, pay, present and expected, &c., to the undersigned.

No person who does not hold an Anglo-Vernacular or Vernacular Certificate as issued by the Educational Department under the new Code need apply, as his name will not be registered.

F. HADEN COPE, M.A.,

Offg. Inspector of Schools, Lahore Circle.

[420-*t-f-o*.]

Survey of India Department.

MAP RECORD AND ISSUE OFFICE.

Maps of the Survey of India Department published at the Survey of India Offices, Calcutta a Dehra Dun, for the quarter ending 30th September 1888.

AGENTS FOR SALE OF MAPS.

CALCUTTA.—No Agent. Maps can be obtained from the Office 13 Wood Street.

ALLAHABAD.—Curator, Government Books, North-Western Provinces.

NAGPUR.—Curator, Government Books, Central Provinces.

LAHORE.—Munshi Guláb Singh, Government Publishers and Booksellers.

MADRAS.—Messrs. Higginbotham & Co.

POONA.—Superintendent, Government Photo-zincogr Department.

RANGOON.—Supdt., American Baptist Mission Pres

RAJKOT.—Mr. Narainjee Sunderjee, for maps of Ka only.

AHMEDABAD.—The Huzoor Deputy Collector, for m of Gujarat only.

LONDON.—Mr. Edward Stanford, 55 Charing Cros

SIMLA.—Mrs. E. Corstorphan, Simla Fancy Reposi

All published maps are sold at the Survey of India Office, Calcutta, for cash prepaid.

Agents cannot issue maps on the *Public Service.*

N.B.—Maps are issued on the Public Service from the Calcutta Office, and their cost, as well as the cost of mounting and p adjusted by book-debit. The *cost of postage of parcels must be borne by applicants themselves.* Lists of newly published ma periodically notified in the Gazettes of India and of Local Governments.

DESCRIPTION AND NUMBER OF SHEETS.	Scale.	Size. of Sheet.	PRICE OF MAP UNMOUNTED. Uncolored. Rs.	A.	Colored. Rs.	A.	REMA
ATLAS OF INDIA.							
Sheets 12 N. W., 23 S. E., 39 N. W. and S. E. ...	1″=4 M.	27″ × 20″	0	12	0	12	
DISTRICT MAPS.							
24-Parganahs (with corrections and additions up to December 1887)	"	34″ × 26″	1	0	1	4	
Akyab (a reduction from the published map on the ¼″ scale)	1″=8 M.	30″ × 22″	0	8	0	10	
STANDARD MAPS.							
BOMBAY,—							
Sheets Nos. 86, 87, 119, 187, and 215	1″=1 M.	40″ × 25″	1	8	1	12	
LOWER BURMA,—							
Sheet No. 231	"	"	1	8	1	12	
NORTH-WEST PROVINCES,—							
Sheets Nos. 168 N.E. and S.E., 181 N.W. and S.W.	2″=1 M.	42″ × 28″	1	8	1	12	
Sheet No. 201	1″=1 M.	"	1	8	1	12	

MAPS OF THE SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT—CONCLUDED.

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			Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	
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SOUTH-EAST TRANS-FRONTIER SERIES—							
Sheet No. 1 N.E., 4 S.W., 5 N.W., S.W., and 6 N.W. (2nd Edition) with additions and corrections up to 1887	"	"	1	8	1	12	
PUNJAB,—							
Sheets Nos. 160 $\frac{N.E.}{2}$, 161 $\frac{N.E.}{1}$, $\frac{N.E.}{2}$, $\frac{S.E.}{3}$, 162 $\frac{N.E.}{1}$, $\frac{N.E.}{2}$, $\frac{N.E.}{3}$, $\frac{N.E.}{4}$, 183 $\frac{S.W.}{3}$, 185 $\frac{S.W.}{2}$, $\frac{S.W.}{3}$, $\frac{S.W.}{4}$, 186, $\frac{N.W.}{1}$, $\frac{N.W.}{2}$, $\frac{N.W.}{3 \& 4}$ in one.	4″ = 1 M.	40″ × 25″	1	8	1	12	
PLANS OF CANTONMENTS.							
Mussoorie and Landour Guide Map	8″ = 1 M.	42″ × 28″	1	8	1	12	
STATISTICAL MAPS.							
Skeleton Railway Map of India (in two Sections) ...	1″=64 M.	37″ × 40″	2	0	3	0	
" " " (in four Sections) ...	1″ = 48 M	50″ × 50″	4	0	5	0	
CHARTS.							
Chart of Triangulation of No. 5 Revenue and No. 14 Topographical Parties, Mirzapur Survey, Seasons 1881—87	1″ = 4 M.	42″ × 28″	1	0	...		
MISCELLANEOUS.							
Jeypore State	1″ = 8 M.	34″ × 26″	1	4	1	8	

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT :
Calcutta, 1*st October* 1888.

[582-2.]

CHAS. STRAHAN, *Major, R. E.,*
Assistant Surveyor-General,
In charge Map Record and Issue Office.

NOTICE TO HEADS

Register of Men who, on discharge from Regiments, &c., noted, are desirous, and registered fo

[The previous List was published in Part III of the

Pension No.	Rank and Name (also Surname).	Former Corps and Regimental No.	Nationality.	Religion.	Caste.	*Age.*		*Length of service.*		Date of discharge.	Cause of discharge, *i.e.*, remarks of the Medical Committee.	Rate of pension on discharge.	If in possession of Order of Merit pay, state the amount.	Personal appearance and particular marks.
						Years.	Months.	Years.	Months.					
...	Sepoy Santa Singh.	14th Sikhs, No. 957.	Sikh.	Sikh.	Ját Sikh, Gill.	34	10	15	8	30th April 1888.	Unfit for any further service in consequence of greatly and chronically enlarged spleen.	Rs. 4.	...	Tall spare figure. Black scar on left malar-bone. Irregular scar, front of left thigh, upper third.

OF DEPARTMENTS.

—

are specially recommended by Commanding Officers, to have their names
employment—continued.

Gazette of the 26th July 1888, *vide* pages 816 and 817.]

War service.	Educational Qualifications.				Physical Qualifications.			Character and conduct during service.	What particular situations the man would be willing to accept, the one preferred being stated first; also place where he would like to be employed.	Commanding Officer's recommendation.	Circle of Pension Paymaster in which the applicant receives his pension.	Permanent address, Village, Thána, Tahsíl, or Pargana, and District.	Remarks by Civil authorities.	REMARKS.
	Reading and writing,—efficient or rudimentary.	Arithmetic,—efficient or rudimentary.	Languages, or English,—to what extent.	General intelligence, apart from education.	General health.	If strong, active and energetic.	Whether fit for out-door labour or for in-door employment only.							
(1). Afghán War, 1878-79—Medal.	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	Gurmukhi.	Good.	Good.	Yes.	Yes. Fit for civil employment.	Very good.	(1) Canal Chaukídár. (2) Tahsil Chaprási. (3) Forest Chaukídár.	Of excellent character and trustworthy.	N.-W. Circle.	Kaloke, Moga, Ferozepore.	...	...

Notice.

OUDH FOREST DEPARTMENT,

BAHRAMGHAT DEPOT,

On the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

FROM this date the prices of Sál Beams and Scantlings supplied from this Depôt will be as follows:—

Beams—21 feet length	at Rs.	2	10	0	per cubic foot.
22 ditto	"	2	12	0	ditto.
23 ditto	"	2	14	0	ditto.
24 ditto	"	3	0	0	ditto.

Above the lengths given, two annas per foot run will be charged; any inches over the foot will be charged as a foot.

Scantlings—From 12 to 20 feet	at Rs.	2	8	0	per cubic foot.
Under 12 and over 7	"	2	4	0	ditto.
Under 7 feet	"	2	0	0	ditto.

The above prices are for ordinary building purposes.

For *planking, sleepers,* &c., special rates will be fixed by agreement.

The Department will still take orders for buildings at over Rs. 2-4-0 per cubic foot, provided the scantlings are taken in fair proportion.

Second and *third class timber* will be sold, and price fixed by agreement.

Auction sales will be held from time to time to clear off stock.

For further particulars apply to the Officer in charge of the Depôt.

By order of the Conservator of Forests, N.-W. P. and Oudh, Oudh Circle.

KANHYA LAL,

Sub-Asst. Conservator of Forests,

Bahramghat Division.

BAHRAMGHAT:
The 1*st April* 1886.

[119-*t.-f.-o.*]

Notice

IS hereby given to the public that the Boat Bridge over the River Indus at Dera Ismail Khan was opened for traffic on the 13th instant.

R. I. BRUCE,

Deputy Commissioner.

DERA ISMAIL KHAN:
The 15*th October* 1888. [597-4].

Notice.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT, 1882, AND OF THE MURREE CLUB, LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that by order of the District Judge, Rawalpindi, made pursuant to the provisions of Section 203, Indian Companies' Act, 1882, a meeting of all the creditors of the Murree Club, Ld., will be held at the office of the Official Liquidator, Rawalpindi, at 12 noon on the 17th December 1888, for the purpose of considering and agreeing to the informal compromise already approved for the settlement of the Club's debt.

J. T. MENZIES,

Provisional Official Liquidator,

Murree Club, Ld.

The 10*th October* 1888. [590-1.]

Notice.

In the Court of F. L. Bailey, Esquire, District Judge, Ferozepore.

IN THE MATTER OF MR. G. H. COATES, FEROZEPORE.

To all whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. G. H. Coates has petitioned this Court to be declared Insolvent under the provisions of Chapter XX of the Civil Procedure Code, Act XIV of 1882, and that the 21st day of December 1888 has been fixed for meeting of the creditors and hearing the case.

Any persons having claims against the said Mr. G. H. Coates are hereby informed that they are at liberty to appear and oppose the application on the date aforesaid.

The schedules of assets and liabilities of the Petitioner are open for inspection daily in this Court.

Given under my hand am the seal of the Court this 20th day of October 1888.

F. L. BAILEY,

District Judge.

[619-3.]

Commissariat Notice—No. 44.

SEALED tenders for the supply of the undermentioned articles in the Lahore Commissariat Division, which comprises the station noted in the margin, from 1st January 1889 to 31st December 1891, will be received by the Chief Commissariat Officer at Meean Meer up to noon on the 28th November 1888, and opened by him then and there in the presence of all parties who may choose to attend.

Meean Meer.

2. No tenders will be received except on forms obtainable from the Chief Commissariat Office, Meean Meer, which, as well as any information required regarding the contract, will be given on application to the Chief Commissariat Officer, Meean Meer, up to 4 o'clock P. M. on the 21st November 1888.

3. Seals of tenderers (unable to write) will not be accepted; they should have their marks verified by witnesses.

4. Covers to be superscribed—"Tender for Castor Oil, cold drawn."

5. The tender may be in part or for the whole requirement, and the Chief Commissariat Officer reserves to himself the right to accept the tender in whole or in part; but in the event of his accepting in part only and the tenderer failing to take up the contract, the whole earnest deposit will be confiscated.

6. Tenders without earnest money will not be attended to.

Nomenclature of Articles.	Amount of earnest-money required.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	
Cold drawn castor oil of best quality in quart bottles cased in straw, corked, sealed and labelled, to be delivered at the Government Medical Depôt, Meean Meer.	250	

E. A. F. CARTER, *Captain*,

for *Chief Commissariat Officer*,

Lahore Division.

MEEAN MEER:
The 18*th October* 1888. [599-5.]

Notice—No. 3 A.

IT is notified for the information of intending tenderers that the Socks and Stockings, worsted, for which tenders were invited in Commissariat Store Office, Fort Lahore, Notice No. 3, dated 21st September 1888, should be of "country manufacture."

2. Applications for tender forms will now be received up to 4 P. M. on the 27th October 1888, and tenders opened on the 5th November 1888 at noon punctually.

3 Covers to be subcribed.—"Tender for country manufactured Socks and Stockings, worsted."

L. W. CHRISTOPHER, *Major*,

Asst. Commy.-General,

Commissariat Store Officer.

FORT LAHORE:
The 12*th Ocober* 1888. [591-1.]

Notice.

THE following official publications can be obtained on payment from Messrs. R. & Co., Lahore:—

List of Books.

No.	Name of Work.	Price per copy. Rs. A. P.
1	Civil Justice Report, 1884 ...	0 10 0
	Ditto ditto, 1885 ...	0 8 0
	Ditto ditto, 1886 ...	0 9 0
2	Criminal Justice Report, 1884 ...	0 10 0
	Ditto ditto, 1885 ...	0 11 0
	Ditto ditto, 1886 ...	0 12 0
3	Police Report, 1884 ...	0 11 0
	Ditto, 1885 ...	2 3 0
	Ditto, 1886 ...	2 8 0
4	Municipal Report, 1883-84 ...	0 6 0
5	Stamp Report, 1884-85 ...	0 4 0
	Ditto, 1885-86 ...	0 3 0
	Ditto, 1886-87 ...	0 2 0
6	Forest Report, 1884-85 ...	1 4 0
	Ditto, 1885-86 ...	1 12 0
	Ditto, 1886-87 ...	1 0 0
7	Excise Report, 1884-85 ...	1 3 0
	Ditto, 1885-86 ...	0 14 0
	Ditto, 1886-87 ...	1 4 0
8	Revenue Report, 1884-85 ...	2 9 0
	Ditto, 1885-86 ...	1 12 0
	Ditto, 1886-87 ...	2 4 0
9	Jail Report, 1884 ...	1 2 0
	Ditto, 1885 ...	1 0 0
	Ditto, 1886 ...	1 8 0
	Ditto, 1887 ...	1 8 0
10	Registration Report, 1884-85 ...	0 6 0
	Ditto ditto, 1885-86 ...	0 5 0
	Ditto ditto, 1886-87 ...	0 7 0
	Ditto ditto, 1887-88 ...	0 6 0
11	Arboriculture Report, 1884-85 ...	0 6 0
	Ditto ditto, 1885-86 ...	0 8 0
	Triennial Report on arboriculture, 1884-85 to 1886-87.	1 8 0
12	Education Report, 1884-85 ...	1 6 0
13	Report on Lunatic Asylums in the Punjab for 1885.	0 6 0
	Ditto ditto, 1886 ...	0 9 0
	Ditto ditto, 1887 ...	0 10 0
14	External Land Trade Report, Punjab, 1885-86, with map.	0 12 0
	Ditto ditto, 1886-87 ...	0 10 0
	Ditto ditto, 1887-88 ...	0 12 0
15	Internal Trade Report, Punjab, 1886-87	2 0 0
16	License Tax Report, 1885-86 ...	0 12 0
17	Income Tax Report, 1886-87 ...	0 10 0
18	Monograph on Woollen Manufactures in the Punjab.	0 2 0
19	Monograph on Silk Industry ...	0 2 0
	Ditto on Brass and Copper ...	1 0 0
	Ditto on Cotton Manufactures...	0 2 0
20	Punjab Administration Report, 1882-83	4 8 0
	Ditto ditto, 1883-84	4 8 0
	Ditto ditto, 1884-85	4 0 0
	Ditto ditto 1885-86	2 12 0
21	Dispensary Report, Punjab, 1886 ...	1 [illegible]
	Ditto ditto, 1887 ...	1 [illegible]
22	Vaccination Report, Punjab, 1887-88...	[illegible]
23	Chemical Examiner's Report, Punjab, 1886.	[illegible]
	Ditto ditto, 1887 ...	[illegible]
24	Sanitary Report, Punjab, 1886 ..	[illegible]
25	Report on the Agricultural Statistics of the Punjab for the year 1884-85.	[illegible]
26	Ditto ditto, 1885-86 ...	[illegible]
27	Standing Orders, Punjab Frontier Force, Part II.	1 [illegible]
28	Report on the Land Revenue Settlement of the Jhelum District, 1874-80, with Atlas.	2 [illegible]
	Ditto Dera Ismail Khan District with Atlas.	5 [illegible]
	Ditto Bannu District ...	3 [illegible]
	Ditto Síba Jágír ...	0 [illegible]
	Ditto Simla District ...	1 [illegible]
	Ditto Jhang District with map.	4 [illegible]
	Ditto Dera Gházi Khan District with map.	3 [illegible]
	Ditto Delhi District without map.	4 [illegible]
	Ditto Muzaffargarh District with map.	2 [illegible]
	Ditto Kohát District ...	2 [illegible]
	Ditto Peshâwar District (Hastings).	5 [illegible]
	Ditto Rohtak District with map.	4 [illegible]
	Ditto Hazára ...	5 [illegible]
	Ditto Pánipat Tahsil, Karnál District.	3 [illegible]
29	Punjab Customary Law in 6 Volumes	15 [illegible]
30	Bilúchi-Náma, by Rái Bahádur Hittu Rám.	1 [illegible]
31	Hand-book of the Bilúchi language, by Mr. C. E. Gladstone, B. C. S.	5 [illegible]
32	Kalíd-i-Afgháni ...	10 [illegible]
33	Punjab Chiefs (Urdu) ...	6 [illegible]
34	Trumpp's Pashtu Grammar ...	10 [illegible]
35	Æsop's Fables in Pashtu (Raverty) ...	6 [illegible]
36	Manual and Vocabulary of Bilúchi Dialect.	2 [illegible]
37	A brief account of the history and antiquities of Lahore, Part I.	0 [illegible]
38	General Report on Yúsafzai in six chapters.	5 [illegible]
39	Griffin's Punjab Rájas ...	12 [illegible]
40	Powell's Punjab Products, Vol. I ...	21 [illegible]
41	O'Brien's Glossary of the Mooltani Language.	13 14

List of Books—concluded.

No.	Name of Work.	Price per copy. Rs. A. P.
42	Punjab Census Report in 3 Vols. ...	24 0 0
43	Barkley's Directions to Revenue Officers.	10 0 0
44	Ditto in Vernacular ...	5 0 0
45	Jail Manual ...	3 12 8
46	Hutchinson's Police Catechism, 2nd Edition, revised by Mr. Goldney.	1 0 0
47	Stewart's Punjab Plants ...	4 8 0
48	Punjab Code, second edition ...	5 0 0
49	Griffin's Law of Inheritance to Punjab Chiefships.	3 0 0
50	Selections from Records of Punjab Government, New Series—	
	No. 1.—Notes on the Bannu District, by Major H. B. Urmston.	0 8 0
	No. 3.—Memorandum on the Bilúch Tribes in the Dera Gházi Khan District, by Captain C. Minchin.	0 8 0
	No. 4.—Administration of the Bahá-walpur, Chamba and Pataudi States.	0 8 0
	No. 5.—Tea cultivation in the Kángra District.	0 8 0
	No. 6.—Sanitary Survey of villages watered by the Western Jumna Canal.	0 8 0
	No. 7.—Trial of Muhammad Bahádur Shah, Titular King of Delhi, and of Mogal Beg and Háji, all of Delhi, for rebellion against the British Government and murder of Europeans during 1857.	2 0 0
	No. 9.—Notes on the Dera Gházi Khan District, North-Western Frontier and its Border Tribes, by R. I. Bruce.	0 14 0
	No. 10.—Himalayan Districts of Lahoul and Spiti, by Captain A. F. P. Harcourt.	1 0 0
	No. 12.—Report on current rates of interest on loan transactions in the Punjab.	0 8 0
	No. 13.—Papers regarding alienation of estates of Insolvent Proprietors to the money-lending class.	1 0 0
	No. 15.—The "Chos" (Sandy bedded torrents of Hoshiárpur), by B. H. Baden-Powell.	0 8 0
	No. 16.—Note on the Revenue and Resources of the Punjab.	1 0 0
	No. 17.—Note on the system of fluctuating assessments in the Punjab.	1 0 0
	No. 18.—A Report on the Trans-Border Trade of the Bannu District.	0 8 0
	No. 19.—Report on the Kohát Pass Afrídís.	0 8 0
	No. 20.—Treatment of cattle disease in the Punjab.	0 8 0
	No. 21.—Note on Coal and Iron in the Punjab.	3 0 0
	No. 22.—Report on the Punjab Exhibition of 1881-82.	0 8 0
51	Gazetteer, Delhi District ...	4 0 0
	Gurgaon " ...	3 8 0
	Karnál " ...	4 0 0
	Hissar " ...	1 8 0
	Rohtak " ...	3 8 0
	Umballa " ...	2 8 0
	Jullundur " ...	2 8 0
	Hoshiárpur " ...	3 8 0
	Kángra " Vol. I ...	4 0 0
	Ditto " II ...	3 8 0
	Amritsar District ...	2 8 0
	Gurdáspur " ...	2 8 0
	Siálkot " ...	2 8 0
	Lahore " ...	4 0 0
	Gujránwála " ...	2 8 0
	Ferozepore " ...	2 8 0
	Ráwalpindi " ...	3 8 0
	Jhelum " ...	3 8 0
	Gujrát " ...	2 8 0
	Shahpur " ...	2 8 0
	Mooltan " ...	4 0 0
	Jhang " ...	3 8 0
	Montgomery District ...	4 0 0
	Muzaffargarh " ...	3 8 0
	Dera Ismail Khan District ...	4 0 0
	Dera Gházi Khan " ...	3 8 0
	Bannu " ...	4 0 0
	Peshάwar " ...	4 0 0
	Hazára " ...	4 0 0

Notice.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

THIS preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine, and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates—per four-ounce tin, *Rs.* 4 *annas* 8; per eight-ounce tin, *Rs.* 8 *annas* 8; per pound tin, *Rs.* 16 *annas* 8. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only*, at the undernoted rates—per four-ounce tin, *Rs.* 5 *annas* 8; per eight-ounce tin, *Rs.* 10 *annas* 8; per pound tin, *Rs.* 20. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage eight annas per 4 and 8 *oz.* tins and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

سرکاری سنکونا دافع بخار

یہہ دوا بجائے کونین کے نہایت عمدہ ہے
سرکاری عہدہ دار سرکاری اور خیراتی
کاموں کے لئے اور اور اشخاص جو یک لخت
۲۰ پونڈ خریدنا چاہیں بوٹینیکل گارڈن کلکتہ
کے صاحب سپرنٹنڈنٹ سے نقد قیمت پر
بشرح مندرجہ ذیل خرید سکتے ہیں

فی بکس ٹن بوزن چار أنس—۴ روپیہ ۸ انہ
ایضا ایضا آٹھہ أنس—۸ روپیہ ۸ انہ
ایضا ایضا ایک پونڈ—۱۶ روپیہ ۸ انہ

عام خریداروںکو یہہ دوا صاحب سپرنٹنڈنٹ
بوٹینیکل گارڈن سے نقد قیمت پر حسب
شرح ذیل مل سکتی ہے

فی بکس ٹن بوزن ۴ أنس—۵ روپیہ ۸ آنہ
ایضا ایضا ۸ أنس—۱۰ روپیہ ۸ آنہ
ایضا ایضا ایک پونڈ—۲۰ روپیہ

یہہ دوا کلکتہ کے بڑے بڑے انگریز اور
ہندوستانی دوا فروشوں کے ہاں سے بہی
مل سکتی ہے شرح ہائے مذکورہ بالا کے
علاوہ ۴ اور ۸ أنس والے بکس کے لئے ۸ انہ
اور ایک پونڈ والے بکس کےلئے ۱۲ آنہ محصول
ڈاک ادا کرنا پڑیگا

CALCUTTA :
The 8th March 1888.

[124-20.]

In the Insolvency Court at Amritsar.

CASE No. IV OF 1888.

IN RE LAL CHAND, SON OF THAKAR DAS, OF AMRITSAR, JUDGMENT-DEBTOR, APPLICANT.

WHEREAS Lal Chand of Amritsar petitioned this Court to be adjudicated an insolvent under the provisions of Chapter XX of the Civil Procedure Code, and whereas the said Lal Chand has satisfied the Court that the statements made by him in his application are substantially true, and that he is not guilty of any of the disqualifications mentioned in Section 351 of the Civil Procedure Code, this Court has declared him an insolvent under the provisions of the said section, and notice is published under Section 354 of the Civil Procedure Code.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this 16th day of October 1888.

By order,

J. LEO. PLOMER,

Clerk of the Court.

[602-1]

In the Court of the District Judge, Mooltan.

WHEREAS application has been made by Emma Jones for Letters of Administration to the estate of the late Joseph Pryce Jones, Contractor, who died at Sher Shah in the Mooltan District on the 10th September 1888, this citation is issued to call on all persons who claim to have any interest in the estate of the deceased to come and see the proceedings in this Court on the 3rd December 1888 before the Letters of Administration are granted.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this 18th day of October 1888.

GURDIAL SINGH,

District Judge.

[593-3]

For Sale.

Notice.

THE following classification of books in the Punjab Public Library is published for information:—

IY.—INDIAN PERIODICALS.

IYa—General India.
b—Punjab.
c—Bengal.
d—North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
e—Central Provinces.
f— „ India Agency.
g—Rajputana.
h—Bombay and Sindh.
IYi—Madras.
j—Mysore and Coorg.
l—Hyderabad.
m—Burma.
n—Assam.
o—Ceylon.
z—Miscellaneous.

1. Administration.
2. Census.
3. Surveys.
4. Settlements.
5. Police.
6. Criminal Justice.
7. Prisons.
8. Civil Justice.
9. Municipal.
10. Agriculture.
11. Famine.
12. Agri-Horticulture.
13. Forests.
14. Trade.
15. Manufacture.
16. Public Works Department.
17. Meteorology.
18. Railways.
19. Telegraphs.
20. Postal.
21. Irrigation.
22. Revenue and Finance.
23. Wards.
24. Stamps.
25. Excise.
26. License Tax.
27. Income Tax.
28. Registration.
29. Customs.
30. Sanitary and Medical.
31. Dispensaries and Hospitals.
32. Lunatic Asylum.
33. Vaccination.
34. Education.
36. Annals, Reviews, Journals, Transactions, &c., of Societies, &c.
40. Miscellaneous.

IYa—GENERAL.

1. *Administration.*

Administration Report of several Presidencies and Provinces in British India for the years :— ... IYa, 1
1855-56 in 2 Vols.
1858-59 in 3 Vols.
1859-60 in 2 Vols.

2. *Census.*

Report on the Census of British India, taken on 17th February 1881, 3 Vols. ... IYa, 2
Statistics of British Born Subjects recorded at the Census of India on 17th February 1881 ... IYa, 3
Report on Suggestions for a General Census in India in 1881 ... IYa, 4

3. *Surveys.*

General Report on Operations of the Survey of India during 1877-78—1886-87 ... IYa, 5
General Report on the Operations of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India during 1869-70, 1871-72—1876-77 ... IYa, 6
General Report on Topographical Survey of India for 1868-69—1870-71, 1873-74, 1874-75, 1876-77 ... IYa, 7
General Report onthe Operations of the Revenue Survey of India for 1876-77 ... IYa, 8
Selections from Reports of the Trigonometrical, Topographical and Revenue Surveys of India for 1867-68—1870-71 ... IYa, 9
Selections from Reports of the Trigonometrical and Topographical Surveys. Calcutta 1869 ... IYa, 10
Reports on the Proceedings of the Officers engaged in the Magnetic Survey of India, Lahore, 1856 ... IYa, 11
List of Officers in the Surveys and Forest Departments ... IYa, 12

On 1st April 1872.
„ „ October 1872.
On 1st April 1873.
„ „ October 1874.
... IYa, 13

List of Officers in the Survey Department

On 1st January 1883.
„ „ July 1883.
„ „ January 1884.
„ „ July 1884.
On 1st January 1885.
„ „ July 1885.
„ „ July 1887.

5. *Police.*

Papers relating to the Reform of the Police in India 1861. Calcutta 1861 ... IYa, 25

7. *Prisons.*

Appendix to the Report of the Indian Jail Committee assembled in Calcutta in March—April 1864. Calcutta 1864 ... IYa, 35
Report of Indian Jail Conference assembled in Calcutta in January-March 1877. Calcutta 1877 ... IYa, 36

10. *Agriculture.*

Return of Agricultural Statistics of British India for 1884-85, 1885-86 ...
Indian Agriculturist, Vols. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12. Calcutta 1883-87 ...

13. *Forests.*

Report on the Administration of the Forest Department in the several Provinces under the Government of India for 1870-71, 1871-72, 1872-73, in 2 Vols., 1873-74, 1874-75, 1875-76 ...
Review of Forest Administration in British India for 1877-78, 1878-79, 1879-80, 1880-81, 1881-82, 1883-84, 1885-86 ...
Budget-Estimates of the Forest Department for 1865-66, 1872-73, 1879-80, 1880-81, 1881-82, 1882-83, 1883-84, 1884-85, 1885-86 ...
List of Officers in the Forest Department— ...
On 1st April 1875.
" " July 1882.
Report on the Proceedings of the Forest Conference held at Simla, October 1875 ...
Memorandum on the Forest Legislation proposed for British India, other than the Madras and Bombay Presidencies by D. Brandis Simla 1875 ...
Report of the Committee assembled to consider the Memorandum by Mr. Brandis on the proposed Forest Legislation ...
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PART III.

Notifications by Chief Court, Financial Commissioner, Accountant-General, &c.

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 29th October 1888.

No. 167.—*Leave.*—Bhai Tara Singh, Tahsíldár of the Hoshiárpur Tahsíl, Hoshiárpur District, is granted 19 days' privilege leave with effect from the 6th November 1888, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

No. 168.—*Appointment.*—Muhammad Sarwar Khan, Náib-Tahsíldár, is appointed to officiate as Tahsíldár of the Hoshiárpur Tahsíl, Hoshiárpur District *vice* Bhai Tara Singh, Tahsíldár, granted 19 days' privilege leave.

The 30th October 1888.

No. 169.—*Promotions.*—The Financial Commissioners are pleased to make the following promotions amongst Tahsíldárs :—

With effect from the 11th August last *vice* Dharm Narain, Tahsíldár, 1st Grade, retired :—

Rámji Dás, Tahsíldár, 2nd Grade, to be Tahsíldár, 1st Grade.
Mir Alam Khan, Tahsíldár, 3rd Grade, to be Tahsíldár, 2nd Grade.
Karamat-ulla Khan, Tahsíldár, 4th Grade, to be Tahsíldár, 3rd Grade.

With effect from the 5th October 1888 in consequence of the reduction of Ajab Singh, Tahsíldár :—

Shambu Náth, Tahsíldár, 3rd Grade, to be Tahsíldár, 2nd Grade.

By order, &c.,
T. GORDON WALKER,
Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

NOTICE.

The 26th October 1888.

The Paper Currency Office, the Office of the Accountant-General, and the Lahore Treasury will be closed to the public on the following days during the month of November 1888 :—

Diwali	3rd November 1888.
Jam Dutia	5th November 1888.
Bara Wafat	17th November 1888.
Last Saturday	24th November 1888.

G. B. BLEAZBY,
Chief Superintendent to Accountant-General, Punjab.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 30th October 1888.

No. 3341.—*Transfer.*—Third Class Hospital Assistant No. 341 Fazl Karím, doing general duty at the Mayo Hospital, Lahore, to the 3rd Division, Sirhind Canal Dispensary, Ludhiána District, which he joined on the forenoon of the 8th October 1888, relieving 3rd Class Hospital Assistant No. 237 Kudrat Hussain.

Third Class Hospital Assistant No. 237 Kudrat Hussain from the 3rd Division, Sirhind Canal, Ludhiána District, to the Gurdáspur Jail Hospital, which he joined on the forenoon of the 15th October 1888.

No. 3342.—*Notification.*—Second Class Hospital Assistant No. 170 Kálu Rám, Gurdáspur Dispensary, held charge of the Gurdáspur Jail Hospital from the afternoon of the 5th to the forenoon of the 15th October 1888.

No. 3343.—*Transfer.*—First Class Hospital Assistant No. 173 Ganda Mal, doing general duty at the Ripon Hospital, Simla, to the Kángra Dispensary, which he joined on the afternoon of the 12th October 1888, relieving 3rd Class Hospital Assistant No. 235 Fazl Elahi, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Agency Surgeon, Quetta.

No. 3345.—*Notification.*—Second Class Hospital Assistant No. 125 Núr Khán, lately in charge of the Gurdáspur Jail Hospital, is permitted to resign the service with effect from the afternoon of the 5th October 1888.

No. 3347.—*Transfer.*—Third Class Hospital Assistant No. 280 Subhe Khán from the Khohar Dispensary, Gujrát District, to the Amb Dispensary, Hoshiárpur District, which he joined on the forenoon of the 15th October 1888.

Third Class Hospital Assistant No. 3[illegible] Dhanni Rám from the Rámnagar Dispensary, Gujránwála District, to the Khohar Dispensary, Gujrát District, which he joined on the afternoon of the 7th October 1888.

No. 3348.—*Leave.*—Second Class Hospital Assistant No. 216 Jowála Sahai, Egerton Hospital, Peshávar, obtained privilege leave from the 1st to the 14th October 1888, both days inclusive.

No. 3349.—*Notification.*—The services of 3rd Class Hospital Assistant No. 343 Saif-ul-Rahmán being no longer required for cholera duty in the Bannu District, are placed at the disposal of the Agency Surgeon, Quetta, with effect from the 21st October 1888.

No. 3350.—*Leave.*—Assistant Surgeon Faiz-ud-dín, doing general duty at Siálkot, has obtained 92 days' privilege leave with effect from the afternoon of the 18th October 1888.

A. M. DALLAS,

Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab.

JAIL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

The 24th October 1888.

No. 54.—Senior Apothecary R. Crossley made over charge of the duties of Superintendent of the Delhi Jail to Surgeon-Major T. E. L. Bate on the forenoon of the 25th September 1888.

R. GRAY,

Inspector-General of Prisons, Punjab.

Miscellaneous Notices and Advertisements.

PUNJAB GAZETTE.

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE.

PUBLIC OFFICERS who are allowed to use the *Punjab Government Gazette* for the publication of their Official Notifications are requested to take notice that Thursday is the publishing day, and that matter intended to appear in the Gazette should always be forwarded so as to reach the Press not later than noon of the preceding day. Matter received at a later period will be kept over until the following week. To ensure their publication, all lengthy Notifications and Notifications containing tabular work should be sent on the preceding Tuesday.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the Gazette should be forwarded not later than a week after the day on which it is due.

All communications should be addressed to the SUPERINTENDENT, PUNJAB GOVERNMENT PRESS, LAHORE.

AITCHISON COLLEGE.

The 25th October 1888.

The following subscriptions have been received up to date in response to the appeal of the Council of the Aitchison College :—

Name.	Amount.
	Rs.
The Hon'ble Sir James Lyall, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab	1,000
His Highness the Mahárája of Kashmir	5,000
His Highness the Mahárája of Patiála	5,000
The Sardár of Kalsia	1,000
Rái Anúp Singh, Lahore	500
His Highness the Rája of Biláspur	400
His Highness the Rája of Suket	250
The Nawáb of Loharu	125
The District Board of Montgomery	100
H. C. Fanshawe, Esquire	100
Fakír Syad Zahur-ud-dín, Lahore	50
His Highness the Rája of Farídkot	1,000
District Board of Muzaffargarh	150
District Board of Ráwalpindi	1,000
His Highness the Rája of Jínd	2,500
Nawáb Sarfaráz Khán	50
Nawáb Abdulla Khán	50
Nawáb Ghulám Qasim Khán	50
Sardár Muhammad Afzal Khán	50
Sardár Allahwurdi Khán	40
Sardár Suchet Singh (Alluwalia)	200
His Highness the Nawáb of Máler Kotla and Kháns of Máler Kotla	5,500
His Highness the Rája of Kapurthala	5,000
Sardár Uttam Singh of Rámgarh	100
His Highness the Rája of Sirmur	300
His Highness the Rája of Nabha	3,000
His Highness the Rája of Chamba	500
Total	19,490

S. BLACK, MAJOR-GENERAL,
Governor, Aitchison College.

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

LAHORE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

Hours of Business.

The General Post Office is open for the transaction of business at the following hours:—

On week days.

For references and applications „ registration and insurance „ posting parcels „ posting value-payable articles „ granting certificates of posting „ sale of postage stamps, envelopes and post-cards	From 7 A.M. to 6 P.M.
For issue and payment of money orders „ depositing and withdrawing money from Post Office Savings Bank Sale of British Postal Orders	From 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Issue of Telegraphic Money Orders „ Payment of Do. do.	From 7 A.M. to 6 P.M.

No business will be transacted on Sundays or on the following Post Office holidays, but Telegraphic Money Orders will be received for despatch while work is going on in the office:—

New Year's Day, Good Friday, the Queen's Birthday and Christmas Day.

Inland Post.

The following hours of delivery and closing of mails at the General Post Office are notified for the information of the Public:—

Delivery.

1st delivery, Calcutta, Bombay Europe, Mooltan and Peshawar mails at	...10-30 A. M.	Only one delivery at 10-30 A. M. on Sundays and Post Office Holidays.
2nd delivery, Peshawar, Mooltan, Sindh, Delhi, &c., mails at	... 5-30 P.M.	

Despatch.

1. All stations between Lahore, Mooltan, Sindh, Derajat, Ferozepore and Kasur	... 8-20 A. M.	The last Letter Box will be cleared at 3 P. M. on Sundays and Post Office Holidays.
2. All stations between Lahore and Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan	8-40 „	
3. All stations between Lahore and Delhi	... 9-40 „	
4. Meean Meer (1st despatch)	... 9-4 „	
5. Amritsar, Dharmsala, Dalhousie, &c.	1 P. M.	
6. Meean Meer, Kasur, Ferozepore, Raewind, Sirsa, Hissar, &c., and Rajputana, Bombay, Madras and Europe*	... 4-15 „	
7. All stations between Lahore and Calcutta, including North-Western Provinces, Oudh, Burmah, Assam and the Central Provinces, Batala, Pathankot, Palampur, Dalhousie, Dharmsala, &c.	... 4-35 „	
8. All stations between Lahore and Peshawar (2nd despatch)	... 4-35 „	
9. All stations between Lahore, Mooltan, Jhang, Dera Ghazi Khan and Muzaffargarh	... 4-15 „	
10. Chung and Sharakpur	... 6 „	
11. Lahore station	9-45 A. M. & 5-30 P. M.	
12. Gujranwala, Wazirabad, Gujrat and Sialkot	... 6 „	

N.B.—The days and hours for the posting of Overland parcels (Thursdays in the rainy, and Saturdays in the fair, months) will remain unaltered.

---

*Every Tuesday except during the monsoons, when the English Mail day is altered to Saturday.

Certificates of Posting

Are granted for unregistered artic[les] half an anna, payable by means of a [po...] stamp.

Postal Acknowledgments

For the delivery of a registered letter, ... or parcel, can be obtained on payment of ... in stamps in the case of registered letters ... packets; and in cash in the case of parcels.

Late Letters

Will be received at the window unt[il] ... minutes before the despatch of the mails, ... must be fully prepaid by stamps, ... include ordinary postage and late-letter fe[e] ... half an anna.

Foreign Post.

The latest safe day and hour for the ...ing of overland letters, post-cards, newsp[apers], printed and commercial papers, and samp[les] ... mixed packets, is every Tuesday up to ... P.M.

For foreign parcels every Saturday ... 4 P.M.

Delivery of Letter and Parcel Mail

The hours of delivery are dependent ... hours of arrival of the several trains. If ... arrive punctually at the advertised hours, ... first delivery will take place at 10-30 A.M., ... the second at 5-30 P.M. On Sundays ... holidays only one delivery is made of p... letters at 10-30 A.M.

Parcels are delivered at 10-30 A.M. only.

Insured articles exceeding Rs. 1,000 in v... will be delivered only at the Post Office wi[ndow].

Postage.

Whatever postage is marked on a letter, p... card, newspaper, packet or parcel must be ... at once on delivery, after which any compl[aint] of overcharge will be duly attended to.

Complaints.

In all complaints of overcharge or unne[ces]sary delay in delivering letters, the covers b[ear]ing the Post Office stamps must be prese[nted] for inspection; and when any complaint ... preferred against any postman, the num[ber] on his badge must be specified.

Registration

Makes the transmission of a letter ... secure, but the Post Office is not respo[nsible] for loss unless the letter be also ins[ured]. Currency Notes or part of a Currency N[ote], Stamps, Cheques, and the like, must be reg[is]tered. Registration fee 2 annas in stamps.

Insurance.

Registered letters and parcels can be ins[ured] without limit of value. Coin, jewels, ... must be insured. Rates of insurance are ... annas up to Rs. 50 of value, 4 annas up ... Rs. 100, and 4 annas for every additi[onal] Rs. 100. Insurance charge payable in sta[mps] in the case of letters and in cash in the ... of parcels.

Value Payable

Parcels, registered letters and book packets can be sent value payable, the value being realized from the addressee and paid to the sender by the Post Office. Limit of value is Rs. 1,000. Value payable can also be insured.

Inland Parcels

May be sent prepaid or unpaid at sender's option. Rates of postage are 4 annas for 20 tolas, 8 annas for 40 tolas, and 4 annas for every additional 40 tolas; postage payable in cash.

Savings Bank.

Floating Deposits are received from 4 annas up to Rs. 500, and interest allowed. Printed rules obtainable at the Post Office.

Inland and Foreign Money Orders.

Remitter of a money order has nothing to do with its transmission to payee; this work is done entirely by the Post Office. When the money order is delivered, the remitter will receive an acknowledgment of its delivery. Maximum limit for a money order is Rs. 600, and the same remitter cannot remit in one day more than Rs. 600 to the same office or to the same person. Forms of money order application supplied gratis.

British Postal Orders.

British Postal Orders for fixed sums from 1*s*. to £1 available for sale to the public.

Full particulars obtainable at the Post Office.

Postal Books for sale.

Indian Postal Guide, price ... 4 annas.

Do. Postal Abstract, price ... 1 anna.

Calendar of Mail Steamer departures from Bombay, price 4 annas.

Postage stamps, post-cards, embossed envelopes of all descriptions, at the value denoted upon each.

LAHORE: *The* 30*th October* 1888. } SAZAVAR, *Post Master*.

Notice.

TRAINED TEACHERS.

A LIST of teachers who have passed through the Central Training College, Lahore, and hold Departmental Certificates under Articles 127, 129, 130, 133 and 134 of the Punjab Education Code, will shortly be opened in the office of the undersigned from which men will be selected for recommendation to the Managers of Board and Aided Schools in the Lahore Circle when vacancies occur. Candidates who wish their names enrolled on the list should send full particulars as to their qualifications, pay, present and expected, &c., to the undersigned.

No person who does not hold an Anglo-Vernacular or Vernacular Certificate as issued by the Educational Department under the new Code need apply, as his name will not be registered.

F. HADEN COPE, M.A.,

Offg. Inspector of Schools, Lahore Circle.

[420-*t-f-s*.]

Commissariat Notice—No. 4.

SEALED tenders for the supply of the undermentioned articles for the Mooltan Commissariat Station will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Mooltan up to noon on the 12th November 1888, and opened by him then and there in the presence of all parties who may choose to attend.

2. No tenders will be received except on forms obtainable from the Commissariat Office, Mooltan, which, as well as any information required regarding the contract, will be given on application to the Executive Commissariat Officer, Mooltan, up to 10 o'clock A.M. on the 6th November 1888.

3. Seals of tenderers (unable to write) will not be accepted; they should have their marks verified by witnesses.

4. Covers to be superscribed—"Tender for green grass, &c." as the case may be.

5. The tender may be in part or for the whole requirement, and the Executive Commissariat Officer reserves to himself the right to accept the tender in whole or in part; but in the event of his accepting in part only and the tenderer failing to take up the contract, the whole earnest deposit will be confiscated.

6. Tender for each article and description of article will be separately accepted or rejected, and separate Treasury Receipt for earnest-money will be required for each. Tenders without earnest-money will not be attended to.

7. Any octroi duty paid on the supplies will be refunded to the contractors.

Nomenclature of Articles	Amount of earnest-money required	REMARKS
	Rs	
Green Grass for horses ...	250	Supply to commence from 1st January up to 31st December 1889.
Aerated waters ...	25	Ditto.

W. J. P. KAYE, *Lieut.*,

Offg. Executive Commissariat Officer.

MOOLTAN: *The* 22*nd October* 1888. } [624-2*a*.]

Notice.

UNDER SECTION 354 OF THE CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE.

In the Court of Rai Buta Mal, District Judge, Rawalpindi.

MISCELLANEOUS CIVIL SUIT NO. 11 OF 1888.

IN THE MATTER OF NATHU, INSOLVENT.

WHEREAS Nathu, son of Mobark Singh, Kathri of Dhamial, Rawalpindi District, petitioned this Court to be declared insolvent under the provisions of Chapter XX of the Civil Procedure Code, and whereas the said Nathu has satisfied this Court that the statements made by him in his application are substantially true, and that he is not guilty of any of the disqualifications mentioned in Section 351 of the Civil Procedure Code, this Court has declared him an insolvent under the provisions of the said Section 351, and this notice is published as required by Section 354 of the Civil Procedure Code.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this 24th day of October 1888.

BUTA MAL,

District Judge.

[626-1.]

Survey of India Department.

Map Record and Issue Office.

Maps of the Survey of India Department published at the Survey of India Offices, Calc... Dehra Dun, for the quarter ending 30th September 1888.

AGENTS FOR SALE OF MAPS.

CALCUTTA.—No Agent. Maps can be obtained from the Office 13 Wood Street.

ALLAHABAD.—Curator, Government Books, North-Western Provinces.

NAGPUR.—Curator, Government Books, Central Provinces.

LAHORE.—Munshi Gulâb Singh, Government Publishers and Booksellers.

MADRAS.—Messrs. Higginbotham & Co.

POONA.—Superintendent, Government Photo-zinco... Department.

RANGOON.—Supdt., American Baptist Mission Pr...

RAJKOT.—Mr. Narainjee Sunderjee, for maps of K... only.

AHMEDABAD.—The Huzoor Deputy Collector, for ... of Gujarat only.

LONDON.—Mr. Edward Stanford, 55 Charing Cr...

SIMLA.—Mrs. E. Corstorphan, Simla Fancy Repo...

All published maps are sold at the Survey of India Office, Calcutta, for cash prepaid.

Agents cannot issue maps on the *Public Service.*

N.B.—Maps are issued on the Public Service from the Calcutta Office, and their cost, as well as the cost of mounting ... adjusted by book-debit. The *cost of postage of parcels must be borne by applicants themselves.* Lists of newly published ma... periodically notified in the Gazettes of India and of Local Governments.

Description and number of sheets.	Scale.	Size of Sheet.	Price of map unmounted. Uncolored. Rs.	A.	Colored. Rs.	A.	Remar...
ATLAS OF INDIA.							
Sheets 12 N. W., 23 S. E., 39 N. W. and S. E. ...	1″=4 M.	27″ × 20″	0	12	0	12	
DISTRICT MAPS.							
24-Parganahs (with corrections and additions up to December 1887)	,,	34″ × 26″	1	0	1	4	
Akyab (a reduction from the published map on the ¼″ scale)	1″=8 M.	30″ × 22″	0	8	0	10	
STANDARD MAPS.							
BOMBAY,—							
Sheets Nos. 86, 87 119, 187, and 215	1″=1 M.	40″ × 25″	1	8	1	12	
LOWER BURMA,—							
Sheet No. 231	,,	,,	1	8	1	12	
NORTH-WEST PROVINCES,—							
Sheets Nos. 168 N.E. and S.E., 181 N.W. and S.W.	2″=1 M.	42″ × 28″	1	8	1	12	
Sheet No. 201	1″=1 M.	,,	1	8	1	12	

MAPS OF THE SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT—CONCLUDED.

Description and number of sheets.	Scale.	Size of Sheet.	Price of Map unmounted				Remarks.
			Uncolored.		Colored.		
			Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	
STANDARD MAPS—CONCLD.							
North-East Trans-Frontier,—							
Sheet No. 15 S.E. (2nd Edition) with additions and corrections up to 1887	1″=4 M.	40″ × 25″	1	8	1	12	
South-East Trans-Frontier Series—							
Sheet No. 1 N.E., 4 S.W., 5 N.W., 6 S.W., and 6 N.W. (2nd Edition) with additions and corrections up to 1887	"	"	1	8	1	12	
Punjab,—							
Sheets Nos. 160 $\frac{N.E.}{2}$, 161 $\frac{N.E.}{1}$, $\frac{N.E.}{2}$, $\frac{S.E.}{3}$, 162 $\frac{N.E.}{1}$, $\frac{N.E.}{2}$, $\frac{N.E.}{3}$, $\frac{N.E.}{4}$, 183 $\frac{S.W.}{3}$, 185 $\frac{S.W.}{2}$, $\frac{S.W.}{3}$, $\frac{S.W.}{4}$, 186, $\frac{N.W.}{1}$, $\frac{N.W.}{2}$, $\frac{N.W.}{3 \& 4}$ in one.	4″=1 M.	40″ × 25″	1	8	1	12	
PLANS OF CANTONMENTS.							
Mussoorie and Landour Guide Map	8″=1 M.	42″ × 28″	1	8	1	12	
STATISTICAL MAPS.							
Skeleton Railway Map of India (in two Sections) ...	1″=64 M.	37″ × 40″	2	0	3	0	
" " " (in four Sections) ...	1″=48 M	50″ × 50″	4	0	5	0	
CHARTS.							
Chart of Triangulation of No. 5 Revenue and No. 14 Topographical Parties, Mirzapur Survey, Seasons 1881—87	1″=4 M.	42″ × 28″	1	0	...		
MISCELLANEOUS.							
Jeypore State	1″=8 M.	34″ × 26″	1	4	1	8	

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT:
Calcutta, 1*st October* 1888.

[582-1.]

CHAS. STRAHAN, *Major, R. E.*,
Assistant Surveyor-General,
In charge Map Record and Issue Office.

NOTICE TO

Register of Men who, on discharge from Regiments, &c., noted, are desirous

register

[The previous List was published in Part III of

Pension No.	Rank and Name (also Surname).	Former Corps and Regimental No.	Nationality.	Religion.	Caste.	Age. Years.	Age. Months.	Length of service. Years.	Length of service. Months.	Date of discharge.	Cause of discharge, *i.e.*, remarks of the Medical Committee.	Rate of pension on discharge.	If in possession of Order of Merit pay, state the amount.	Personal appearance and particu
...	Sepoy Santa Singh.	14th Sikhs, No. 957.	Sikh.	Sikh.	Ját Sikh, Gill.	34	10	15	8	30th April 1886.	Unfit for any further service in consequence of greatly and chronically enlarged spleen.	Rs. 4.	...	Tall spare figure. Black scar on left malar-bone. Irregular scar, front of left thigh, upper third.

OF DEPARTMENTS.

—

are specially recommended by Commanding Officers, to have their names employment—continued.

Gazette of the 26th July 1888, *vide* pages 816 and 817.]

War service.	Educational Qualifications.				Physical Qualifications.			Character and conduct during service.	What particular situations the man would be willing to accept, the one preferred being stated first; also place where he would like to be employed.	Commanding Officer's recommendation.	Circle of Pension Paymaster in which the applicant receives his pension.	Permanent address, Village, Thána, Tahsíl, or Pargana, and District.	Remarks by Civil authorities.	REMARKS.
	Reading and writing,—efficient or rudimentary.	Arithmetic,—efficient or rudimentary.	Languages, or English,—to what extent.	General intelligence, apart from education.	General health.	If strong, active and energetic.	Whether fit for out-door labour or for in-door employment only.							
(1). Afghán War, 1878-79—Medal.	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	Gurmukhi.	Good.	Good.	Yes.	Yes. Fit for civil employment.	Very good.	(1) Canal Chaukídár. (2) Tahsíl Chaprási. (3) Forest Chaukídár.	Of excellent character and trustworthy.	N.-W. Circle.	Kaloke, Moga, Ferozepore.	...	...

For Sale.

In two Vols., Foolscap Folio.

CORRESPONDENCE relating to the Famine in Bengal and Behar, from October 1873 to May 1st, 1874.—*Price, Rs.* 2-8-0 *per Vol.; packing and postage, Re.* 1-4-0 *extra per Vol.*

CONTENTS:—Vol. I. The principal official correspondence relating to the Famine. Vol. II. Special Narrative and Minutes by the Hon'ble Sir R. Temple, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

OFFICE OF SUPDT. OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING,

No. 8, *Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

[437-*t.-f.-o.*]

The Indian Law Reports.

PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY.

THE "Indian Law Reports," published under the authority of the Governor-General in Council, appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month, at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and Allahabad, and comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court are reported in the series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court are reported in the Calcutta Series.

The Calcutta Series is distributed by the Bengal Secretariat; the copies for subscribers registered by Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co. are distributed by that firm; and the Madras, Bombay and Allahabad Series are distributed direct from Madras, Bombay and Allahabad, respectively.

In supersession of previous advertisements, on and from the 1st January 1885 the terms of subscription and sale will be as follows:—

Terms of subscription, payable annually in advance.

For the Complete Series, *including postage*, Rs. 22-8-0.

	Without postage. Rs. A. P.	With postage. Rs. A. P.
For the Calcutta Series ...	10 0 0	12 8 0
" each of the Madras, Bombay and Allahabad Series ...	6 0 0	7 0 0
" a part of the Calcutta Series purchased separately (*inclusive of postage in India*) ...		2 0 0
" a part of each of the Madras, Bombay and Allahabad Series purchased separately (*inclusive of postage in India*) ...		1 0 0

Persons desiring to subscribe for or purchase the Reports should apply to—

Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta.

" Thacker & Co., Bombay.

" Higginbotham & Co., Madras.

The Government Central Book Depôt, Bombay.

" Curator of Government Books, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

" Superintendent of Government Printing, Bengal.

Back parts of the Indian Law Reports may now be had at the above quoted rates.

[18-*t.-f.-o.*]

Notice.

OUDH FOREST DEPARTMENT,

BAHRAMGHAT DEPOT,

On the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

FROM this date the prices of Sil ... and Scantlings supplied from this Depôt ... follows:—

Beams—21 feet length	at Rs.	2 10 0	per cubic foot.
22 ditto	"	2 12 0	ditto.
23 ditto	"	2 14 0	ditto.
24 ditto	"	3 0 0	ditto.

Above the lengths given, two annas per foot ... charged; any inches over the foot will be charged ...

Scantlings—From 12 to 20 feet	at Rs.	2 8 0	per ...
Under 12 and over 7	"	2 4 0	ditto.
Under 7 feet	"	2 0 0	ditto.

The above prices are for ordinary building purposes.

For *planking, sleepers, &c.*, special rates will be ... agreement.

The Department will still take orders for buildings ... Rs. 2-4-0 per cubic foot, provided the scantlings are ... fair proportion.

Second and *third class timber* will be sold, and price ... agreement.

Auction sales will be held from time to time to clear ...

For further particulars apply to the Officer in charge of ... Depôt.

By order of the Conservator of Forests, N.-W. P. and ... Oudh Circle.

KANHYA LAL,

Sub-Asst. Conservator of Forests,

Bahramghat Division.

BAHRAMGHAT:
The 1*st April* 1886.

[119-...]

Notice.

INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be received ... publication on the wrappers of the Indian Law Reports, Calcutta Series, by the Calcutta Central Press Company, "Limited," 5-1, Council House Street, at the following rates, payable in advance:—

	One page. Rs.	*Half page.* Rs.	*Quarter page.* Rs.
For one issue ...	16	10	[illegible]
For three issues ...	40	25	[illegible]
For six issues ...	70	40	[illegible]
For twelve issues ...	110	70	[illegible]

At these rates the advertisers will have the option of ... ing their advertisements in each issue.

[20-...]

Notice.

THE following official publications can be obtained on payment from Messrs. E. Gillon & Co., Lahore:—

List of Books.

No.	Name of Work.	Rs.	A.	P.
1	Civil Justice Report, 1884 ...	0	10	0
	Ditto ditto, 1885 ...	0	8	0
	Ditto ditto, 1886 ...	0	9	0
2	Criminal Justice Report, 1884 ...	0	10	0
	Ditto ditto, 1885 ...	0	11	0
	Ditto ditto, 1886 ...	0	12	0
3	Police Report, 1884 ...	0	11	0
	Ditto, 1885 ...	2	3	0
	Ditto, 1886 ...	2	8	0
4	Municipal Report, 1883-84 ...	0	6	0
5	Stamp Report, 1884-85 ...	0	4	0
	Ditto, 1885-86 ...	0	3	0
	Ditto, 1886-87 ...	0	2	0
6	Forest Report, 1884-85 ...	1	4	0
	Ditto, 1885-86 ...	1	12	0
	Ditto, 1886-87 ...	1	0	0
7	Excise Report, 1884-85 ...	1	3	0
	Ditto, 1885-86 ...	0	14	0
	Ditto, 1886-87 ...	1	4	0
8	Revenue Report, 1884-85 ...	2	9	0
	Ditto, 1885-86 ...	1	12	0
	Ditto, 1886-87 ...	2	4	0
9	Jail Report, 1884 ...	1	2	0
	Ditto, 1885 ...	1	0	0
	Ditto, 1886 ...	1	8	0
	Ditto, 1887 ...	1	8	0
10	Registration Report, 1884-85 ...	0	6	0
	Ditto ditto, 1885-86 ...	0	5	0
	Ditto ditto, 1886-87 ...	0	7	0
	Ditto ditto, 1887-88 ...	0	6	0
11	Arboriculture Report, 1884-85 ...	0	6	0
	Ditto ditto, 1885-86 ...	0	8	0
	Triennial Report on arboriculture, 1884-85 to 1886-87.	1	8	0
12	Education Report, 1884-85 ...	1	6	0
13	Report on Lunatic Asylums in the Punjab for 1885.	0	6	0
	Ditto ditto, 1886 ...	0	9	0
	Ditto ditto, 1887 ...	0	10	0
14	External Land Trade Report, Punjab, 1885-86, with map.	0	12	0
	Ditto ditto, 1886-87 ...	0	10	0
	Ditto ditto, 1887-88 ...	0	12	0
15	Internal Trade Report, Punjab, 1886-87	2	0	0
16	License Tax Report, 1885-86 ...	0	12	0
17	Income Tax Report, 1886-87 ...	0	10	0
18	Monograph on Woollen Manufactures in the Punjab.	0	2	0
19	Monograph on Silk Industry ...	0	2	0
	Ditto on Brass and Copper ...	1	0	0
	Ditto on Cotton Manufactures...	0	2	0
20	Punjab Administration Report, 1882-83	4	8	0
	Ditto ditto, 1883-84	4	8	0
	Ditto ditto, 1884-85	4	0	0
	Ditto ditto 1885-86	2	12	0

No.	Name of Work.	Rs.	A.	P.
21	Dispensary Report, Punjab, 1886 ...	2	0	0
	Ditto ditto, 1887 ...	1	10	0
22	Vaccination Report, Punjab, 1887-88...	0	4	0
23	Chemical Examiner's Report, Punjab, 1886.	0	6	0
	Ditto ditto, 1887 ...	0	6	0
24	Sanitary Report, Punjab, 1886 ...	2	0	0
25	Report on the Agricultural Statistics of the Punjab for the year 1884-85.	2	0	0
26	Ditto ditto, 1885-86 ...	3	8	0
27	Standing Orders, Punjab Frontier Force, Part II.	1	0	0
28	Report on the Land Revenue Settlement of the Jhelum District, 1874-80, with Atlas.	2	0	0
	Ditto Dera Ismail Khan District with Atlas.	5	3	0
	Ditto Bannu District ...	3	3	0
	Ditto Síba Jágír ...	0	8	0
	Ditto Simla District ...	1	10	0
	Ditto Jhang District with map.	4	0	0
	Ditto Dera Ghází Khan District with map.	3	8	0
	Ditto Delhi District without map.	4	1	0
	Ditto Muzaffargarh District with map.	2	4	0
	Ditto Kohát District ...	2	4	0
	Ditto Pesháwar District (Hastings).	5	8	0
	Ditto Rohtak District with map	4	0	0
	Ditto Hazára ...	5	10	0
	Ditto Pánipat Tahsíl, Karnál District.	3	8	0
29	Punjab Customary Law in 6 Volumes	15	2	0
30	Bilúchi-Náma, by Rái Bahádur Hittu Rám.	1	8	0
31	Hand-book of the Bilúchi language, by Mr. C. E. Gladstone, B. C. S.	5	1	10
32	Kalíd-i-Afgháni ...	10	0	0
33	Punjab Chiefs (Urdu) ...	6	8	0
34	Trumpp's Pashtu Grammar ...	10	0	0
35	Æsop's Fables in Pashtu (Raverty) ...	6	0	0
36	Manual and Vocabulary of Bilúchi Dialect.	2	0	0
37	A brief account of the history and antiquities of Lahore, Part I.	0	6	0
38	General Report on Yúsafzai in six chapters.	5	0	0
39	Griffin's Punjab Rájas ...	12	0	0
40	Powell's Punjab Products, Vol. I ...	21	0	0
41	O'Brien's Glossary of the Mooltani Language.	13	14	0

List of Books—concluded.

No.	Name of Work.	Price per copy. Rs. A. P.
42	Punjab Census Report in 3 Vols. ...	24 0 0
43	Barkley's Directions to Revenue Officers.	10 0 0
44	Ditto in Vernacular ...	5 0 0
45	Jail Manual ...	3 12 8
46	Hutchinson's Police Catechism, 2nd Edition, revised by Mr. Goldney.	1 0 0
47	Stewart's Punjab Plants ...	4 8 0
48	Punjab Code, second edition ...	5 0 0
49	Griffin's Law of Inheritance to Punjab Chiefships.	3 0 0
50	Selections from Records of Punjab Government, New Series—	
	No. 1.—Notes on the Bannu District, by Major H. B. Urmston.	0 8 0
	No. 3.—Memorandum on the Bilúch Tribes in the Dera Ghází Khan District, by Captain C. Minchin.	0 8 0
	No. 4.—Administration of the Baháwalpur, Chamba and Pataudi States.	0 8 0
	No. 5.—Tea cultivation in the Kángra District.	0 8 0
	No. 6.—Sanitary Survey of villages watered by the Western Jumna Canal.	0 8 0
	No. 7.—Trial of Muhammad Bahádur Shah, Titular King of Delhi, and of Mogal Beg and Háji, all of Delhi, for rebellion against the British Government and murder of Europeans during 1857.	2 0 0
	No. 9.—Notes on the Dera Ghází Khan District, North-Western Frontier and its Border Tribes, by R. I. Bruce.	0 14 0
	No. 10.—Himalayan Districts of Lahoul and Spiti, by Captain A. F. P. Harcourt.	1 0 0
	No. 12.—Report on current rates of interest on loan transactions in the Punjab.	0 8 0
	No. 13.—Papers regarding alienation of estates of Insolvent Proprietors to the money-lending class.	1 0 0
	No. 15.—The "Chos" (Sandy bedded torrents of Hoshiárpur), by B. H. Baden-Powell.	0 8 0
	No. 16.—Note on the Revenue and Resources of the Punjab.	1 0 0
	No. 17.—Note on the system of fluctuating assessments in the Punjab.	1 0 0
	No. 18.—A Report on the Trans-Border Trade of the Bannu District.	0 1 [illegible]
	No. 19.—Report on the Kohát Pass Afrídís.	0 1 [illegible]
	No. 20.—Treatment of cattle disease in the Punjab.	0 1 [illegible]
	No. 21.—Note on Coal and Iron in the Punjab.	3 [illegible]
	No. 22.—Report on the Punjab Exhibition of 1881-82.	0 8 [illegible]
51	Gazetteer, Delhi District ...	4 0 [illegible]
	Gurgaon " ...	2 8 [illegible]
	Karnál " ...	4 0 [illegible]
	Hissar " ...	1 8 [illegible]
	Rohtak " ...	3 8 [illegible]
	Umballa " ...	2 8 [illegible]
	Jullundur " ...	2 8 [illegible]
	Hoshiárpur " ...	3 8 [illegible]
	Kángra " Vol. I ...	4 0 [illegible]
	Ditto " II ...	3 8 [illegible]
	Amritsar District ...	2 8 [illegible]
	Gurdáspur " ...	2 8 [illegible]
	Siálkot " ...	2 8 [illegible]
	Lahore " ...	4 0 [illegible]
	Gujránwála " ...	2 8 [illegible]
	Ferozepore " ...	2 8 [illegible]
	Ráwalpindi " ...	3 8 [illegible]
	Jhelum " ...	3 8 [illegible]
	Gujrát " ...	2 8 [illegible]
	Shahpur " ...	2 8 [illegible]
	Mooltan " ...	4 0 [illegible]
	Jhang " ...	3 8 [illegible]
	Montgomery District ...	4 0 [illegible]
	Muzaffargarh " ...	3 8 [illegible]
	Dera Ismail Khan District ...	4 0 [illegible]
	Dera Ghází Khan " ...	3 8 [illegible]
	Bannu " ...	4 0 [illegible]
	Peshávar " ...	4 0 [illegible]
	Hazára " ...	4 0 [illegible]

Notice

IS hereby given to the public that the Boat Bridge over the River Indus at Dera Ismail Khan was opened for traffic on the 13th instant.

R. I. BRUCE,

Deputy Commissioner.

DERA ISMAIL KHAN:
The 15th October 1888. [597-3.]

In the Court of the District Judge at Mooltan.

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION OF RAM DYAL AND DYAL DAS, SONS OF KANWAR BHAN OF TAHSIL SHUJABAD IN THE MOOLTAN DISTRICT TO BE DECLARED INSOLVENTS.

WHEREAS Rám Dyál and Dyál Dás of Shujabad petitioned this Court to be adjudicated insolvents under the provisions of Chapter XX of the Civil Procedure Code, and whereas the said Ram Dyal and Dyal Das have satisfied this Court that the statements made in their application are substantially true, and that they are not guilty of any of the disqualifications mentioned in Section 351 of the Civil Procedure Code, this Court has declared them insolvents under the provisions of the said Section 351, and this notice is published under Section 354 of the Civil Procedure Code.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this 24th day of October 1888.

A. deC. RENNICK, *Major,*

Offg. District Judge.

[625-3.]

Notice.

In the Court of F. L. Bailey, Esquire, District Judge, Ferozepore.

IN THE MATTER OF MR. G. H. COATES, FEROZEPORE.

To all whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. G. H. Coates has petitioned this Court to be declared Insolvent under the provisions of Chapter XX of the Civil Procedure Code, Act XIV of 1882, and that the 21st day of December 1888 has been fixed for meeting of the creditors and hearing the case.

Any persons having claims against the said Mr. G. H. Coates are hereby informed that they are at liberty to appear and oppose the application on the date aforesaid.

The schedules of assets and liabilities of the Petitioner are open for inspection daily in this Court.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this 20th day of October 1888.

F. L. BAILEY,

District Judge.

[619-2.]

Commissariat Notice—No. 44.

SEALED tenders for the supply of the undermentioned articles in the Lahore Commissariat Division, which comprises the station noted in the margin, from 1st January 1889 to 31st December 1891, will be received by the Chief Commissariat Officer at Meean Meer up to noon on the 28th November 1888, and opened by him then and there in the presence of all parties who may choose to attend.

Meean Meer.

2. No tenders will be received except on forms obtainable from the Chief Commissariat Office, Meean Meer, which, as well as any information required regarding the contract, will be given on application to the Chief Commissariat Officer, Meean Meer, up to 4 o'clock P. M. on the 21st November 1888.

3. Seals of tenderers (unable to write) will not be accepted; they should have their marks verified by witnesses.

4. Covers to be superscribed—"Tender for Castor Oil, cold drawn."

5. The tender may be in part or for the whole requirement, and the Chief Commissariat Officer reserves to himself the right to accept the tender in whole or in part; but in the event of his accepting in part only and the tenderer failing to take up the contract, the whole earnest deposit will be confiscated.

6. Tenders without earnest-money will not be attended to.

Nomenclature of Articles.	Amount of earnest-money required.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	
Cold drawn castor oil of best quality in quart bottles cased in straw, corked, sealed and labelled, to be delivered at the Government Medical Depôt, Meean Meer.	250	

E. A. F. CARTER, *Captain,*

for *Chief Commissariat Officer,*

Lahore Division.

MEEAN MEER:
The 18th October 1888. [599-4.]

Notice

UNDER SECTION 354 OF THE CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE.

In the Court of Rai Buta Mal, District Judge, Rawalpindi.

MISCELLANEOUS CIVIL SUIT No. 1 OF 1888.

IN THE MATTER OF NATHU AND BAGH SINGH, INSOLVENTS.

WHEREAS Nathu and Bágh Singh, sons of Mobark Singh, of Dhamial, Rawalpindi District, petitioned this Court to be declared insolvents under the provisions of Chapter XX of the Civil Procedure Code, and whereas the said Nathu and Bagh Singh have satisfied this Court that the statements made by them in their application are substantially true, and that they are not guilty of any of the disqualifications mentioned in Section 351 of the Civil Procedure Code, this Court has declared them insolvents under the provisions of the said Section 351, and this notice is published as required by Section 354 of the Civil Procedure Code.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this 24th day of October 1888.

BUTA MAL,

District Judge.

[627-1.]

Notice.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

THIS preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine, and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates—per four-ounce tin, *Rs.* 4 *annas* 8; per eight-ounce tin, *Rs.* 8 *annas* 8; per pound tin, *Rs.* 16 *annas* 8. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only*, at the undernoted rates—per four-ounce tin, *Rs.* 5 *annas* 8; per eight-ounce tin, *Rs.* 10 *annas* 8; per pound tin, *Rs.* 20. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage eight annas per 4 and 8 *oz.* tins and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

سرکاری سنکونا دافع بخار

یہه دوا بجائے کونین کے نہایت عمدہ ہے
سرکاری عہدہ دار سرکاری اور خیراتی
کامون کے لئے اور اور اشخاص جو یک لخت
۲۰ پونڈ خریدنا چاہین بوٹینیکل گارڈن کلکتہ
کے صاحب سپرنٹنڈنٹ سے نقد قیمت پر
بشرح مندرجہ ذیل خرید سکتے ہین

فی بکس ٹن بوزن چار آنس—۴ روپیہ ۸ آنہ
ایضا ایضا آٹھہ آنس—۸ روپیہ ۸ آنہ
ایضا ایضا ایک پونڈ—۱۶ روپیہ ۸ آنہ

عام خریدارونکو یہہ دوا صاحب سپرنٹنڈنٹ
بوٹینیکل گارڈن سے نقد قیمت پر حسب
شرح ذیل مل سکتی ہے

فی بکس ٹن بوزن ۴ آنس—۵ روپیہ ۸ آنہ
ایضا ایضا ۸ آنس—۱۰ روپیہ ۸ آنہ
ایضا ایضا ایک پونڈ—۲۰ روپیہ

یہہ دوا کلکتہ کے بڑے بڑے انگریز اور
ہندوستانی دوا فروشون کے ہان سے بہی
مل سکتی ہے شرح ہائے مذکورہ بالا کے
علاوہ ۴ اور ۸ آنس والے بکس کے لئے ۸ آنہ
اور ایک پونڈ والے بکس کے لئے ۱۲ آنہ محصول
ڈاک ادا کرنا پڑیگا

CALCUTTA:
The 6th March 1888.

[124-19.]

Notice.

DISTRICT MAPS.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS and other Government Officers are informed that the following small scale maps of the Survey of India are available on application to this office, having been prepared under the orders of Government for use in illustrating correspondence and annual reports. The maps are issued free of charge:—

District or Tract.	Scale—Miles per inch.	District or Tract.	Scale—Miles per inch.
Hissar	8 Miles=1 inch.	Gurdaspur	8 Miles=1 inch.
Rohtak	Ditto.		
Gurgaon	Ditto.	Sialkot	Ditto.
Delhi	Ditto.	Gujrat	Ditto.
Karnal	Ditto.	Gujranwala	Ditto.
Umballa	Ditto.	Shahpur	Ditto.
Simla	16 Miles=1 inch.	Jhelum	Ditto.
Kangra	8 Miles=1 inch.	Hazara	Ditto.
Hoshiarpur ...	Ditto.	Peshawar	Ditto.
Jullundur ...	Ditto.	Bannu	Ditto.
Ludhiana ...	Ditto.	Dera Ismail Khan ...	Ditto.
Ferozepore ...	Ditto.	Dera Ghazi Khan ...	16 Miles=1 inch.
Mooltan	Ditto.		
Jhang	Ditto.	Muzaffargarh ...	Ditto.
Montgomery ...	Ditto.	Rohtak	4 Miles=1 inch.
Lahore	Ditto.	Kangra	Ditto.
Amritsar	Ditto.	Gurdaspur	Ditto.

E. B. STEEDMAN,
Director of Settlements and Revenue Records, Punjab.

[344-4.-f.-o.]

In the Court of the District Judge, Mooltan.

WHEREAS application has been made by Emma Jones for Letters of Administration to the estate of the late Joseph Pryce Jones, Contractor, who died at Sher Shah in the Mooltan District on the 10th September 1888, this citation is issued to call on all persons who claim to have any interest in the estate of the deceased to come and see the proceedings in this Court on the 3rd December 1888 before the Letters of Administration are granted.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this 18th day of October 1888.

GURDIAL SINGH,
District Judge.

[598-2.]

For Sale.

Notice.

THE public is informed that the Bridge of Boats over the Indus at Dera Ghazi Khan was opened for traffic on the 16th October 1888.

DERA GHAZI KHAN:
The 20th October 1888.

M. L. DAMES,
Deputy Commissioner.

[623-4.]

The Aitchison College, Lahore.

For relatives of Punjab Chiefs and youths of good family.

Patron and President of the Council:

HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF THE PUNJAB.

Visitors:

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF JUMMOO AND KASHMIR.
HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF PATIALA.
HIS HIGHNESS THE NAWAB OF BAHAWALPUR.
HIS HIGHNESS THE RAJA OF JIND.
HIS HIGHNESS THE RAJA OF NABHA.
HIS HIGHNESS THE RAJA OF KAPURTHALA.
HIS HIGHNESS THE RAJA OF NAHAN.
HIS HIGHNESS THE NAWAB OF MALER KOTLA.
HIS HIGHNESS THE RAJA OF FARIDKOT.
HIS HIGHNESS THE RAJA OF CHAMBA.

Ex-officio Visitors:

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR OF THE PUNJAB UNIVERSITY.
THE SENIOR JUDGE OF THE CHIEF COURT.
THE GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING THE LAHORE DIVISION.
THE FINANCIAL COMMISSIONERS OF THE PUNJAB.
THE COMMISSIONER OF THE DELHI DIVISION.
THE COMMISSIONER OF THE JULLUNDUR DIVISION.
THE COMMISSIONER OF THE LAHORE DIVISION.
THE COMMISSIONER OF THE RAWALPINDI DIVISION.
THE COMMISSIONER OF THE PESHAWAR DIVISION.
THE COMMISSIONER OF THE DERAJAT DIVISION.
THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF CIVIL HOSPITALS.
THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, PUNJAB.
THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Committee of Management:

NAWAB ABDUL MAJID KHAN.
SARDAR AJIT SINGH, C.I.E., AMRITSAR.
SARDAR BIKRAMA SINGH, C.I.E., JULLUNDUR.
SARDAR JIWAN SINGH, UMBALLA.
SARDAR BHAGWAN SINGH OF SOHANA.
NAWAB NAWAZISH ALI KHAN, C.I.E., LAHORE.
COLONEL L. CONWAY-GORDON, R.E.
SARDAR ARJAN SINGH, CHAHAL.
FAQIR ZAHUR-UD-DIN.

Ex-officio members.

THE FIRST FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER OF THE PUNJAB.
THE COMMISSIONER OF THE LAHORE DIVISION.
THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF LAHORE.
THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF UMBALLA.
THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
THE CIVIL SURGEON, LAHORE.
THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, LAHORE CIRCLE.

Council:

THE COUNCIL CONSISTS OF THE PATRON, VISITORS AND THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE.

Governor:

MAJOR-GENERAL S. BLACK, C.S.I.

Staff of Instructors:

PRINCIPAL ... W. A. ROBINSON, ESQUIRE.
HEAD MASTER ... LALA AMOLAK RAM.
SECOND MASTER ... LALA SHIV DIYAL, M.A.
THIRD MASTER ... BABA DHRIT RAM, B.A.
FOURTH MASTER ... LALA SOHAN LAL.
FIRST ORIENTAL TEACHER ... MAULAVI RAHIM BAKHSH.
SECOND ORIENTAL TEACHER ... MAULAVI MAHMUD KHAN.

Musahibs:

PANDIT SRI KRISHAN.
MAULAVI ALTAF HUSAIN.

Admission to the College.

Relatives of Ruling Chiefs and youths of good family between the ag eight and eighteen are eligible for admission to the College.

Course of Study.

The Institution contains a High, Middle, Upper Primary and L Primary Department, with two classes in each Department. The cour study leads at present to the Entrance Standard of the Punjab Univers Special provision is made for imparting a good colloquial knowledge of Eng and the students have the benefit of being taught from the earliest stag men of comparatively high attainments. Arrangements will be made when ne sary for extending the course of instruction to the standard of the Interme Examination of the Punjab University.

Vacation.

There is a vacation of two months from the 15th August to the October.

Fees.

Fee for lodging and education, books and stationery, lighting, me attendance and College servants, Rs. 50 per mensem.

The ordinary fee may, with the sanction of the Committee, be reduce the Governor, but not below Rs. 25 per mensem.

Fees for Wards of Court are fixed under the orders of the Punjab Gove ment.

All fees and the sums necessary for the personal expenses of pupils m be paid quarterly in advance to the Governor.

Day Students.

A limited number of day students may be admitted on payment ordinary fees, provided satisfactory arrangements are made for their board lodging and supervision out of College.

Scholarships.

Arrangements are in progress for the foundation of scholarships ten by intelligent youths of good family who cannot afford to pay the fees, and such scholarships, each sufficient to cover the cost of fees, have been alre founded.

Progress Report.

A full report of the progress of each student will be submitted ha yearly by the Governor to the Committee, and a copy will be furnished to parent or guardian by the Committee.

Copies of the Statutes containing full information regarding the rules regulations of the Aitchison College can be had on application to the Gover

S. BLACK, MAJOR-GENERAL,
Governor of the Aitchison College.

RULES OF THE PUNJAB PUBLIC LIBRARY.

I.—CONSTITUTION AND COMMITTEE.

1. The Committee shall consist of not less than 14 members including the President and Secretary.

2. The Deputy Commissioner of Lahore and the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, shall be *ex-officio* members.

3. The Municipality of Lahore, the Punjab University, the Bishop of Lahore, and the Committee of the Lahore and Meean Meer Institute shall each nominate a member.

4. The life members shall annually elect two members to be on the Committee for one year.

5. The remaining members will be nominated by Government, who will also appoint the President.

6. The Committee shall appoint its own Secretary.

7. Standing Sub-Committees shall be appointed by the Committee to carry on the management of the different departments of the Library.

8. The Secretary shall be a member of every Sub-Committee.

9. A meeting of the Committee shall be held on the 1st Monday in every month.

Three members shall form a quorum.

10. A special meeting of the Committee may be called by the President or a Sub-Committee at a week's notice.

11. A general meeting of the life members and Committee shall be held once a year in the month of December, and at the meeting the two annual members to represent the life members shall be elected. Absent life members may vote at the election by proxy.

12. The current business of the Committee to be brought up at each monthly meeting shall include the examination of the accounts, of the suggestion books, of orders to book-sellers, of breaches of the rules, &c.

13. The funds shall be kept in the name of the Punjab Public Library by the Bank of Bengal, or as the Committee may from time to time direct.

14. All cheques shall be signed by the Secretary and a member of the Committee appointed by it for the purpose.

15. Expenditure on fixed charges, for which sanction already exists, and on contingencies up to a limit of Rs. 50 a month, may be incurred on the joint authority of the persons empowered to sign cheques. All other expenditure requires the previous sanction of the Committee.

16. A donation of money of Rs. 100 or upwards, or of books not already in the Library accepted by the Committee and valued by them as worth not less than Rs. 100, shall entitle the donor to the privileges of a life member.

17. Any donor of books may make it a condition of the donation that any of the books he gives shall not be lent out except to himself.

18. Life members shall be exempt from payment of deposits, subscriptions and other fees required by the rules.

II.—THE READING-ROOM.

1. The Reading-Room is open to the public free of charge.

2. Books may not be removed from the shelves by any one except the Librarian.

3. Catalogues and application forms are on the table. The Librarian will get any book for which a form is handed to him ; and books must be returned to him before leaving.

4. The Committee will exclude from the building persons who disregard any rules or who damage the property of the Library.

5. CLOSED DAYS :—Queen's Birthday, also from 1st to 7th October, and from 1st to 7th April inclusive.

6. DAILY HOURS :—In the winter 8 A.M. to noon and 3 to 8 P.M., and in the hot weather 7 to 11 A.M. and 4 to 8 P.M., and on Sunday 2 to 5 P.M.

III.—RULES FOR LENDING OUT BOOKS.

Books will be issued on the following conditions :—

1. An applicant must deposit Rs. 10 with the Secretary. The deposit will be liable to forfeit for injury or loss of a book, or for breach of any of the rules. Books lost must be replaced or paid for.

2. An annual subscription of Rs. 5 must be paid in advance, which may be compounded for by a donation of Rs. 25.

3. Not more than six volumes may be kept out on one subscription.

4. Residents at Lahore or Meean Meer shall return within 20 days every book so taken out. To residents at other places ten days longer will be allowed. But all books lent out must be returned by the 30th September and 31st March each year.

5. The cost of forwarding books will be recovered by sending them by Value Payable Post. Any charges due under Rules 1 and 2 may be added.

6. Books may not be transferred from one person to another.

7. The Committee will reserve from issue, under these rules, new or valuable books, at their discretion.

8. Forms of application for books can be supplied, and their use is requested, but is not obligatory.

9. Deposits under Rule 1 (if free of claims) will be returned on request to persons who have no books of the Library in their possession.

F. MAITLAND,

Offg. Secretary Punjab Public Library.

[126-*t.-f.-o.*]

For Sale.

BOOKS IN THE PUNJAB UNIVERSITY BOOK DEPOT, LAHORE.

Publications in Arabic, Sanskrit, Persian, Urdu, Hindi and Gurmukhi, &c.

Subject.	Title of book.	Name of Author, Compiler or Publisher.	Contents.	Price per copy. Rs.	A.	P.	Postage per copy. Rs.	A.	P.
	ARABIC, PERSIAN AND URDU, &c.								
Literature ...	Faizí	Maulví Faizul Hassan ...	A Commentary on Diwán Himásah ...	2	8	0	0	4	0
	Riyáz-ul-faiz ...	Ditto ...	Ditto on Saba Mu'allaqa in Arabic, Persian and Urdu	2	8	0	0	4	0
	Ta'líq-ul-Jalálain in Arabic ...	Ditto ...	Notes on Tafsír-i-Jalálain ...	1	4	0	0	3	0
	Tohfa-i-Siddíqiá do. ...	Ditto ...	Commentary on Hadís-i-umm-i-zará ...	0	2	6	0	0	6
	Diwán-i-Himásah do. ...	Habíb, son of Aus ...	Poetry ...	1	8	0	0	2	0
	Atbáq-uz-Zaháb do. ...	Abdul Momin ...	Idiomatic and Proverbial phrases in Arabic ...	0	6	0	0	0	6
	Rauza-tul-udabá in Urdu ...	Maulví Muhammad Dín ..	Lives of Ancient and Modern Poets or Authors of Arabia ...	0	10	0	0	1	0
	Najm-ul-amsál do. ...	Maulví Najm-ud-dín ...	Urdu Idioms and Proverbs explained ...	1	0	0	0	1	0
	Intermediate Course in Arabic ...	Punjab University, Lahore ...	Selections from standard works of Arabic Literature ...	1	0	0	0	2	0
	Ditto Persian ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto Persian Literature ...	1	0	0	0	2	0
	B. A. Course in Persian ..	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto ditto ...	1	4	0	0	2	0
	Ditto Arabic ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto . Arabic Literature ...	1	4	0	0	2	0
	Intikháb-i-Násikh-ut-Tawáríkh ...	Ditto ...	Selections from Násikh-ut-Tawáríkh, a text-book for Munshi Examination ...	1	0	0	0	1	0
	Intikháb-i-Inshá Qáim Maqám ...	Ditto ...	Selections from Insha Qáim Maqám, a text-book for the Munshi 'Alim Examination ...	0	10	0	0	1	0
	Tawáríkh-i-Mo'jám ...	...	A text-book of Persian Literature recommended for the Munshi 'Alim Examination ...	1	8	0	0	2	0
	Intikháb-i-Durra-i-Nádira ...	Punjab University, Lahore ...	Ditto ditto Munshi Fázil Examination...	0	14	0	0	1	0
	Diwán-i-Hassan, with notes in Arabic ...	Maulví Faizul Hassan ...	A treatise on the eulogy of Muhammad, the Prophet ...	0	8	0	0	0	6
Muhammadan Law ...	Kitáb-ul-faráiz min Sharáya'-ul-Islám in Arabic ...	Shaikh Najm-ud-dín ...	A book on the Shia Law of Inheritance ...	1	0	0	0	1	0
	I'lm-i-faráiz in Urdu ...	Maulví Abdul Malik ...	A treatise on the Law of Inheritance for the Sunnís ...	0	11	0	0	1	0
Grammar ...	Muqaddamát-us-sarf in Arabic ...	Dr. G. W. Leitner, LL.D. ...	A philosophical introduction to Arabic Grammar ...	0	10	0	0	1	0
	Ditto in Urdu ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	1	0	0	0	1	0
	Ditto in English ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	1	2	0	0	1	0
	Technical Terms in Urdu ...	Ditto ...	Technical Terms in Urdu ...	0	12	0	0	1	0
	An Urdu Translation of Risála-i-Nahv-i-Fársi, compiled by Imám Bakhsh, Sahbái.	Durga Parshád ...	Rules of Persian Grammar in Urdu ...	0	3	0	0	0	6
	Tahqíq-ul-harúf ...	Muftí Safdar Ali ...	A Persian Grammar ...	0	4	0	0	0	6
	Tashríh-ul-Izáfá ...	Maulví Muhammad Abdul Hakím.	A Persian Grammar treating of Izáfats ...	0	1	6	0	0	6
	Makhzan-ul-Fawáid ...	...	A Persian Grammar ...	0	10	0	0	1	0
	Gulzár-i-Káshmírí ...	Pandit Bishan Naráin ...	Rules of the Káshmírí Language ...	1	0	0	0	1	0
	Afghání-kí-Pahlí Kitáb ...	Niyáz Ali Ghaznawí ...	A Primer of Pushtu Language ...	0	2	0	0	0	6
Ethics ...	Tarjuma-i-Akhláq-i-Násirí ...	Munshi Nizám-ud-dín ...	A book treating of morals ...	0	[illegible]	0	0	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Sharah-i-Muntakhib Bostán ...	Mirza Beg ...	Stories of kings and good men ...	0	[illegible]	0	0	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Tarjuma-i-Muntakhib Gulistán ...	Mirza Abdullah Beg ...	Ditto ditto ...	0	[illegible]	0	0	[illegible]	[illegible]
		Háfiz Umar Daráz ...	The Rhetoric of the Urdu Language ...	0	12	0	0	1	0

Rhetoric ...	Fáiz-ul-Maání, Part I ...	Háfiz Umar Daráz ...	The Rhetoric of the Urdu Language ...	0	12	0	0	1	0
	Fáiz-ul-Beyán, Part II ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	0	8	0	0	1	0
	Tibyán-ul-Sanáyá ...	Maulví Muhammad Dín ...	The Rhetoric of the Persian Language ...	0	2	0	0	0	6
	Hadíqá-i-Balágat ...	Maulví Fazl Iláhí (Pleader) ...	Selections from Chahár Gulzár ...	0	2	0	0	0	6
	Umm-ut-Tawáríkh ...	Husain Ali Farhat ...	A work on the subject of finding out historical names, &c. ...	2	4	0	0	4	0
Philosophy ...	Mantaq Qiásí ...	Lála Madan Gopál, M.A. ...	Translation of Fowler's Deductive Logic in Urdu ...	0	8	0	0	1	0
	Mantaq Istaqráí ...	M. Pirzádá Muhammad Husain, M.A.	Translation of Fowler's Inductive Logic in Urdu ...	0	10	0	0	1	0
	Ilm-un-nafs wal quwa ...	Maulví Inám Ali, B.A. ...	An Epitome of Hamilton's Lectures on Psychology ...	1	0	0	0	1	0
	Háfizah-i-Ahmadí ...	Ahmad Shafi ...	A treatise on the best way of retaining a sharp memory ...	0	8	0	0	1	0
	Risála-i-Faiziyáh ...	Maulví Faizul Hassan ...	A treatise on Dialectics in Urdu ...	0	2	0	0	0	6
History and Geography...	Sanín-ul-Islám, Part I ...	Dr. G. W. Leitner, LL.D., D.O.L.	History of Muhammadanism ...	1	4	0	0	1	0
	Ditto, Part II ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2	8	0	0	4	0
	Tawáríkh-i-Rájgán-i-Punjab ...	Khalífa Sayyid Muhammad Husain.	Translation of Griffin's Punjab Rájas in Urdu ...	9	0	0	0	9	0
	An epitome in Urdu of Taylor's Ancient History ...	Maulví Ghulám Mustafá, M.O.L.	Urdu translation of Taylor's Ancient History ...	0	14	0	0	2	0
	Ditto on demy paper ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	1	4	0	0	2	0
	Khulása-i-Aqwám-i-Hind ...	Mr. T. W. H. Tolbort, C.S. ...	A treatise on "the races of India" ...	1	0	0	0	1	0
	Jugráfia-i-Patiála ...	Sardár Partáb Singh ...	A Geography of the Patiála State ...	0	6	0	0	0	6
	Jugráfia-i-'Alam ...	Nizám-ud-dín ...	A Geography of the World ...	0	1	6	0	0	6
	Táríkh-ul-Hukámá in Urdu ...	Hasíb-ud-dín ...	Lives of eminent Hakíms and Poets ...	0	8	0	0	1	0
	Námái Khusraván ...	Jalalpur Fateh Ali Shah Qachár	Lives of the Kings of Persia ...	7	0	0	0	6	0
	Safarnámá-i-Hakím Násir Khusrau in Persian ...	Maulví Altáf Husain ...	Descriptive notes on a visit to Persia, Siam, Egypt, &c. ...	1	1	0	0	1	0
Mathematics ...	Najam-ul-Hisáb ...	Muhammad Najm-ud-dín ...	An Arithmetic in Urdu ...	0	8	0	0	1	0
	Nukát-ul-Hisáb ...	Durga Parshád ...	Ditto ...	0	5	0	0	1	0
	Hall-i-Jabar-o-Muqábalá ...	Maulví Ghulám Mustafá, M.O.L.	Key to Algebra in Urdu ...	0	10	0	0	1	0
	Hall-i-'Ilm-i-Musallas ...	Ditto ...	Key to Trigonometry in Urdu ...	0	11	0	0	1	0
	Hall-i-Sawálát-i-Mashki Barnard Smith ...	Amolak Rám, Head Master, Gurdáspur.	Key to Barnard Smith's Arithmetic in Urdu ...	0	13	0	0	1	0
	Calendar for 1884-85 ...	Punjab University ...	Part I (Statutes, Rules and Regulations) ...	4	0	0	0	4	0
			" II (Examination Papers) ...	4	0	0	0	4	0
	Risála-i-Masáhat-o-Paimáish-i-Takhtá-i-Musattáh ...	Bábú Kúrá Mal ...	A treatise on Mensuration and Surveying in Urdu ...	0	5	0	0	1	0
	Umdat-ul-Masáhat ...	Pandit Budhan Lál, Teacher ...	A treatise on Mensuration in Urdu ...	0	3	0	0	0	6
	'Ilm-i-Sakun ...	Lála Aya Rám, B.A. ...	A work on Statics in Urdu ...	1	0	0	0	2	0
	'Ilm-i-Harakat ...	Bábú Sasi Bhushan, M.A. ...	Dynamics in Urdu ...	0	12	0	0	1	0
	'Ilm-i-Sakún-i-Sayyálát ...	Maulví Pírzádá Muhammad Husain, M.A.	Hydrostatics in Urdu ...	1	0	0	0	1	0
	Miftáh-ul-Aflák ...	Ditto ...	Astronomy in Urdu ...	1	0	0	0	1	0
Science ...	Mubádi-i-Usúl-i-'Ilm-i-Geology ...	Maulví Altáf Husain ...	Elements of Geology ...	0	6	0	0	1	0
	Tadrísát-i-'Ilm-i-Taba'í ...	Dr. Sayad Amír Shah ...	Introductory Lectures on Physical Science in Urdu ...	1	0	0	0	1	0
	Kitáb-i-'Ilm-i-Kímia ...	Ditto ...	Translation of Roscoe's Chemistry in Urdu ...	3	0	0	0	6	0
	Usúl-i-Barqi Miqnátísí ...	Lála Rughnáth Dás ...	A treatise on Magnetism, Electricity, &c. ...	1	0	0	0	1	0
	Tabríd-i-Ahmadí ...	Ahmad Shafi ...	A treatise on the method of preparing Ice in Urdu ...	0	4	0	0	0	6
	Mirat-ul-Hukámá ..	Sayad Imdád Imám ...	A treatise on the reasoning of properties of matter ...	2	8	0	0	4	0

Publications in Arabic, Sanskrit, Persian, Urdu, Hindi and Gurmukhi, &c.—concluded.

Subject.	Title of book.	Name of Author, Compiler or Publisher.	Contents.	Price per copy. Rs.	A.	P.	Postage per copy. Rs.	A.	P.
European Medicine ...	Risála-i' Ilm-o-Amal-i-Fann-i-Qábla ...	Dr. Rahím Khán, Khán Bahádur.	A treatise on Midwifery in Urdu ...	3	0	0	0	4	0
	Risálá-i-Af'ál-ul-'Ázá ...	Ditto ...	A treatise on Physiology in Urdu ...	2	8	0	0	4	0
	Amráz-us-Sibyán ...	Ditto ...	Diseases and treatment of Children in Urdu ...	3	0	0	0	4	0
	Qarábádín-i-Rahímí ...	Ditto ...	A Materia Medica in Urdu ...	4	0	0	0	6	0
	Tibb-i-Rahímí ...	Ditto ...	Treatment of Diseases in Urdu ...	5	0	0	0	6	0
	Tibb Mut'alliqa-i-Adálat ...	Ditto ...	Medical Jurisprudence in Urdu ...	3	0	0	0	4	0
	'Ilm-o-amal-i-fann-i-Jarráhi ...	Dr. Brij Lál Ghose ...	Surgery in Urdu ...	6	0	0	0	8	0
	Mashir-i-Niswán, Part I ...	Háfiz Fakhar-ud-dín ...	Treatment of Children, &c., in Urdu ...	0	8	0	0	0	6
Law ...	Jurisprudence ...	Bábú Sasi Bhushan Mukerjí, M.A., B.L.	Elements of Jurisprudence in English ...	0	12	0	0	1	0
	Outlines of Jurisprudence ...	Mr. E. W. Parker ...	A Manual of Law, No. I, in English ...	5	0	0	0	4	0
	Ditto, with binding ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	6	0	0	0	4	0
	Mubádí-i-'Ilm-i-Usul-i-Qánún ...	Maulví Pírzádá Muhammad Husain, M.A.	Translation of Outlines of Jurisprudence in Urdu ...	2	0	0	0	2	0
	Notes on Criminal Law ...	Mr. S. Clifford ...	Notes on Criminal Law in English ...	1	0	0	0	2	0
	Qánún-i-Mi'yád ...	Lála Maya Dás, Mukhtár ...	Limitation Act XV of 1877, with commentary in Urdu ...	2	0	0	0	2	0
	Constitution of Law ...	Syad Amír Shah, Mukhtár ...	Constitutional Law in Urdu ...	1	8	0	0	1	0
	Majmúa-i-Hidáyat-i-Rajistrí ...	Gopí Náth ...	A treatise on Registration in Urdu ...	0	8	0	0	0	6
	Hídáyat Náma-i-kar-raváí Muqaddamát-i-Díwání...	Bábú Baij Náth, B.A. ...	A treatise on the Procedure of Civil Courts in Urdu ...	0	8	0	0	0	6
	SANSKRIT AND HINDÍ BOOKS.								
Hindu Law ...	Yagnya Valkya Sanhita, with Hindí translation ...	Pandit Guru Prasad ...	A book on the Hindu Law (Dharmshastra) in Sanskrit and Hindí.	2	0	0	0	1	0
	Parásarí ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	0	4	0	0	0	6
Grammar ...	Saral Vyákarana ...	Pandit Navína Chandra Rái ...	Elements of Sanskrit Grammar in Hindí ...	1	0	0	0	1	0
	Laghú Vyákarana ...	Ditto ...	A Practical Grammar of Sanskrit in do. ...	0	8	0	0	1	0
	Vyákarana Prabhákar, Part I ...	Chief Pandit Radha Kishan ...	Elements of Sanskrit Grammar ...	1	8	0	0	2	0
	Ditto Part II ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2	0	0	0	2	0
	Dhátú Kámdhenú ...	Ditto ...	An Alphabetical List of Sanskrit Roots with their meanings	0	12	0	0	1	0
	Dhátú Rúpákár ...	Pandit Bhagwán Dás ...	Conjugation of Sanskrit Verbs alphabetically arranged ...	0	12	0	0	1	0
	Navína Chandrodni ...	Pandit Navína Chandra Rái ...	Elements of Hindí Grammar ...	0	4	0	0	0	6

Mathematics ...	Ghanajyámití ...	Pandit Kirpa Rám ...	Solid Geometry with a Vocabulary of Mathematic terms in Sanskrit and English.	1	0	0	0	2	0
	Gati Vigyán ...	Bábú Sasi Bhushan Mukerjí, M.A., B.L.	Dynamics in Hindí ...	1	0	0	0	1	0
Civil Engineering ...	Sthití Tattwa and Gati Tattwa ...	Pandit Navína Chandra Rái ...	Elements of Statics and Dynamics ...	0	6	0	0	0	6
	Jalasthiti, Jala Gati and Vayuk Tattwa ...	Ditto ...	Ditto Hydrostatics, Hydraulics and Pneumatics in Hindí	0	8	0	0	2	0
	Civil Engineering Course, Part I ...	Ditto ...	A treatise on General Construction in Hindí ...	0	8	0	0	1	0
	Ditto, Part II ...	Ditto ...	A treatise on Roads and Bridges in Hindí ...	1	0	0	0	1	0
	Ditto, Part III ...	Ditto ...	A treatise on Irrigation Works in Hindí ...	0	8	0	0	1	0
Logic ...	Lakhshanávalí ...	Pandit Sukh Dayál, Shástrí ...	A treatise on Sanskrit Logic—Definitions ...	0	4	0	0	0	6
	Nyáya Bodhiní ...	Ditto ...	Ditto in Hindí ...	0	8	0	0	1	0
	Nyáya-Sutra Vrittí ...	Ditto ...	Ditto (Aphorisms of Goutama with commentary in Hindí).	1	4	0	0	2	0
Literature ...	Tattwa Bodha ...	Pandit Navína Chandra Rái ...	Essays in Hindí ...	0	8	0	0	0	6
	Kumár Sambhava ...	Pandit Sukh Dayál, Shástrí ..	A standard work of Sanskrit Literature with Hindí translation.	0	4	0	0	0	6
Rhetoric ...	Kávya Dípiká ...	...	An elementary treatise on Sanskrit Rhetoric ...	0	4	0	0	0	6
History and Geography...	Bhugol Sár ...	Pandit Rishi Kesh, Shástrí ...	Geography in Hindí ...	1	0	0	0	2	0
	Taylor's Ancient History ...	Bhái Gurmukh Singh ...	Translation of Taylor's Ancient History in Hindí, Part I ...	1	0	0	0	2	0
	Bhárat Bhánu ...	Pandit Bhánudatta ...	History of India in Hindí ...	0	8	0	0	1	0
Literature ...	Chárúpáth, Part II ...	Ditto ...	Elementary Lessons on Science and Literature in Hindí ...	0	6	0	0	0	6
	Ditto, Part III ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	0	6	0	0	0	6
	Shástra Sár ...	Pandit Guru Prasad ...	Translation of Weber's History of Indian Literature in Hindí	2	0	0	0	3	0
Science ...	Tattwa Bodha ...	Syad Amír Shah, Asst. Surgeon	Elements of Physics in Hindí ...	1	0	0	0	1	0
	Jar Vigyán Tattwa ...	Pandit Harkishan, M.A. ...	Translation of Balfour Stewart's Physics Primer in Hindí ...	0	12	0	0	1	0
	Rasáyan Tattwa ...	Ditto ...	Translation of Roscoe's Chemistry Primer in Hindí ...	0	12	0	0	1	0
	Nyáya Kaumudi ...	Pandit Sukh Dayál, Shástri ...	Dr. Ballantyne's Synopsis of Science in Sanskrit ...	1	2	0	0	2	0
	GURMUKHI BOOKS.								
Prosody ...	Pingal Manjarí ...	Lála Bihári Lál ...	A treatise on Prosody ...	0	0	6	0	0	6
Psychology ...	A'tma Tattwa Vidyá ...	Ditto ...	A treatise on relation of soul to God ...	0	1	6	0	0	6
Philosophy ...	Vedánt Sár ...	Pandit Bhánudatta ...	A treatise of Pantheistic Philosophy ...	0	1	6	0	0	6
Logic ...	Tarka Sangrah ...	Ditto ...	An elementary treatise on Sanskrit Logic ...	0	1	6	0	0	6
History ...	Táríkh Hind ...	Jogí Shiv Náth ...	History of India in Punjabí ...	1	0	0	0	2	0
Geometry ...	Uqlaidas ...	Ditto ...	Euclid in Gurmukhí ...	0	12	0	0	1	0
Medicine ...	Ajírna Manjarí ...	Ditto ...	A treatise on cure of indigestion ...	0	1	0	0	0	6
History ...	Guru Singh Itihas ...	Pandit Bhánudatta ...	History of the Sikhs ...	0	14	0	0	2	0

N.B.—Purchasers of fifty rupees and upwards will be allowed a discount of 20 per cent., and purchasers of hundred rupees a discount of 25 per cent.

W. BELL,

Acting Registrar, Punjab University.

Punjab Government Press, Lahore.—1-11-88—640.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1888.

PART III.

Notifications by Chief Court, Financial Commissioner, Accountant-General, &c.

CHIEF COURT.

NOTIFICATION.

The 7th November 1888.

No. 4055.—*Promotions.*—The Judges of the Chief Court are pleased to make the following promotions amongst Munsifs with effect from the 20th October 1888, *vice* Shankar Dás, deceased :—

Rája Ali Bahádur Khán, from the 2nd to the 1st Grade.
Maulvi Fakhr-ud-dín, from the 3rd to the 2nd Grade.
Kartár Singh, from the 4th to the 3rd Grade.

No. 4059.—*Notification.*—The Judges of the Chief Court have been pleased to confirm Hirde Naráin, sub. *pro-tem.* Munsif of the 4th Grade, in his appointment.

No. 4061.—*Appointment.*—The Judges of the Chief Court have been pleased to appoint Bhagat Rám, Officiating Munsif of Chakwál in the Jhelum District, to be a Munsif of the 4th Grade, sub. *pro-tem.*, *vice* Kartár Singh, promoted.

No. 4063.—*Appointment.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 25 and Section 26 of the Punjab Courts Act, 1884, the Judges of the Chief Court are pleased to appoint Bishambar Dás, an accepted candidate, as an Officiating Munsif of the 2nd Class (as defined in Chief Court Notification No. 2514¼, dated 17th October 1884), *vice* Bhagat Rám, appointed sub. *pro-tem.*, and to post him to the district of Jhelum.

No. 4067.—*Notification.*—It is hereby notified that Mr. W. E. Browne, Pleader of the 1st Grade has, by an order of the Chief Court, dated the 6th November 1888, under Section 13 of Act XVIII of 1879, been suspended for a period of six weeks commencing on the 7th November and ending on the 18th December 1888.

By order, &c.,

E. W. PARKER,

Registrar.

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

CIRCULAR No. 38 OF 1888.

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,

(No. 6391.)

Dated Lahore, 31st October 1888.

To

ALL COMMISSIONERS AND DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS IN THE PUNJAB.

Granting of loans under the Agriculturists Loans Act, 1884.

THE following extract from Punjab Government letter No. 452 S. of 5th September 1888 is, by order of Government, circulated for the information and guidance of all officers concerned with the granting of loans under the Agriculturists Loans Act, 1884.

By order, &c.,

D. C. JOHNSTONE,

(*Translated.*) *Offg. Junior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.*

Extract paragraph 3 of a letter No. 452 S, dated 5th September 1888, from the Officiating Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab, to the Officiating Junior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

As regards the objects for which advances under the Agriculturists Loans Act should ordinarily be made, I am directed to convey the following observations of the Lieutenant-Governor. In His Honor's opinion Government ought not to try to take the Baniah's place in ordinary times, and loans for purchase of seed should only be made when the Deputy Commissioner finds that in a certain tract or some area not less than a whole village the people owing to some calamity have not been able to keep up or have lost their seed grain, and cannot get it from Baniahs, or can get it only at very dear rates, so that unless Government steps in there is danger of a contraction of the area of sowing. Similarly, in the opinion of Sir James Lyall advances for purchase of bullocks should only be made where there has been unusual loss of cattle by disease or famine The Circular of the Financial Commissioner No. 45 of 1886, is silent on the subject of loans for the purchase of seed and bullocks; and His Honor thinks that instructions to the above effect should now be communicated to all Revenue Officers for their guidance in recommending applications for such loans in future. The Lieutenant-Governor is also of opinion that loans "for purposes directly connected with agriculture and its processes" (*vide* paragraph 3 of the above Circular) should not be given unless there is some special reason why Government should step in. Distress due to calamity of some kind would be a reason; so would a wish to help poorer zamíndárs to improve their system of agriculture by buying machines, building indigo vats, &c, but some such special reason should, His Honor thinks, be put forward in every case in which it is proposed to make such loans.

CIRCULAR MEMO. No. 47 OF 1888.

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,

(No. 6523.)

Dated Lahore, 6th November 1888.

To

ALL COMMISSIONERS AND DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS IN THE PUNJAB.

Paragraph 6 of Circular No. 12 of 1887.

IN consequence of certain correspondence that has passed between this office and that of the Accountant-General, Punjab, it is requested that paragraph 6 of Circular No. 12 of 1887 and Appendix 8 of the same Circular be considered superseded by the following new instructions and new form.

2. In all copies of the said Circular the cancelment of the said paragraph and appendix should be noted.

By order, &c.,

D. C. JOHNSTONE,

Offg. Junior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

New paragraph 6 of Circular No. 12 of 1887.

PARA. 6. It will be observed that the accounts thus far described show all payments in lump sums without distinguishing between principal and interest. And it remains to explain how those portions of the instalments which consist of interest will be brought under their proper head in the Treasury Accounts. As soon as possible after the close of each Financial year, the Accountant-General will forward to the Deputy Commissioner of each district in which any repayments of loans have occurred during the year a return in the form of Appendix 8 of this Circular. The Accountant-General will fill up only columns 2 to 6 (both inclusive) and column 12 of this form (total repayments), and it will be for the Deputy Commissioner to enter in columns 7 to 11 (both inclusive) and in column 13 the portion of the repayments that consists of interest, and to send back the form so completed to the Accountant-General. That officer will then credit to Revenue the sums paid during the past year on account of interest and will direct the Treasury Officer to make an equivalent correction in the balance of the Loan Accounts. The correction will be made by adding to the balance due a sum equal to that credited to Revenue on account of interest.

New Appendix 8 of Circular No. 12 of 1887.

Memorandum of Repayments on account of Land Improvement Loans (under Act XIX of 1883) and Loans to Agriculturists (under Act XII of 1884) and other advances credited in the Treasury Accounts of the ——————— District during the Financial year 1887-88.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	TOTAL REPAYMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF ADVANCES MADE.					PORTION OF REPAYMENTS THAT SHOULD BE CREDITED TO INTEREST.							
MONTH.	1. Under the Land Improvement Act, 1883.	2. To tenants on Government estates.	3. Experimental loans to zamíndárs.	4. Famine advances.	5. Under Agriculturists Loans Act, 1884.	1. Under the Land Improvement Act, 1883.	2. To tenants on Government estates.	3. Experimental Loans to zamíndárs.	4. Famine advances.	5. Under Agriculturists Loans Act, 1884.	Total of columns 2 to 6.	Total of columns 7 to 11.	REMARKS.
April 1887 ...													
May 1887 ...													
June 1887 ...													
July 1887 ...													
August 1887 ...													
September 1887 ..													
October 1887 ...													
November 1887 ...													
December 1887 ...													
January 1888 ...													
February 1888 ...													
March 1888 ...													
Total ...													

DEPUTY COMMR'S. OFFICE :
The 1888.

Deputy Commissioner.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 1st November 1888.

No. 170. —*Leave.*—Sardar Singh, Officiating Tahsíldár of the Gohána Tahsíl, Rohtak District, is granted 10 days' privilege leave with effect from the 28th September 1888.

No. 171.—*Appointment.*—Shimbu Diál, Náib-Tahsíldár of the Gohána Tahsíl, Rohtak District, is appointed to officiate as Tahsíldár of the Gohána Tahsíl, Rohták District, *vice* Sardar Singh, granted 10 days' privilege leave.

The 2nd November 1888.

No. 172.—*Notification.*—In continuation of Notification No. 169, dated 30th October 1888, the Financial Commissioners are pleased to make the following appointment :—

With effect from the 11th August last :—

In consequence of the retirement of Dharm Narain, Tahsíldár, and promotion of Karamatulla from the 4th to the 3rd Grade, Hari Chand, Officiating Tahsíldár of Hissar in the Delhi Division, is appointed to be Tahsíldár, 4th Grade, sub. *pro-tem.*

The 6th November 1888.

No. 173.—*Leave.*—Bhoja Rám, Tahsíldár of the Leiah Tahsíl, Dera Ismail K[illegible]trict, is granted one month's privilege leave from the 2nd October 1888.

No. 174.—*Appointment.*—Dingha Singh, Náib-Tahsíldár, Dera Ismail Khá[illegible] is appointed to officiate as Tahsíldár of the Leiah Tahsíl, Dera Ismail Khán Distri[illegible] Rám, granted one month's privilege leave.

Erratum.—In columns 5 and 24 of Statement XXIX appended to this Of[illegible] No. 18 of 1888, please substitute "1st October 1887" and "30th September 188[illegible] April 1887" and "31st March 1888," respectively.

By order, &c.,

T. GORDON WALKER,

Senior Secretary to Financial Commission[illegible]

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 6th November 1888.

No. 3444.—*Transfers.*—Second Class Hospital Assistant No. 249 Nand Lál, from the Chenawan Central Jail Hospital to the Kalka Dispensary, which he rejoined on the afternoon of the 8th October 1888.

Third Class Hospital Assistant No. 283 Vidya Náth, from the Kalka Dispensary to the Chenawan Central Jail, which he joined on the forenoon of the 25th October 1888.

No. 3445.—*Leave.*—Second Class Hospital Assistant No. 219 Badr-ud-dín, Upper Sutlej Canal Dispensary, has obtained six months' furlough under Section 132, Civil Leave Code, and was relieved of his duties on the afternoon of the 15th October 1888, by 3rd Class Hospital Assistant No. 347 Jagan Náth, transferred from the Mayo Hospital, Lahore.

No. 3446.—*Notification.*—On return from the privilege leave granted to him by *Punjab Gazette*, Medical Department, Notification No. 2491, dated 7th August 1888, Assistant Surgeon Brij Lál Ghose, Rái Bahadur, resumed charge of his duties as Lecturer, Lahore Medical School, and Perm[illegible]nent House [illegible] Mayo Hospital, Lahore, on the f[illegible] the 16th October 1888, relieving [illegible] Surgeon Harnarain, who reverted t[illegible] duty at the Mayo Hospital.

No. 3447.—*Notification.*—The ser[illegible] Assistant Surgeon Harnarain, doing [illegible] duty at the Mayo Hospital, Lahore, ar[illegible] at the disposal of the Civil Surgeon, L[illegible] for vaccination duty in the Lahore D[illegible] with effect from the forenoon of the [illegible] tober 1888.

A. M. DALLAS,

Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, P[illegible]

JAIL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

The 7th November 1888.

No. 55.—*Notification.*—Assistant S[illegible] Mehr Chand, II, made over charge of the d[illegible] of Superintendent of the Jullundur J[illegible] Surgeon G. W. P. Dennys on the aftern[illegible] the 13th October 1888.

R. GRAY,

Inspector-General of Prisons, P[illegible]

Miscellaneous Notices and Advertisements.

PUNJAB GAZETTE.

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE.

PUBLIC OFFICERS who are allowed to use the *Punjab Government Ga[illegible]* for the publication of their Official Notifications are requested to take notice that Thursday is [illegible] publishing day, and that matter intended to appear in the Gazette should always be forwarded [illegible] to reach the Press not later than noon of the preceding day. Matter received at a later peri[illegible] be kept over until the following week. To ensure their publication, all lengthy Notification[illegible] Notifications containing tabular work should be sent on the preceding Tuesday.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the Gazette should be forwarded [illegible] than a week after the day on which it is due.

All communications should be addressed to the SUPERINTENDENT, PUNJAB GOVERNMENT P[illegible] LAHORE.

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Postage stamps, post-cards, embossed envelopes of all descriptions, at the value denoted upon each.

LAHORE: } SAZAVAR,
The 6th November 1888. } *Post Master.*

Notice.

TRAINED TEACHERS.

A LIST of teachers who have passed through the Central Training College, Lahore, and hold Departmental Certificates under Articles 127, 129, 130, 133 and 134 of the Punjab Education Code, will shortly be opened in the office of the undersigned from which men will be selected for recommendation to the Managers of Board and Aided Schools in the Lahore Circle when vacancies occur. Candidates who wish their names enrolled on the list should send full particulars as to their qualifications, pay, present and expected, &c., to the undersigned.

No person who does not hold an Anglo-Vernacular or Vernacular Certificate as issued by the Educational Department under the new Code need apply, as his name will not be registered.

F. HADEN COPE, M.A.,
Offg. Inspector of Schools, Lahore Circle.

[420-*t-f-o.*]

Commissariat Notice—No. 7.

SEALED tenders for the supply to the Western Circle, Bengal Commissariat, of kerosine oil of a flashing power of over 100° Fahrenheit, for one year, from 1st April 1889 to 31st March 1890, and for five years, from 1st April 1889 to 31st March 1894, at the station and in the quantities noted in the memorandum at foot, will be received by the Commissariat Store Officer at Lahore up to noon on the 20th December 1888, and then and there opened in the presence of all parties who may choose to attend.

Kerosine oil.

2. No tenders will be received except on forms obtainabll from the Commissariat Store Office at Lahore, which, as wel as any information required regarding the contract, will be given on application to the Commissariat Store Officer at Lahore up to 4 o'clock P. M. on the 9th December 1888. No addition or alteration must be made in tender forms.

3. Seals of tenderers (unable to write) will not be accepted they should have their marks verified by witnesses.

4. Covers to be superscribed—"Tender for the supply of kerosine oil."

5. The tender may be in part or for the whole requirement, but the term of contract must be as noted above and the rate an average for the whole period. Commissary-General will also have the power to accept a tender in whole or in part, or to reject a tender without assigning any cause for so doing; but in the event of tender being accepted in part only and the tenderer failing to take up contract, the whole earnest-money deposited will be confiscated.

6. Each tender must be accompanied as earnest-money by Government Promissory Note duly endorsed to the Commissariat Store Officer, or Stock Note, or by Bank of Bengal or Treasury Receipt* for an amount equal to 2½ per cent. of the value at the tendered rate of one year's supply of the quantity tendered for, but the earnest-money of any one tender need not exceed Rs. 1,000. Tenders without earnest-money will not be attended to.

* The Receipt may be for currency notes or cash.

7. Earnest-money will be confiscated if the tenderer withdraws from his tender.

Memorandum of station and quantities referred to in paragraph 1.

Station.	Estimated quantities.	REMARKS.
	Imperial Gallons.	
Commissariat Store Depôt, Lahore.	80,528	For one year's contract, from 1st April 1889 to 31st March 1894.

L. W. CHRISTOPHER, *Major,*
Commissariat Store Officer.

LAHORE: }
The 1st November 1888. } [342-5.]

In the Court of the District Judge, Quetta and Pishin, at Quetta.

WHEREAS application has been made by Mrs. Ormerod of Quetta for a Probate of Will and Letters of Administration to the estate of her late husband, Mr. George Ormerod, Driver, North-Western Railway, who died at Bostan on the 2nd October 1888, this citation is issued calling on all persons who claim to have any interest in the estate of the deceased to come and see the proceedings in this Court on the 30th of November 1888 before the grant of Letters of Administration.

Given under my hand and the seal of this Court this 27th day of October 1888.

A. H. MARTINDALE,
District Judge, Quetta and Pishin.

[343-3.]

NOTICE TO H

Register of Men who, on discharge from Regiments, &c., noted, are desirous

regist

[The previous List was published in Part III of

Pension No.	Rank and Name (also Surname).	Former Corps and Regimental No.	Nationality.	Religion.	Caste.	Age. Years.	Age. Months.	Length of service. Years.	Length of service. Months.	Date of discharge.	Cause of discharge, *i.e.*, remarks of the Medical Committee.	Rate of pension on discharge.	If in possession of Order of Merit pay, state the amount.
...	Sepoy Santa Singh.	14th Sikhs, No. 957.	Sikh.	Sikh.	Ját Sikh, Gill.	34	10	15	8	30th April 1886.	Unfit for any further service in consequence of greatlyl chronically enlarged spleen.	Rs. 4.	...

OF DEPARTMENTS.

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are specially recommended by Commanding Officers, to have their names employment—continued.

Gazette of the 26th July 1888, *vide* pages 816 and 817.]

War service.	Educational Qualifications.				Physical Qualifications.			Character and conduct during service.	What particular situations the man would be willing to accept, the one preferred being stated first; also place where he would like to be employed.	Commanding Officer's recommendation.	Circle of Pension Paymaster in which the applicant receives his pension.	Permanent address, Village, Thana, Tahsil, or Pargana, and District.	Remarks by Civil authorities.	REMARKS.
	Reading and writing,—efficient or rudimentary.	Arithmetic.—efficient or rudimentary.	Languages, or English,—to what extent.	General intelligence, apart from education.	General health.	If strong, active and energetic.	Whether fit for out-door labour or for in-door employment only.							
(1). Afghán War, 1878-79—Medal.	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	Gurmukhi.	Good.	Good.	Yes.	Yes. Fit for civil employment.	Very good.	(1) Canal Chaukídár. (2) Tahsíl Chaprási. (3) Forest Chaukídár.	Of excellent character and trustworthy.	N.-W. Circle.	Kaloke, Moga, Ferozepre.	...	...

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[437-*t.-f.-o.*]

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[18-*t.-f.-o.*]

Notice.

OUDH FOREST DEPARTMENT,

BAHRAMGHAT DEPOT,

On the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

FROM this date the prices of Sál Beams and Scantlings supplied from this Depôt will be [illegible] follows:—

Beams—21	feet length	at Rs. 2 10 0	per cubic foot.
22	ditto	" 2 12 0	ditto.
23	ditto	" 2 14 0	ditto.
24	ditto	" 3 0 0	ditto.

Above the lengths given, two annas per foot run will [illegible] charged; any inches over the foot will be charged as a foot.

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Under 7 feet	" 2 0 0	ditto.

The above prices are for ordinary building purposes.

For *planking, sleepers, &c.,* special rates will be fixed [illegible] agreement.

The Department will still take orders for buildings all over [illegible] Rs. 2-4-0 per cubic foot, provided the scantlings are taken [illegible] fair proportion.

Second and *third class timber* will be sold, and price fixed [illegible] agreement.

Auction sales will be held from time to time to clear off [illegible]

For further particulars apply to the Officer in charge of the Depôt.

By order of the Conservator of Forests, N.-W. P. and Oudh, Oudh Circle.

KANHYA LAL,

Sub-Asst. Conservator of Forests,

Bahramghat Division.

BAHRAMGHAT:-
The 1*st April* 1886.

[119-*t.-f.-*[illegible]

Notice.

INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

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[20-*t.-f.-*[illegible]

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	Ditto, 1886-87 ...	1	0	0
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	Ditto, 1885-86 ...	0	14	0
	Ditto, 1886-87 ...	1	4	0
8	Revenue Report, 1884-85 ...	2	9	0
	Ditto, 1885-86 ...	1	12	0
	Ditto, 1886-87 ...	2	4	0
9	Jail Report, 1884 ...	1	2	0
	Ditto, 1885 ...	1	0	0
	Ditto, 1886 ...	1	8	0
	Ditto, 1887 ...	1	8	0
10	Registration Report, 1884-85 ...	0	6	0
	Ditto ditto, [illegible] ...	0	5	0
	Ditto ditto, 1886-87 ...	0	[illegible]	0
	Ditto ditto, 1887-88 ...	0	6	0
11	Arboriculture Report, 1884-85 ...	0	6	0
	Ditto ditto, 1885-86 ...	0	8	0
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13	Report on Lunatic Asylums in the Punjab for 1885.	0	6	0
	Ditto ditto, 1886 ...	0	9	0
	Ditto ditto, 1887 ...	0	10	0
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	Ditto ditto, 1886-87 ...	0	10	0
	Ditto ditto, 1887-88 ...	0	12	0
15	Internal Trade Report, Punjab, 1886-87	2	0	0
16	License Tax Report, 1885-86 ...	0	12	0
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	Ditto ditto, 1883-84	4	8	0
	Ditto ditto, 1884-85	4	0	0
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	No. 7.—[illegible] Shah, Titular King of Delhi, and of Mogal Beg and Háji, all of Delhi, for rebellion against the British Government and murder of Europeans during 1857.	2	0	[illegible]
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	No. 21.—Note on Coal and Iron in the Punjab.	[illegible]
	No. 22.—Report on the Punjab Exhibition of 1881-82.	[illegible]
51	Gazetteer, Delhi District ..	[illegible]
	Gurgaon ,, ...	[illegible]
	Karnál ,, ...	[illegible]
	Hissar ,, ...	[illegible]
	Rohtak ,, ...	[illegible]
	Umballa ,, ...	[illegible]
	Jullundur ,, ...	[illegible]
	Hoshiárpur ,, ...	[illegible]
	Kángra ,, Vol. I ...	[illegible]
	Ditto ,, II ...	[illegible]
	Amritsar District ...	[illegible]
	Gurdáspur ,, ...	[illegible]
	[illegible] ,,	[illegible]
	Lahore ,, ...	[illegible]
	Gujránwála ,, ...	[illegible]
	Ferozepore ,, ...	[illegible]
	Ráwalpindi ,, ...	[illegible]
	Jhelum ,, ...	[illegible]
	Gujrát ,, ...	[illegible]
	Shahpur ,, ...	[illegible]
	Mooltan ,, ...	[illegible]
	Jhang ,, ...	[illegible]
	Montgomery District ...	[illegible]
	Muzaffargarh ,, ...	[illegible]
	Dera Ismail Khan District ...	[illegible]
	Dera Ghází Khan ,, ...	[illegible]
	Bannu ,, ...	[illegible]
	Peshâwar ,, ...	[illegible]
	Hazára ,, ...	[illegible]

Notice

IS hereby given to the public that the Boat Bridge over the River Indus at Dera Ismail Khan was opened for traffic on the 13th instant.

R. I. BRUCE,

Deputy Commissioner.

DERA ISMAIL KHAN : }
The 15th October 1888. } [597-2.]

In the Court of the District Judge at Mooltan.

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION OF RAM DYAL AND DYAL DAS, SONS OF KANWAR BHAN OF TAHSIL SHUJABAD IN THE MOOLTAN DISTRICT TO BE DECLARED INSOLVENTS.

WHEREAS Rám Dyál and Dyál Dás of Shujabad petitioned this Court to be adjudicated insolvents under the provisions of Chapter XX of the Civil Procedure Code, and whereas the said Ram Dyal and Dyal Das have satisfied this Court that the statements made in their application are substantially true, and that they are not guilty of any of the disqualifications mentioned in Section 351 of the Civil Procedure Code, this Court has declared them insolvents under the provisions of the said Section 351, and this notice is published under Section 354 of the Civil Procedure Code.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this 24th day of October 1888.

A. deC. RENNICK, *Major*,

Offg. District Judge.

[625-2.]

In the Court of F. L. Bailey, Esquire, District Judge, Ferozepore.

IN THE MATTER OF MR. G. H. COATES, FEROZEPORE.

To all whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. G. H. Coates has petitioned this Court to be declared Insolvent under the provisions of Chapter XX of the Civil Procedure Code, Act XIV of 1882, and that the 21st day of December 1888 has been fixed for meeting of the creditors and hearing the case.

Any persons having claims against the said Mr. G. H. Coates are hereby informed that they are at liberty to appear and oppose the application on the date aforesaid.

The schedules of assets and liabilities of the Petitioner are open for inspection daily in this Court.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this 20th day of October 1888.

F. L. BAILEY,

District Judge.

[619-1.]

Notice.

THE Deputy Commissioner's Office and Criminal Courts will be closed on the following days during the month of November 1888 :—

3rd and 4th November on account Diwali.

5th November on account Bhai Duj.

17th November on account Bara Wafát.

24th November on account Last Saturday.

The Criminal Courts will also close on the following days :—

14th November on account Deo Uthan.

18th November on account Tukri Fair.

W. O. CLARK,

Deputy Commissioner.

LAHORE : }
The 29th October 1888. } [340-1.]

Commissariat Notice—No. 44.

SEALED tenders for the supply of the undermentioned articles in the Lahore Commissariat Division, which comprises the station noted in the margin, from 1st January 1889 to 31st December 1891, will be received by the Chief Commissariat Officer at Meean Meer up to noon on the 28th November 1888, and opened by him then and there in the presence of all parties who may choose to attend.

Meean Meer.

2. No tenders will be received except on forms obtainable from the Chief Commissariat Office, Meean Meer, which, as well as any information required regarding the contract, will be given on application to the Chief Commissariat Officer, Meean Meer, up to 4 o'clock P. M. on the 21st November 1888.

3. Seals of tenderers (unable to write) will not be accepted ; they should have their marks verified by witnesses.

4. Covers to be superscribed—" Tender for Castor Oil, cold drawn."

5. The tender may be in part or for the whole requirement, [illegible] to himself the

6. Tenders without earnest money [illegible]

Nomenclature of Articles.	Amount of earnest-money required.	REMARKS.
Cold drawn castor oil of best quality in quart bottles cased in straw, corked, sealed and labelled, to be delivered at the Government Medical Depôt, Meean Meer.	Rs. 250	

E. A. F. CARTER, *Captain*,

for *Chief Commissariat Officer*,

Lahore Division.

MEEAN MEER : }
The 18th October 1888. } [599-3.]

Notice.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

THIS preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine, and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates—per four-ounce tin, *Rs.* 4 *annas* 8; per eight-ounce tin, *Rs.* 8 *annas* 8; per pound tin, *Rs.* 16 *annas* 8. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only*, at the undernoted rates—per four-ounce tin, *Rs.* 5 *annas* 8; per eight-ounce tin, *Rs.* 10 *annas* 8; per pound tin, *Rs.* 20. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage eight annas per 4 and 8 *oz.* tins and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

سرکاری سنکونا دافع بخار

یہہ دوا بجائے کونین کے نہایت عمدہ ہے
سرکاری عہدہ دار سرکاری اور خیراتی
کاموں کے لئے اور اور اشخاص جو یک لخت
۲۰ پونڈ خریدنا چاہیں بوٹینیکل گارڈن کلکتہ
کے صاحب سپرنٹنڈنٹ سے نقد قیمت پر
بشرح مندرجہ ذیل خرید سکتے ہیں

فی بکس ٹن بوزن چار آنس—۴ روپیہ ۸ آنہ
ایضا ایضا آٹھہ آنس—۸ روپیہ ۸ آنہ
ایضا ایضا ایک پونڈ—۱۶ روپیہ ۸ آنہ

عام خریداروں کو یہہ دوا صاحب سپرنٹنڈنٹ
بوٹینیکل گارڈن سے نقد قیمت بہ شرح ۸ آنہ
فی بکس ٹن بوزن ۴ آنس—۵ روپیہ
ایضا ایضا ۸ آنس—۱۰ روپیہ ۸ آنہ
ایضا ایضا ایک پونڈ—۲۰ روپیہ

یہہ دوا کلکتہ کے بڑے بڑے انگریز اور
ہندوستانی دوا فروشوں کے ہاں سے بھی
مل سکتی ہے شرح ہائے مذکورہ بالا کے
علاوہ ۴ اور ۸ آنس والے بکس کے لئے ۸ آنہ
اور ایک پونڈ والے بکس کے لئے ۱۲ آنہ محصول
ڈاک ادا کرنا پڑیگا

CALCUTTA:
The 6th March 1888.

[124-18.]

In the Court of the District J…
Mooltan.

WHEREAS application has been m… Emma Jones for Letters of Administration t… of the late Joseph Pryce Jones, Contractor, who die… Shah in the Mooltan District on the 10th Septem… this citation is issued to call on all persons who cla… any interest in the estate of the deceased to come in… proceedings in this Court on the 3rd December 18… the Letters of Administration are granted.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court t… day of October 1888.

GURDIAL SING…

District Judg…

For Sale.

EDUCATION in India in 1886. Revi… with special reference to the report of the E… Commission. By Sir Alfred Croft, K.C.I.E., M.A., … of Public Instruction, Bengal. Fcap., boards. Rs. 1…

PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVT… PRINTING, INDIA.

No. 8, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

For Sale.

MUSKETRY INSTRUCTION f… Native Army, Regulations for conducting th… Royal 32mo. full leather. 8*a.* (2*a.*).

…, 1888. Super royal, 8vo, full cloth. Rs. 1…

OFFICE OF SUPDT. OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING…

No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Notice.

THE public is informed that the B… Boats over the Indus at Dera Ghazi Khan w… for traffic on the 16th October 1888.

DERA GHAZI KHAN:
The 20th October 1888.

M. L. D…

Deputy Comm…

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1888.

PART III.

Notifications by Chief Court, Financial Commissioner, Accountant-General, &c.

CHIEF COURT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 9th November 1888.

No. 4126.—*Notification.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 27, Clause (2), of the Punjab Courts Act, 1884, the Judges of the Chief Court are pleased to invest Musták Ali, Munsif of Jhajjar in the Rohtak District, with powers of a Munsif of the 2nd Class (as defined in Chief Court Notification No. 2514½, dated 17th October 1884) with respect to cases generally within the Civil District of Gurgaon.

The 12th November 1888.

Notification No. 4200.—The following revised Rules framed by the Chief Court under the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 8 of the Punjab Courts Act, XVIII of 1884, and all other powers in that behalf, providing for the exercise by one or more Judges of the criminal jurisdiction of the Court, shall take effect on and from the 16th November 1888, in supersession of the Rules dated the 25th November 1887.

CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

(*a*).—*Original.*

The ordinary original criminal jurisdiction of the Chief Court under section 7 of the Punjab Courts Act, 1884, and the extraordinary original criminal jurisdiction under section 526 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, shall be exercisable, and shall ordinarily be exercised, by a single Judge.

2. The ordinary jurisdiction shall ordinarily be exercised by a Barrister Judge.

3. Any trial in the exercise of the original criminal jurisdiction may be held before two or more Judges in pursuance of a written order made by two Judges, of whom one shall be the Senior Judge, and in case of a trial held in exercise of the ordinary jurisdiction one shall be a Barrister Judge.

4. In trials held under Rule 3 before a Bench consisting of two or more Judges, the Senior Judge of the Bench shall preside, and shall deliver the summing up of the Court to the Jury, or to the Assessors, unless it is otherwise arranged among such Judges.

(*b*).—*Appellate and Revisional Jurisdiction.*

5. (1). Except as hereinafter provided, the jurisdiction of the Court as a Court of criminal appeal, reference or revision shall be exercisable, and shall ordinarily be exercised, by a single Judge.

Exception 1.—(*a*) Appeals and references in the case of persons on whom sentence of death has been passed;

(*b*) appeals by the Local Government under section 417 of the Code of Criminal Procedure from orders of acquittal;

(c) appeals against sentences passed in trials by the Court of Sessions, when not rejected or dismissed by such Judge.

Exception II.—A single Judge shall not be competent to enhance any sentence passed by a District Magistrate, acting under section 34 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, or by a Court of Session.

(2). Appeals falling under Exception I shall be heard by a Bench consisting of two Judges.

6. A single Judge may exercise the powers conferred by section 426 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

7. A single Judge may exercise the powers conferred by sections 427 and 428 of the Code of Criminal Procedure in respect of any case coming before him with a view to the exercise of the appellate or revisional jurisdiction of the Court.

(c).—*General.*

8. Miscellaneous petitions and applications relating to the exercise of the criminal jurisdiction of the Court shall, except as otherwise provided in any enactment for the time being in force and in these rules, be heard and may be disposed of by a single Judge. All such petitions and applications relating to the exercise of the ordinary original jurisdiction or to proceedings under Chapter XXXIII of the Code of Criminal Procedure shall be laid before the Senior Judge in the first instance for orders.

9. A single Judge may by order refer for hearing before a Bench consisting of two Judges any petition, application, or proceeding not being a trial, coming before him when sitting alone in the exercise of the criminal jurisdiction.

10. The power of withdrawal conferred by section 526 of the Code of Criminal Procedure shall not be exercised except by a Bench consisting of not less than two Judges.

Given under our hands at Lahore this 12th day of November 1888.

H. M. PLOWDEN,
R. T. BURNEY,
J. TREMLETT,
W. H. RATTIGAN,
C. A. ROE,
} *Judges.*

By order, &c.,

E. W. PARKER,

Registrar.

The 12th November 1888.

Notification No. 4201.—The following Rules framed by the Chief Court under powers conferred by sub-section (1), section the Punjab Courts Act, XVIII of 1884, other powers in that behalf, providing for exercise by one or more Judges of the jurisdiction of the Court, shall take effect from the 16th November 1888, in supersession of the Rules dated the 25th February 188 amended by the Rules dated the 10th M 1888 and the 4th June 1888.

CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Subject to the provisions of any Act the time being in force—

I.—The following classes of cases shall narily be heard and disposed of by a single J of the Court :—

(a) suits coming before the Court in exercise of its extraordinary orig civil jurisdiction ;

(b) other proceedings of a civil nat under special Acts of the Govern General in Council coming bef the Court in the exercise of origi jurisdiction of a civil nature;

(e.g., under the Indian Succession A 1865 ; under the Indian Divo Act ; under the European Brit Minors' Act.)

(c) further appeals in civil suits in wh the amount or value of the subj matter does not exceed Rs. 100; the appeal relates to costs only;

(d) appeals from orders under the Co of Civil Procedure, including ord having the force of decrees und section 244 of the said Code;

(e) appeals from decisions of subordin Courts in cases of a civil natu under any special Act of the Gove nor-General in Council;

(f) applications under the Code of Ci Procedure for review of the jud ment of a single Judge;

(g) applications for revision under se tion 622 of the Code of Ci Procedure ;

(h) applications under section 25 of th Provincial Small Cause Courts Ac 1887 ;

(i) references under section 646 A. an section 646 B. of the Code of Ci Procedure ;

(j) references under section 99 and se tion 100 of the Punjab Tenan Act, 1887 ;

(*k*) applications under any provision of the Code of Civil Procedure other than sections 22, 23, 24 or 25, and in cases of a civil nature under any special Act of the Governor-General in Council:

Provided that such Judge may, if he thinks fit, refer any such appeal, reference or application, and, with the concurrence of the Senior Judge, any such suit or proceeding, at any time before disposal by him, for hearing by a Bench consisting of two Judges.

II.—The following classes of cases shall ordinarily be laid before and may be disposed of by a single Judge:—

(*a*) all civil appeals not mentioned in Rule 1 other than appeals under section 9 of the Punjab Courts Act, 1884;

(*b*) applications under sections 22, 23, 24 or 25 of the Code of Civil Procedure:

Provided that, except with the consent of all parties concerned, such Judge shall not be competent to vary or reverse the decree, judgment or order of the lower Court, or to grant any such application.

III.—The following classes of cases shall ordinarily be heard and disposed of by a Bench consisting of two Judges:—

(*a*) appeals under section 9 (1) of the Punjab Courts Act, 1884;

(*b*) cases referred under the proviso to Rule 1;

(*c*) cases not disposed of by a single Judge under Rule 2;

(*d*) applications for review of the judgment of a Bench consisting of two Judges;

(*e*) references under section 617 of the Code of Civil Procedure or under any special Act of the Governor-General in Council.

Given under our hands at Lahore this 12th day of November 1888.

H. M. PLOWDEN,
R. T. BURNEY,
J. TREMLETT,
W. H. RATTIGAN,
C. A. ROE,
} *Judges.*

By order, &c.,
E. W. PARKER,
Registrar.

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

CIRCULAR No. 40 OF 1888.

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,

(No. 6647.)

Dated Lahore, 13th November 1888.

To

ALL COMMISSIONERS AND DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS IN THE PUNJAB.

Tahsíldár of Pathánkot empowered to sign passes for rum purchased from the Sujánpur Distillery, Gurdáspur District.

IT having been brought to the notice of the Local Government that inconvenience is caused to persons purchasing rum at the Sujánpur Distillery in the district of Gurdáspur by the rules requiring passes to be signed by the Deputy Commissioner of the District, Government has been pleased to invest the Tahsíldár of Pathánkot for the time being with power to sign such passes, subject to the general control of the Deputy Commissioner. A rule (16 A) supplementary to the Rules issued under this office Circular No. VI of 1874 is therefore, with the sanction of Government, published herewith for general information and guidance.

By order, &c.,
D. C. JOHNSTONE,
Offg. Junior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

(*Translated*).

No. 16 *A.*—In the case of rum manufactured in and issued from the Rum Distillery at Sujánpur in the district of Gurdáspur, the Tahsíldár of Pathánkot for the time being is authorized, subject to the control of and in subordination to the Deputy Commissioner of Gurdáspur, to grant the passes referred to in Rules 9, 12, 13 and 16, and to renew or alter passes granted by himself, subject to the conditions of Rule 14.

CIRCULAR No. 41 of 1888.

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,

(No. 6648.)

Dated Lahore, 13th November 1888.

To

ALL COMMISSIONERS AND DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS IN THE PUNJAB.

Rule No. 12 of the Rules issued with Financial Commissioner's Circular No. VI of 1874 revised.

THE phrase "to traders and others in the Punjab," used in Rule No. 12 of the Rules issued under this office Circular No. VI of 1874 appearing to Government to be vague and open to misconstruction, the following revised rule is published for information and guidance of all Excise Officers. In all copies of the Rules the fact of the cancelment of Rule 12 by this circular should be noted.

By order, &c.,

D. C. JOHNSTONE,

(*Translated.*) *Offg. Junior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.*

Rule 12.—Distillers working licensed distilleries may sell in quantities not less than 8 Imperial gallons spirits and spirituous liquors manufactured at such distilleries to persons certified by the Deputy Commissioner of the District or Political Agent of any Native State to which the spirits are consigned to be licensed to deal in country-made rum in the Punjab or elsewhere on their obtaining a pass from the Deputy Commissioner of the District or other officer in charge of the excise of the district in which the distillery is situated. The full duty &c.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 8th November 1888.

No. 175.—*Transfers.*—The following transfers amongst Tahsíldárs are made in the public service :—

Rishk Behari Lal, Tahsíldár, is transferred from the Jagadhri Tahsíl in the Umballa District to the Kaithal Tahsíl in the Karnal District, which he joined on 7th September 1888.

Motshim-ud-dín, Officiating Tahsildár, from the Kaithal Tahsíl in the Karnal District, to the Jagadhri Tahsíl in the Umballa District.

The 13th November 1888.

No. 176.—*Appointment.*—Jagdis Rám, Náib-Tahsíldár of the Dasúya Tahsíl in the Hoshiárpur District, is appointed to officiate as Tahsíldár of the Hoshiárpur Tahsíl, Hoshiárpur District, *vice* Muhammad Sarwar Khán, Tahsíldár, transferred to the Gujrát Settlement.

No. 177.—*Leave.*—Ahmad Yar Khán, Náib-Tahsíldár of the Mooltan Tahsíl, Mooltan District, is granted one year's furlough with effect from 15th November 1888, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

By order, &c.,

T. GORDON WALKER,

Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

LIST OF OFFICERS IN EXECUTIVE CHARGE OF TREASURIES IN THE PUNJAB ON THE LAST DAY OF OCTOBER 1888.

No.	Names of Treasuries.	Date of assumption of charge.	Names of Officers.
1	Amritsar ...	May 9, 1888 ...	Sardár Shere Ahmad Khán, Offg. Extra Assistant Commissioner.
2	Bannu ...	December 25, 1887 ...	Maulvi Muhammad Hussain, Extra Assistant Commissioner.
3	Delhi ...	September 3, 1888 ..	Sheo Parshád, Offg. Extra Assistant Commissioner.
4	Dera Gházi Khan ...	October 15, 1888 ...	Muhammad Afzal Khan, Assistant Commissioner.
5	Dera Ismail Khan ...	October 2, 1888 ...	Makhan Lál, Offg. Extra Assistant Commissioner.
6	Ferozepore ...	March 6, 1888 ...	Naráin Dás, No. 2, Extra Assistant Commissioner.
7	Gujránwála ...	October 3, 1888 ...	Chuni Lál, Offg. Extra Assistant Commissioner.
8	Gujrát ...	November 12, 1887 ...	Búta Mal, Offg. Extra Assistant Commissioner.
9	Gurdáspur ...	September 12, 1888 ...	Pandit Hari Kishen, Extra Assistant Commissioner.
10	Gurgáon ...	October 23, 1888 ...	Diwan Hari Singh, Extra Assistant Commissioner.
11	Hazára ...	September 16, 1888 ...	Wazírzáda Muhammad Umar Khán, Extra Assistant Commissioner.
12	Hissar ...	July 15, 1888 ...	Sheo Naráin, Offg. Extra Assistant Commissioner.
13	Hoshiárpur ...	October 22, 1888 ...	Maulvi Inám Ali, Assistant Commissioner.
14	Jhang ...	June 20, 1888 ...	Múlráj, Extra Assistant Commissioner.
15	Jhelum ...	September 29, 1888 ...	Sardár Haidar Jang, Extra Assistant Commissioner.
16	Jullundur ...	April 16, 1881 ...	Mr. C. M. Burton, Extra Assistant Commissioner.
17	Kángra ...	September 24, 1888 ...	Kishen Chand, Offg. Extra Assistant Commissioner.
18	Karnál ...	August 8, 1888 ...	Illum-ud-dín, Offg. Extra Assistant Commissioner.
19	Kohát ...	September 22, 1888 ...	Lieutenant A. H. McMahon, Assistant Commissioner.
20	Lahore ...	April 6, 1887 ...	Mr. J. A. Robinson, Extra Assistant Commissioner.
21	Ludhiána ...	April 14, 1886 ...	Chuni Lál, Extra Assistant Commissioner.
22	Montgomery ...	June 11, 1888 ...	Sardár Charat Singh, Extra Assistant Commissioner.
23	Mooltan ...	March 9, 1888 ...	Lieutenant C. P. Egerton, Assistant Commissioner.
24	Muzaffargarh ...	June 25, 1888 ...	Aya Rám, Extra Assistant Commissioner.
25	Peshávar ...	September 24, 1888 ...	Mr. F. B. R. Spencer, Offg. Extra Assistant Commissioner.
26	Ráwalpindi ...	August 2, 1888 ...	Lieutenant G. C. Beadon, Assistant Commissioner.
27	Rohtak ...	September 20, 1886 ...	Sri Rám, Offg. Extra Assistant Commissioner.
28	Shahpur ...	October 19, 1888 ...	Naráin Das, Extra Assistant Commissioner.
29	Siálkot ...	April 16, 1888 ...	Lakhpat Rái, Offg. Extra Assistant Commissioner.
30	Simla ...	July 3, 1888 ...	Mr. H. W. Gee, Assistant Commissioner.
31	Umballa ...	September 1, 1888 ...	Mr. J. G. Delmerick, Extra Assistant Commissioner.

LAHORE :
The 9th November 1888.

J. A. ROBERTSON,
Assistant Accountant-General, Punjab.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 13th November 1888.

No. 3489.—*Transfer.*—Third Class Hospital Assistant No. 335 Núr Máhi, doing cholera duty at Ráwalpindi, transferred to Sher Sháh for duty at the Chenab Bridge Hospital, which he joined on the forenoon of the 25th October 1888.

No. 3490.—*Transfer.*—Third Class Hospital Assistant No. 319 Devi Ditta, doing duty at Kotla Dispensary, Gujrát District, transferred to Lahore for charge of the Lahore Female Jail Hospital, which he joined on the forenoon of 30th October 1888, relieving Hospital Assistant No. 229 Sheikh Ahmed.

Hospital Assistant No. 229 Sheikh Ahm transferred to Kotla Dispensary, which h joined on the 1st November 1888.

No. 3491.—*Leave.*—Third Class Hospital Assistant No. 233 Abdul Hamid Khán, doing duty at the 2nd Sub-Division Sirhind Canal, Patiála Division Hospital, was granted privilege leave of absence for one month with effect from the forenoon of 20th October 1888.

No. 3492.—*Transfer.*—First Class Hospital Assistant No. 6 Usmán Ghani, doing vaccination duty at Lahore, transferred to Hissar for charge of the Police Hospital, which he joined on the afternoon of the 1st November 1888, relieving Hospital Assistant No. 32 Guláb Rái of the additional charge.

A. M. DALLAS,

Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab.

Miscellaneous Notices and Advertisements.

PUNJAB GAZETTE.

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE.

PUBLIC OFFICERS who are allowed to use the *Punjab Government Gazette* for the publication of their Official Notifications are requested to take notice that Thursday is the publishing day, and that matter intended to appear in the Gazette should always be forwarded so as to reach the Press not later than noon of the preceding day. Matter received at a later period will be kept over until the following week. To ensure their publication, all lengthy Notifications and Notifications containing tabular work should be sent on the preceding Tuesday.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the Gazette should be forwarded not later than a week after the day on which it is due.

All communications should be addressed to the SUPERINTENDENT, PUNJAB GOVERNMENT PRESS, LAHORE.

AITCHISON COLLEGE.

The 18th October 1888.

The following subscriptions have been received up to date in response to the appeal of the Council of the Aitchison College :—

Name.	Amount.
	Rs.
The Hon'ble Sir James Lyall, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab	1,000
His Highness the Maháraja of Kashmir	5,000
His Highness the Mahárája of Patiála	5,000
The Sardár of Kalsia	1,000
Rái Anúp Singh, Lahore	500
His Highness the Rája of Biláspur	400
His Highness the Rája of Suket	250
The Nawáb of Lohárn	125
The District Board of Montgomery	100
H. C. Fanshawe, Esquire	100
Fakír Syad Zahúr-ud-dín, Lahore	50
Total	13,525

S. BLACK, MAJOR-GENERAL,
Governor, Aitchison, College.

The 25th October 1888.

The following further subscriptions have been received up to date in response to the appeal of the Council of the Aitchison College :—

Name.	Amount.
	Rs.
His Highness the Nawáb of Máler Kotla and Kháns of Máler Kotla	5,500
His Highness the Rája of Kapurthala	5,000
His Highness the Rája of Nábha	3,000
His Highness the Rája of Jínd	2,500
His Highness the Rája of Farídkot	1,000
District Board of Ráwalpindi	1,000
His Highness the Rája of Chamba	500
His Highness the Rája of Sirmúr	300
Sardár Suchet Singh (Allúwália)	200
District Board of Muzaffargarh	150
Sardár Uttam Singh of Rámgarh	100
Nawáb Sarfaráz Khán	50
Nawáb Abdulla Khán	50
Nawáb Ghulám Qásim Khán	50
Sardár Muhammad Afzal Khán	50
Sardár Allahwurdi Khán	40
Total	19,490

S. BLACK, MAJOR-GENERAL,
Governor, Aitchison College.

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

LAHORE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

Hours of Business.

THE General Post Office is open for the transaction of business at the following hours:—

On week days.

For references and applications „ registration and insurance „ posting parcels „ posting value-payable articles „ granting certificates of posting „ sale of postage stamps, envelopes and post-cards	From 7 A.M. to 6 P.M.
For issue and payment of money orders „ depositing and withdrawing money from Post Office Savings Bank Sale of British Postal Orders	From 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Issue of Telegraphic Money Orders „ Payment of Do. do.	From 7 A.M. to 6 P.M.

No business will be transacted on Sundays or on the following Post Office holidays, but Telegraphic Money Orders will be received for despatch while work is going on in the office:—

New Year's Day, Good Friday, the Queen's Birthday and Christmas Day.

Inland Post.

The following hours of delivery and closing of mails at the General Post Office are notified for the information of the Public:—

Delivery

1st delivery, Calcutta, Bombay, Europe, Mooltan and Peshawar mails at	... 10-30 A. M.	Only one delivery at 10-30 A. M. on Sundays and Post Office Holidays.
2nd delivery, Peshawar, Mooltan, Sindh, Delhi, &c., mails at	... 5-30 P.M.	

Despatch

1. All stations between Lahore, Mooltan, Sindh, Derajat, Ferozepore and Kasur	... 8-20 A. M.	The last Letter Box will be cleared at 3 P. M. on Sundays and Post Office Holidays.
2. All stations between Lahore and Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan	8-40 „	
3. All stations between Lahore and Delhi	... 9-40 „	
4. Meean Meer (1st despatch)	... 9-40 „	
5. Amritsar, Dharmsala, Dalhousie, &c.	1 P. M.	
6. Meean Meer, Kasur, Ferozepore, Raewind, Sirsa, Hissar, &c., and Rajputana, Bombay, Madras and Europe*	... 4-15 „	
7. All stations between Lahore and Calcutta, including North-Western Provinces, Oudh, Burmah, Assam and the Central Provinces, Batala, Pathankot, Palampur, Dalhousie, Dharmsala, &c.	... 4-35 „	
8. All stations between Lahore and Peshâwar (2nd despatch)	... 4-35 „	
9. All stations between Lahore, Mooltan, Jhang, Dera Ghazi Khan and Muzaffargarh	... 4-15 „	
10. Chung and Sharakpur	... 6 „	
11. Lahore station	9-45 A. M. & 5-30 P. M.	
12. Gujranwala, Wazirabad, Gujrat and Sialkot	... 6 „	

N.B.—The days and hours for the posting of Overland parcels (Thursdays in the rainy, and Saturdays in the fair, months) will remain unaltered.

*Every Tuesday except during the monsoons, when the English Mail day is altered to Saturday.

Certificates of Posting

Are granted for unregistered artic[...] half an anna, payable by means of a po[...] stamp.

Postal Acknowledgments

For the delivery of a registered letter, [...] or parcel, can be obtained on payment of [...] in stamps in the case of registered letter[...] packets; and in cash in the case of parcels.

Late Letters

Will be received at the window until [...] minutes before the despatch of the mail, [...] must be fully prepaid by stamps, so [...] include ordinary postage and late-letter fe[...] half an anna.

Foreign Post.

The latest safe day and hour for the po[...]ing of overland letters, post-cards, newspap[...] printed and commercial papers, and sample[...] mixed packets, is every Tuesday up to [...] P.M.

For foreign parcels every Saturday u[...] 4 P.M.

Delivery of Letter and Parcel Mail

The hours of delivery are dependent on [...] hours of arrival of the several trains. If th[...] arrive punctually at the advertised hours, [...] first delivery will take place at 10-30 A.M., [...] the second at 5-30 P.M. On Sundays [...] holidays only one delivery is made of [...] letters at 10-30 A.M.

Parcels are delivered at 10-30 A.M. only.

Insured articles exceeding Rs. 1,000 in va[...] will be delivered only at the Post Office win[...]

Postage.

Whatever postage is marked on a letter, p[...] card, newspaper, packet or parcel must be p[...] at once on delivery, after which any compl[...] of overcharge will be duly attended to.

Complaints.

In all complaints of overcharge or unnece[...]sary delay in delivering letters, the covers be[...]ing the Post Office stamps must be prese[...] for inspection; and when any complain[...] preferred against any postman, the num[...] on his badge must be specified.

Registration

Makes the transmission of a letter m[...] secure, but the Post Office is not respon[...] for loss unless the letter be also insu[...] Currency Notes or part of a Currency N[...] Stamps, Cheques, and the like, must be re[...]tered. Registration fee 2 annas in stamps.

Insurance.

Registered letters and parcels can be insu[...] without limit of value. Coin, jewels, [...] must be insured. Rates of insurance a[...] annas up to Rs. 50 of value, 4 annas up [...] Rs. 100, and 4 annas for every additi[...] Rs. 100. Insurance charge payable in sta[...] in the case of letters and in cash in the [...] of parcels.

Value Payable

Parcels, registered letters and book packets can be sent value payable, the value being realized from the addressee and paid to the sender by the Post Office. Limit of value is Rs. 1,000. Value payable can also be insured.

Inland Parcels

May be sent prepaid or unpaid at sender's option. Rates of postage are 4 annas for 20 tolas, 8 annas for 40 tolas, and 4 annas for every additional 40 tolas; postage payable in cash.

Savings Bank.

Floating Deposits are received from 4 annas up to Rs. 500, and interest allowed. Printed rules obtainable at the Post Office.

Inland and Foreign Money Orders.

Remitter of a money order has nothing to do with its transmission to payee; this work is done entirely by the Post Office. When the money order is delivered, the remitter will receive an acknowledgment of its delivery. Maximum limit for a money order is Rs. 600, and the same remitter cannot remit in one day more than Rs. 600 to the same office or to the same person. Forms of money order application supplied gratis.

British Postal Orders.

British Postal Orders for fixed sums from 1s. to £1 available for sale to the public.

Full particulars obtainable at the Post Office.

Postal Books for sale.

Indian Postal Guide, price ... 4 annas.
Do. Postal Abstract, price ... 1 anna.
Calendar of Mail Steamer departures from Bombay, price 4 annas.

Postage stamps, post-cards, embossed envelopes of all descriptions, at the value denoted upon each.

LAHORE: } SAZAVAR,
The 13th November 1888. } *Post Master.*

Notice.

TRAINED TEACHERS.

A LIST of teachers who have passed through the Central Training College, Lahore, and hold Departmental Certificates under Articles 127, 129, 130, 133 and 134 of the Punjab Education Code, will shortly be opened in the office of the undersigned from which men will be selected for recommendation to the Managers of Board and Aided Schools in the Lahore Circle when vacancies occur. Candidates who wish their names enrolled on the list should send full particulars as to their qualifications, pay, present and expected, &c., to the undersigned,

No person who does not hold an Anglo-Vernacular or Vernacular Certificate as issued by the Educational Department under the new Code need apply, as his name will not be registered.

F. HADEN COPE, M.A.,

Offg. Inspector of Schools, Lahore Circle.

[420-*t-f-o.*]

Commissariat Notice—No. 7.

SEALED tenders for the supply to the Western Circle, Bengal Commissariat, of kerosine oil of a flashing power of over 100° Fahrenheit, for one year, from 1st April 1889 to 31st March 1890, and for five years, from 1st April 1889 to 31st March 1894, at the station and in the quantities noted in the memorandum at foot, will be received by the Commissariat Store Officer at Lahore up to noon on the 20th December 1888, and then and there opened in the presence of all parties who may choose to attend.

Kerosine oil.

2. No tenders will be received except on forms obtainable from the Commissariat Store Office at Lahore, which, as well as any information required regarding the contract, will be given on application to the Commissariat Store Officer at Lahore up to 4 o'clock P. M. on the 9th December 1888. No addition or alteration must be made in tender forms.

3. Seals of tenderers (unable to write) will not be accepted they should have their marks verified by witnesses.

4. Covers to be superscribed—"Tender for the supply of kerosine oil."

5. The tender may be in part or for the whole requirement, but the term of contract must be as noted above and the rate an average for the whole period. Commissary-General will also have the power to accept a tender in whole or in part, or to reject a tender without assigning any cause for so doing; but in the event of tender being accepted in part only and the tenderer failing to take up contract, the whole earnest-money deposited will be confiscated.

6. Each tender must be accompanied as earnest-money by Government Promissory Note duly endorsed to the Commissariat Store Officer, or Stock Note, or by Bank of Bengal or Treasury Receipt* for an amount equal to 2½ per cent. of the value at the tendered rate of one year's supply of the quantity tendered for, but the earnest-money of any one tender need not exceed Rs. 1,000. Tenders without earnest-money will not be attended to.

* The Receipt may be for currency notes or cash.

7. Earnest-money will be confiscated if the tenderer withdraws from his tender.

Memorandum of station and quantities referred to in paragraph 1.

Station.	Estimated quantities.	REMARKS.
	Imperial Gallons.	
Commissariat Store Depôt, Lahore.	80,528	For one year's contract, from 1st April 1889 to 31st March 1890.
	426,916	For five years' contract, from 1st April 1889 to 31st March 1894.

L. W. CHRISTOPHER, *Major,*
Commissariat Store Officer.

LAHORE: }
The 1st November 1888. } [342-4.]

In the Court of the District Judge, Quetta and Pishin, at Quetta.

WHEREAS application has been made by Mrs. Ormerod of Quetta for a Probate of Will and Letters of Administration to the estate of her late husband, Mr. George Ormerod, Driver, North-Western Railway, who died at Bostan on the 2nd October 1888, this citation is issued calling on all persons who claim to have any interest in the estate of the deceased to come and see the proceedings in this Court on the 30th of November 1888 before the grant of Letters of Administration.

Given under my hand and the seal of this Court this 27th day of October 1888.

A. H. MARTINDALE,

District Judge, Quetta and Pishin.

[343-2.]

In the Court of the District Judge at Mooltan.

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION OF RAM DYAL AND DYAL DAS, SONS OF KANWAR BHAN OF TAHSIL SHUJABAD IN THE MOOLTAN DISTRICT TO BE DECLARED INSOLVENTS.

WHEREAS Rám Dyál and Dyál Dás of Shujabad petitioned this Court to be adjudicated insolvents under the provisions of Chapter XX of the Civil Procedure Code, and whereas the said Ram Dyal and Dyal Das have satisfied this Court that the statements made in their application are substantially true, and that they are not guilty of any of the disqualifications mentioned in Section 351 of the Civil Procedure Code, this Court has declared them insolvents under the provisions of the said Section 351, and this notice is published under Section 354 of the Civil Procedure Code.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this 24th day of October 1888.

A. deC. RENNICK, *Major*,

Offg. District Judge.

[625-1.]

Commissariat Notice—No. 4.

SEALED tenders for the supply of the undermentioned articles for the Mooltan Commissariat Station will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Mooltan up to noon on the 12th November 1888, and opened by him then and there in the presence of all parties who may choose to attend.

2. No tenders will be received except on forms obtainable from the Commissariat Office, Mooltan, which, as well as any information required regarding the contract, will be given on application to the Executive Commissariat Officer, Mooltan, up to 10 o'clock A.M. on the 6th November 1888.

3. Seals of tenderers (unable to write) will not be accepted; they should have their marks verified by witnesses.

4. Covers to be superscribed—"Tender for green grass, &c." as the case may be.

5. The tender may be in part or for the whole requirement, and the Executive Commissariat Officer reserves to himself the right to accept the tender in whole or in part; but in the event of his accepting in part only and the tenderer failing to take up the contract, the whole earnest deposit will be confiscated.

6. Tender for each article and description of article will be separately accepted or rejected, and separate Treasury Receipt for earnest-money will be required for each. Tenders without earnest-money will not be attended to.

7. Any octroi duty paid on the supplies will be refunded to the contractors.

Nomenclature of Articles	Amount of earnest-money required	REMARKS
	Rs	
Green Grass for horses ...	250	Supply to commence from 1st January up to 31st December 1889.
Aerated waters ...	25	Ditto.

W. J. P. KAYE, *Lieut.*,

Offg. Executive Commissariat Officer.

MOOLTAN:
The 22nd October 1888.

[624-1*a*.]

Notice

IS hereby given to the public th[...] Boat Bridge over the River Indus at Dera Ism[...] was opened for traffic on the 13th instant.

R. I. B[...]

Deputy Commis[...]

DERA ISMAIL KHAN:
The 15th October 1888.

[...]

Notice.

THE public is informed that the Brid[...] Boats over the Indus at Dera Ghazi Khan w[...] for traffic on the 16th October 1888.

DERA GHAZI KHAN:
The 20th October 1888.

M. L. D[...]

Deputy Comm[...]

[...]

Commissariat Notice—No. 44.

SEALED tenders for the supply of [...] undermentioned articles in the Lahore Comm[...] Division, which comprises th[...] noted in the margin, from 1st J[...] 1889 to 31st December 18[...], [...] received by the Chief Commissariat Officer at Meean Meer [...] noon on the 28th November 1888, and opened by hi[...] and there in the presence of all parties who may ch[...] attend.

Meean Meer.

2. No tenders will be received except on forms obt[...] from the Chief Commissariat Office, Meean Meer, which, [...] as any information required regarding the contract, w[...] given on application to the Chief Commissariat Office[...] Meer, up to 4 o'clock P. M. on the 21st November 1888.

3. Seals of tenderers (unable to write) will not be ac[...] they should have their marks verified by witnesses.

4. Covers to be superscribed—"Tender for Castor Oil [...] drawn."

5. The tender may be in part or for the whole requ[...] and the Chief Commissariat Officer reserves to himsel[...] right to accept the tender in whole or in part; but in th[...] of his accepting in part only and the tenderer failing to ta[...] the contract, the whole earnest deposit will be confiscated.

6. Tenders without earnest-money will not be attende[...]

Nomenclature of Articles.	Amount of earnest-money required.	Rema[...]
	Rs.	
Cold drawn castor oil of best quality in quart bottles cased in straw, corked, sealed and labelled, to be delivered at the Government Medical Depôt, Meean Meer.	250	

E. A. F. CARTER, *Captain*,

for *Chief Commissariat Offi[...]*

Lahore Divi[...]

MEEAN MEER:
The 18th October 1888

[...]

Notice.

THE following official publications can be obtained on payment from Messrs. E. Gillon & Co. Lahore:—

List of Books.

No.	Name of Work.	Price per copy. Rs. A. P.
1	Civil Justice Report, 1884 ...	0 10 0
	Ditto ditto, 1885 ...	0 8 0
	Ditto ditto, 1886 ...	0 9 0
2	Criminal Justice Report, 1884 ...	0 10 0
	Ditto ditto, 1885 ...	0 11 0
	Ditto ditto, 1886 ...	0 12 0
3	Police Report, 1884 ...	0 11 0
	Ditto, 1885 ...	2 3 0
	Ditto, 1886 ...	2 8 0
4	Municipal Report, 1883-84 ...	0 6 0
5	Stamp Report, 1884-85 ...	0 4 0
	Ditto, 1885-86 ...	0 3 0
	Ditto, 1886-87 ...	0 2 0
6	Forest Report, 1884-85 ...	1 4 0
	Ditto, 1885-86 ...	1 12 0
	Ditto, 1886-87 ...	1 0 0
7	Excise Report, 1884-85 ...	1 3 0
	Ditto, 1885-86 ...	0 14 0
	Ditto, 1886-87 ...	1 4 0
8	Revenue Report, 1884-85 ...	2 9 0
	Ditto, 1885-86 ...	1 12 0
	Ditto, 1886-87 ...	2 4 0
9	Jail Report, 1884 ...	1 2 0
	Ditto, 1885 ...	1 0 0
	Ditto, 1886 ...	1 8 0
	Ditto, 1887 ...	1 8 0
10	Registration Report, 1884-85 ...	0 6 0
	Ditto ditto, 1885-86 ...	0 5 0
	Ditto ditto, 1886-87 ...	0 7 0
	Ditto ditto, 1887-88 ...	0 6 0
11	Arboriculture Report, 1884-85 ...	0 6 0
	Ditto ditto, 1885-86 ...	0 8 0
	Triennial Report on arboriculture, 1884-85 to 1886-87.	1 8 0
12	Education Report, 1884-85 ...	1 6 0
13	Report on Lunatic Asylums in the Punjab for 1885.	0 6 0
	Ditto ditto, 1886 ...	0 9 0
	Ditto ditto, 1887 ...	0 10 0
14	External Land Trade Report, Punjab, 1885-86, with map.	0 12 0
	Ditto ditto, 1886-87 ...	0 10 0
	Ditto ditto, 1887-88 ...	0 12 0
15	Internal Trade Report, Punjab, 1886-87	2 0 0
16	License Tax Report, 1885-86 ...	0 12 0
17	Income Tax Report, 1886-87 ...	0 10 0
18	Monograph on Woollen Manufactures in the Punjab.	0 2 0
19	Monograph on Silk Industry ...	0 2 0
	Ditto on Brass and Copper ...	1 0 0
	Ditto on Cotton Manufactures...	0 2 0
20	Punjab Administration Report, 1882-83	4 8 0
	Ditto ditto, 1883-84	4 8 0
	Ditto ditto, 1884-85	4 0 0
	Ditto ditto 1885-86	2 12 0

No.	Name of Work.	Price per copy. Rs. A. P.
21	Dispensary Report, Punjab, 1886 ...	2 0 0
	Ditto ditto, 1887 ...	1 10 0
22	Vaccination Report, Punjab, 1887-88...	0 4 0
23	Chemical Examiner's Report, Punjab, 1886.	0 6 0
	Ditto ditto, 1887 ...	0 6 0
24	Sanitary Report, Punjab, 1886 ..	2 0 0
25	Report on the Agricultural Statistics of the Punjab for the year 1884-85.	2 0 0
26	Ditto ditto, 1885-86 ...	3 8 0
27	Standing Orders, Punjab Frontier Force, Part II.	1 0 0
28	Report on the Land Revenue Settlement of the Jhelum District, 1874-80, with Atlas.	2 0 0
	Ditto Dera Ismail Khan District with Atlas.	5 3 0
	Ditto Bannu District ...	3 3 0
	Ditto Síba Jágír ...	0 8 0
	Ditto Simla District ...	1 10 0
	Ditto Jhang District with map.	4 0 0
	Ditto Dera Gházi Khan District with map.	3 8 0
	Ditto Delhi District without map.	4 1 0
	Ditto Muzaffargarh District with map.	2 4 0
	Ditto Kohát District ...	2 4 0
	Ditto Pesháwar District (Hastings).	5 8 0
	Ditto Rohtak District with map.	4 0 0
	Ditto Hazára ...	5 10 0
	Ditto Pánipat Tahsíl, Karnál District.	3 8 0
29	Punjab Customary Law in 6 Volumes	15 2 0
30	Bilúchi-Náma, by Rái Bahádur Hittu Rám.	1 8 0
31	Hand-book of the Bilúchi language, by Mr. C. E. Gladstone, B. C. S.	5 1 10
32	Kalíd-i-Afgháni ...	10 0 0
33	Punjab Chiefs (Urdu) ...	6 8 0
34	Trumpp's Pashtu Grammar ...	10 0 0
35	Æsop's Fables in Pashtu (Raverty) ...	6 0 0
36	Manual and Vocabulary of Bilúchi Dialect.	2 0 0
37	A brief account of the history and antiquities of Lahore, Part I.	0 6 0
38	General Report on Yúsafzai in six chapters.	5 0 0
39	Griffin's Punjab Rájas ...	12 0 0
40	Powell's Punjab Products, Vol. I ...	21 0 0
41	O'Brien's Glossary of the Mooltani Language.	13 14 0

List of Books—concluded.

No.	Name of Work.	Price per copy.
		Rs. A. P.
42	Punjab Census Report in 3 Vols. ...	24 0 0
43	Barkley's Directions to Revenue Officers.	10 0 0
44	Ditto in Vernacular ...	5 0 0
45	Jail Manual ...	3 12 8
46	Hutchinson's Police Catechism, 2nd Edition, revised by Mr. Goldney.	1 0 0
47	Stewart's Punjab Plants ...	4 8 0
48	Punjab Code, second edition ...	5 0 0
49	Griffin's Law of Inheritance to Punjab Chiefships.	3 0 0
50	Selections from Records of Punjab Government, New Series—	
	No. 1.—Notes on the Bannu District, by Major H. B. Urmston.	0 8 0
	No. 3.—Memorandum on the Bilúch Tribes in the Dera Gházi Khan District, by Captain C. Minchin.	0 8 0
	No. 4.—Administration of the Baháwalpur, Chamba and Pataudi States.	0 8 0
	No. 5.—Tea cultivation in the Kángra District.	0 8 0
	No. 6.—Sanitary Survey of villages watered by the Western Jumna Canal.	0 8 0
	No. 7.—Trial of Muhammad Bahádur Shah, Titular King of Delhi, and of Mogal Beg and Háji, all of Delhi, for rebellion against the British Government and murder of Europeans during 1857.	2 0 0
	No. 9.—Notes on the Dera Gházi Khan District, North-Western Frontier and its Border Tribes, by R. I. Bruce.	0 14 0
	No. 10.—Himalayan Districts of Lahoul and Spiti, by Captain A. F. P. Harcourt.	1 0 0
	No. 12.—Report on current rates of interest on loan transactions in the Punjab.	0 8 0
	No. 13.—Papers regarding alienation of estates of Insolvent Proprietors to the money-lending class.	1 0 0
	No. 15.—The "Chos" (Sandy bedded torrents of Hoshiárpur), by B. H. Baden-Powell.	0 8 0
	No. 16.—Note on the Revenue and Resources of the Punjab.	1 0 0
	No. 17.—Note on the system of fluctuating assessments in the Punjab.	1 0 0

No.	Name of Work.	Price per copy.
		Rs. A. P.
	No. 18.—A Report on the Trans-Border Trade of the Bannu District.	[illegible]
	No. 19.—Report on the Kohát Pass Afrídís.	[illegible]
	No. 20.—Treatment of cattle disease in the Punjab.	[illegible]
	No. 21.—Note on Coal and Iron in the Punjab.	[illegible]
	No. 22.—Report on the Punjab Exhibition of 1881-82.	[illegible]
51	Gazetteer, Delhi District ...	[illegible]
	Gurgaon " ...	[illegible]
	Karnál " ...	[illegible]
	Hissar " ...	[illegible]
	Rohtak " ...	[illegible]
	Umballa " ...	[illegible]
	Jullundur " ...	[illegible]
	Hoshiárpur " ...	[illegible]
	Kángra " Vol. I ...	[illegible]
	Ditto " II ...	[illegible]
	Amritsar District ...	[illegible]
	Gurdáspur " ...	[illegible]
	Siálkot " ...	[illegible]
	Lahore " ...	[illegible]
	Gujránwála " ...	[illegible]
	Ferozepore " ...	[illegible]
	Ráwalpindi " ...	[illegible]
	Jhelum " ...	[illegible]
	Gujrát " ...	[illegible]
	Shahpur " ...	[illegible]
	Mooltan " ...	[illegible]
	Jhang " ...	[illegible]
	Montgomery District ...	[illegible]
	Muzaffargarh " ...	[illegible]
	Dera Ismail Khan District ...	[illegible]
	Dera Gházi Khan " ...	[illegible]
	Bannu " ...	[illegible]
	Pesháwar " ...	[illegible]
	Hazára " ...	[illegible]

For Sale.

In two Vols., Foolscap Folio.

CORRESPONDENCE relating to the Famine in Bengal and Behar, from October 1873 to May 1st, 1874.—*Price, Rs.* 2-8-0 *per Vol.; packing and postage, Rs.* 1-4-0 *extra per Vol.*

CONTENTS :—Vol. I. The principal official correspondence relating to the Famine. Vol. II. Special Narrative and Minutes by the Hon'ble Sir R. Temple, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

OFFICE OF SUPDT. OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING,

No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

[437-*t.-f.-o.*]

The Indian Law Reports.

PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY.

THE "Indian Law Reports," published under the authority of the Governor-General in Council, appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month, at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and Allahabad, and comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court are reported in the series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court are reported in the Calcutta Series.

The Calcutta Series is distributed by the Bengal Secretariat; the copies for subscribers registered by Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co. are distributed by that firm; and the Madras, Bombay and Allahabad Series are distributed direct from Madras, Bombay and Allahabad, respectively.

In supersession of previous advertisements, on and from the 1st January 1885 the terms of subscription and sale will be as follows :—

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For the Complete Series, *including postage*, Rs. 22-8-0.

	Without postage. Rs. A. P.	With postage. Rs. A. P.
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Persons desiring to subscribe for or purchase the Reports should apply to—

Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta.

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" Curator of Government Books, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

" Superintendent of Government Printing, Bengal.

Back parts of the Indian Law Reports may now be had at the above quoted rates.

[18-*t.-f.-o.*]

Notice.

OUDH FOREST DEPARTMENT,

BAHRAMGHAT DEPOT,

On the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

FROM this date the prices of Sál Beams and Scantlings supplied from this Depôt will be as follows :—

Beams—21 feet length	at Rs.	2 10 0	per cubic foot.
22 ditto	"	2 12 0	ditto.
23 ditto	"	2 14 0	ditto.
24 ditto	"	3 0 0	ditto.

Above the lengths given, two annas per foot run will be charged; any inches over the foot will be charged as a foot.

Scantlings—From 12 to 20 feet	at Rs.	2 8 0	per cubic foot.
Under 12 and over 7	"	2 4 0	ditto.
Under 7 feet	"	2 0 0	ditto.

The above prices are for ordinary building purposes.

For *planking, sleepers, &c.*, special rates will be fixed by agreement.

The Department will still take orders for buildings all over at Rs. 2-4-0 per cubic foot, provided the scantlings are taken in fair proportion.

Second and *third class timber* will be sold, and price fixed by agreement.

Auction sales will be held from time to time to clear off stock.

For further particulars apply to the Officer in charge of the Depôt.

By order of the Conservator of Forests, N.-W. P. and Oudh, Oudh Circle.

KANHYA LAL,

Sub-Asst. Conservator of Forests,

Bahramghat Division.

BAHRAMGHAT :
The 1st April 1886.

[119-*t.-f.-o.*]

Notice.

INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be received for publication on the wrappers of the Indian Law Reports, Calcutta Series, by the Calcutta Central Press Company, "Limited," 5-1, Council House Street, at the following rates, payable in advance :—

	One page. Rs.	*Half page.* Rs.	*Quarter page.* Rs.
For one issue ...	16	10	6
For three issues ...	40	25	14
For six issues ...	70	40	25
For twelve issues ...	110	70	45

At these rates the advertisers will have the option of changing their advertisements in each issue.

[20-*t.-f.-o.*]

NOTICE TO HE

Register of Men who, on discharge from Regiments, &c., noted, are desirous,
registered

[The previous List was published in Part III of

Pension No.	Rank and Name (also Surname).	Former Corps and Regimental No.	Nationality.	Religion.	Caste.	Age. Years.	Age. Months.	Length of service. Years.	Length of service. Months.	Date of discharge.	Cause of discharge, *i.e.*, remarks of the Medical Committee.	Rate of pension on discharge.	If in possession of Order of Merit pay, state the amount.	Personal appearance and particu-
...	Sepoy Santa Singh.	14th Sikhs, No. 957.	Sikh.	Sikh.	Ját Sikh, Gill.	34	10	15	8	30th April 1888.	Unfit for any further service in consequence of greatly and chronically enlarged spleen.	Rs. 4.	...	Tall spare figure. Black scar on left malar-bone. Irregular scar, front of left thigh, upper third.

OF DEPARTMENTS.

—

are specially recommended by Commanding Officers, to have their names employment—continued.

Gazette of the 26th July 1888, *vide* pages 816 and 817.]

War service.	*Educational Qualifications.*				*Physical Qualifications.*			Character and conduct during service.	What particular situations the man would be willing to accept, the one preferred being stated first ; also place where he would like to be employed.	Commanding Officer's recommendation.	Circle of Pension Paymaster in which the applicant receives his pension.	Permanent address, Village, Thána, Tahsíl, or Pargana, and District.	Remarks by Civil authorities.	REMARKS.
	Reading and writing,—efficient or rudimentary.	Arithmetic,—efficient or rudimentary.	Languages, or English,—to what extent.	General intelligence, apart from education.	General health.	If strong, active and energetic.	Whether fit for out-door labour or for in-door employment only.							
(1). Afghán War, 1878-79—Medal.	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	Gurmukhi.	Good.	Good.	Yes.	Yes. Fit for civil employment.	Very good.	(1) Canal Chaukídár. (2) Tahsíl Chaprási. (3) Forest Chaukídár.	Of excellent character and trustworthy.	N.-W. Circle.	Kaloke, Moga, Ferozepore.	...	...

The Aitchison College, Lahore.

For relatives of Punjab Chiefs and youths of good family.

Patron and President of the Council:

HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF THE PUNJAB.

Visitors:

His Highness the Maharaja of Jummoo and Kashmir.
His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala.
His Highness the Nawab of Bahawalpur.
His Highness the Raja of Jind.
His Highness the Raja of Nabha.
His Highness the Raja of Kapurthala.
His Highness the Raja of Nahan.
His Highness the Nawab of Maler Kotla.
His Highness the Raja of Faridkot.
His Highness the Raja of Chamba.

Ex-officio Visitors:

The Vice-Chancellor of the Punjab University.
The Senior Judge of the Chief Court.
The General Officer Commanding the Lahore Division.
The Financial Commissioners of the Punjab.
The Commissioner of the Delhi Division.
The Commissioner of the Jullundur Division.
The Commissioner of the Lahore Division.
The Commissioner of the Rawalpindi Division.
The Commissioner of the Peshawar Division.
The Commissioner of the Derajat Division.
The Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals.
The Secretary to Government, Punjab.
The Director of Public Instruction.
Major-General Æ. Perkins, C.B., R.E.

Committee of Management:

Nawab Abdul Majid Khan, C.S.I.
Sardar Jiwan Singh, Umballa.
Sardar Bhagwan Singh of Sohana.
The Hon'ble Nawab Sir Nawazish Ali Khan, K.C.I.E., Lahore.
Sardar Arjan Singh, Chahal.
Faqir Zahur-ud-din.
Sardar Rajindar Singh, Kathgarh.
Colonel Wallace, R.E.

Ex-officio members.

The First Financial Commissioner of the Punjab.
The Commissioner of the Lahore Division.
The Deputy Commissioner of Lahore.
The Deputy Commissioner of Umballa.
The Director of Public Instruction.
The Civil Surgeon, Lahore.
The Inspector of Schools, Lahore Circle.

Council:

THE COUNCIL CONSISTS OF THE PATRON, VISITORS AND THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE.

Governor:

MAJOR-GENERAL S. BLACK, C.S.I.

Staff of Instructors:

Principal ...	W. A. Robinson, Esquire.
Head Master ...	Lala Amolak Ram.
Second Master ...	Lala Shiv Diyal, M.A.
Third Master ...	Baba Dhrit Ram, B.A.
Fourth Master ...	Lala Sohan Lal.
Fifth Master ...	Tasadduk Husain, B.A.
First Oriental Teacher ...	Maulavi Rahim Bakhsh.
Second Oriental Teacher ...	Maulavi M[...] Khan.
Third Ditto ...	Maulavi Abd[...]
Sanskrit Teacher ...	Pandit Maya [...]
Gurmukhi Ditto ...	Bhai Chanda S[...]

Musahibs:

PANDIT SRI KRISHAN.	MAULAVI RAHIM BAKHSH.
LALA SOHAN LAL (ASSISTANT).	MAULAVI GAZANFAR ALI (ASSISTANT).

Admission to the College.

Relatives of Ruling Chiefs and youths of good family between the ages of ight and eighteen are eligible for admission to the College.

Course of Study.

The Institution contains a High, Middle, Upper Primary and Lower 'rimary Department, with two classes in each Department. The course of tudy leads at present to the Entrance Standard of the Punjab University. pecial provision is made for imparting a good colloquial knowledge of English, nd the students have the benefit of being taught from the earliest stages by nen of comparatively high attainments. Arrangements will be made when neces- ary for extending the course of instruction to the standard of the Intermediate xamination of the Punjab University.

Vacation.

There is a vacation of two months from the 15th August to the 15th ctober.

Fees.

Fee for lodging and education, books and stationery, lighting, medical ttendance and College servants, Rs. 50 per mensem.

The ordinary fee may, with the sanction of the Committee be reduced, but ot below Rs. 25 per mensem.

Fees for Wards of Court are fixed under the orders of the Punjab Govern- nent.

All fees and the sums necessary for the personal expenses of pupils must e paid quarterly in advance to the Governor.

Day Students.

A limited number of day students may be admitted on payment of rdinary fees, provided satisfactory arrangements are made for their board and dging and supervision out of College.

Scholarships.

Twenty-eight scholarships have been founded for youths of good family.

Applications for admission to be made to the Governor.

S. BLACK, MAJOR-GENERAL,

Governor of the Aitchison College.

Notice.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

THIS preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine, and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates—per four-ounce tin, *Rs.* 4 *annas* 8; per eight-ounce tin, *Rs.* 8 *annas* 8; per pound tin, *Rs.* 16 *annas* 8. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only*, at the undernoted rates—per four-ounce tin, *Rs.* 5 *annas* 8; per eight-ounce tin, *Rs.* 10 *annas* 8; per pound tin, *Rs.* 20. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage eight annas per 4 and 8 *oz.* tins and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

سرکاری سنکونا دافع بخار

یہہ دوا بجائے کونین کے نہایت عمدہ ہے
سرکاری عہدہ دار سرکاری اور خیراتی
کاموں کے لئے اور اور اشخاص جو یک لخت
۲۰ پونڈ خریدنا چاہیں بوٹینیکل گارڈن کلکتہ
کے صاحب سپرنٹنڈنٹ سے نقد قیمت پر
بشرح مندرجہ ذیل خرید سکتے ہیں

فی بکس ٹن بوزن چار آنس — ۴ روپیہ ۸ آنہ
ایضا ایضا آٹھہ آنس — ۸ روپیہ ۸ آنہ
ایضا ایضا ایک پونڈ — ۱۶ روپیہ ۸ آنہ

عام خریداروں کو یہہ دوا صاحب سپرنٹنڈنٹ
بوٹینیکل گارڈن سے نقد قیمت پر حسب
شرح ذیل مل سکتی ہے

فی بکس ٹن بوزن ۴ آنس — ۵ روپیہ ۸ آنہ
ایضا ایضا ۸ آنس — ۱۰ روپیہ ۸ آنہ
ایضا ایضا ایک پونڈ — ۲۰ روپیہ

یہہ دوا کلکتہ کے بڑے بڑے انگریز اور
ہندوستانی دوا فروشوں کے ہاں سے بھی
مل سکتی ہے شرح ہائے مذکورہ بالا کے
علاوہ ۴ اور ۸ آنس والے بکس کے لئے ۸ آنہ
اور ایک پونڈ والے بکس کے لئے ۱۲ آنہ محصول
ڈاک ادا کرنا پڑیگا

CALCUTTA:
The 6*th March* 1888.

[124-19.]

In the Small Cause Court at

WITH POWERS OF A DISTRICT COURT CHAPTER XX ACT XIV OF

CASE No. 50 OF 1888.

In re Jya, Insolvent.

WHEREAS Jya, son of Amir Butcher of Lahore, petitioned this adjudicated an insolvent under the provisions XX of the Civil Procedure Code, and whereas Jya, son of Amir Bakhsh, has satisfied this statements made by him in his application true, and that he is not guilty of any of the mentioned in Section 351 of the Civil Procedure Court has declared him an insolvent under of the said section, and notice is published 354 of the Civil Procedure Code.

Given under my hand and the seal of the day of November 1888.

By

B.

In the Court of Small Causes Amritsar.

WITH POWERS UNDER CHAPTER XX XIV OF 1888.

IN THE MATTER OF MAWLA BAKHSH, AMIR BAKHSH OF AMRITSAR, JUDGMENT PETITIONER.

Case No. 29 *of* 1888.

WHEREAS Mawla Bakhsh of petitioned this Court to be adjudicated the provisions of Chapter XX of the Civil Procedure whereas the said Mawla Bakhsh has satisfied the statements made by him in his application tially true, and that he is not guilty of any of the tions mentioned in Section 351 of the Civil Procedure Court has declared him an insolvent under the said Section 351, and this notice is published Section 351 of the Civil Procedure Code.

Given under my hand and the seal of the day of November 1888.

By

J. LEO.
Clerk of the

Punjab Government Press, Lahore.—15-11-88—690.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1888.

PART III.

Notifications by Chief Court, Financial Commissioner, Accountant-General, &c.

CHIEF COURT.

BOOK CIRCULAR No. XIII—4039.

FROM

E. W. PARKER, ESQUIRE,

Registrar, Chief Court, Punjab,

To

ALL JUDICIAL OFFICERS IN THE PUNJAB.

Dated Lahore, 6th November 1888.

THE attention of all Judicial Officers is called to the instructions conveyed in Circular No. CX of the Volume of Judicial Circulars (3rd Edition) regarding the use of the petition paper supplied by the Superintendent of Government Stationery at Calcutta for all judicial petitions and copies and by all licensed petition-writers. It is impossible to keep files in good condition unless durable paper of uniform size is employed for all papers placed upon them.

2. It is also necessary to have the vernacular portion of the record made by the Courts, written on paper of uniform size and quality, and to keep them flat and not smaller than foolscap size. The Inspector-General of Prisons has in his Circular No. 23 of 24th July 1888 fixed the size of sheet for paper supplied by the Jail Department at 26″ × 20″. This should be doubled in *half* only for the purposes of all judicial records. The prac tice of doubling it to quarto and octavo size should be discontinued.

3. All vernacular documents, including petitions, applications, records of depositions and orders, should be written either on the Government standard petition paper or on Jail paper of the pattern here described. The former is to be kept flat at its full size ; the latter is to be used half size and not smaller.

By order, &c.,

E. W. PARKER,

Registrar.

(Translated.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 16th November 1888.

Notification No. 4341.—The following revised Rules framed by the Chief Court under the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 8 of the Punjab Courts Act, XVIII of 1884, and all other powers in that behalf, providing for the exercise by one or more Judges of the criminal jurisdiction of the Court, shall take effect on and from the 16th November 1888, in supersession of the Rules dated the 25th November 1887.

Criminal Jurisdiction.

(a).—Original.

The ordinary original criminal jurisdiction of the Chief Court under section 7 of the Punjab Courts Act, 1884, and the extraordinary original criminal jurisdiction under section 526 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, shall be exercisable, and shall ordinarily be exercised, by a single Judge.

2. The ordinary jurisdiction shall ordinarily be exercised by a Barrister Judge.

3. Any trial in the exercise of the original criminal jurisdiction may be held before two or more Judges in pursuance of a written order made by two Judges, of whom one shall be the Senior Judge, and in case of a trial held in exercise of the ordinary jurisdiction one shall be a Barrister Judge.

4. In trials held under Rule 3 before a Bench consisting of two or more Judges, the Senior Judge of the Bench shall preside, and shall deliver the summing up of the Court to the Jury, or to the Assessors, unless it is otherwise arranged among such Judges.

(b).—Appellate and Revisional Jurisdiction.

5. (1). Except as hereinafter provided, the jurisdiction of the Court as a Court of criminal appeal, reference or revision shall be exercisable, and shall ordinarily be exercised, by a single Judge.

Exception I.—(a) Appeals and references in the case of persons on whom sentence of death has been passed;

(b) appeals by the Local Government under section 417 of the Code of Criminal Procedure from orders of acquittal;

(c) appeals against sentences passed in trials by the Court of Sessions, when not rejected or dismissed by such Judge.

Exception II.—A single Judge shall not be competent to enhance any sentence passed by a District Magistrate, acting under section 34 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, or by a Court of Session.

(2). Appeals falling under Exception I shall be heard by a Bench consisting of two Judges.

6. A single Judge may exercise the powers conferred by section 426 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

7. A single Judge may exercise the powers conferred by sections 427 and 428 of the Code of Criminal Procedure in respect of any case coming before him with a view to the exercise of the appellate or revisional jurisdiction of the Court.

(c).—General.

8. Miscellaneous petitions and applications relating to the exercise of the criminal jurisdiction of the Court shall, except as otherwise provided in any enactment for the time being in force and in these rules, be heard and may be disposed of by a single Judge. All such petitions and applications relating to the exercise of the ordinary original jurisdiction or to proceedings under Chapter XXXIII of the Code of Criminal Procedure shall be laid before the Senior Judge in the first instance for orders.

9. A single Judge may by order refer for hearing before a Bench consisting of two Judges any petition, application, or proceeding not being a trial, coming before him when sitting alone in the exercise of the criminal jurisdiction.

10. The power of withdrawal conferred by section 526 of the Code of Criminal Procedure shall not be exercised except by a Bench consisting of not less than two Judges.

Given under our hands at Lahore this 16th day of November 1888.

H. M. PLOWDEN,
R. T. BURNEY,
J. TREMLETT,
W. H. RATTIGAN,
C. A. ROE,
B. H. BADEN-POWELL, } Judges.

By order, &c.,
E. W. PARKER,
Registrar.

The 16th November 1888.

Notification No. 4342.—The following revised Rules framed by the Chief Court under the powers conferred by sub-section (1), section 8 of the Punjab Courts Act, XVIII of 1884, and all other powers in that behalf, providing for the exercise by one or more Judges of the civil jurisdiction of the Court, shall take effect on and from the 16th November 1888, in supersession of the Rules dated the 25th February 1887, as amended by the Rules dated the 10th May 1888 and the 4th June 1888.

Civil Jurisdiction.

Subject to the provisions of any Act for the time being in force—

I.—The following classes of cases shall ordinarily be heard and disposed of by a single Judge of the Court:—

(a) suits coming before the Court in the exercise of its extraordinary original civil jurisdiction;

(b) other proceedings of a civil nature under special Acts of the Governor General in Council coming before the Court in the exercise of original jurisdiction of a civil nature;

(*e.g.*, under the Indian Succession Act, 1865; under the Indian Divorce Act; under the European British Minors' Act.)

(*c*) further appeals in civil suits in which the amount or value of the subject matter does not exceed Rs. 100; or the appeal relates to costs only;

(*d*) appeals from orders under the Code of Civil Procedure, including orders having the force of decrees under section 244 of the said Code;

(*e*) appeals from decisions of subordinate Courts in cases of a civil nature under any special Act of the Governor-General in Council;

(*f*) applications under the Code of Civil Procedure for review of the judgment of a single Judge;

(*g*) applications for revision under section 622 of the Code of Civil Procedure;

(*h*) applications under section 25 of the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887;

(*i*) references under section 646 A. and section 646 B. of the Code of Civil Procedure;

(*j*) references under section 99 and section 100 of the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887;

(*k*) applications under any provision of the Code of Civil Procedure other than sections 22, 23, 24 or 25, and in cases of a civil nature under any special Act of the Governor-General in Council:

Provided that such Judge may, if he thinks fit, refer any such appeal, reference or application, and, with the concurrence of the Senior Judge, any such suit or proceeding, at any time before disposal by him, for hearing by a Bench consisting of two Judges.

II.—The following classes of cases shall ordinarily be laid before and may be disposed of by a single Judge:—

(*a*) all civil appeals not mentioned in Rule 1 other than appeals under section 9 of the Punjab Courts Act, 1884;

(*b*) applications under sections 22, 23, 24 or 25 of the Code of Civil Procedure:

Provided that, except with the consent of all parties concerned, such Judge shall not be competent to vary or reverse the decree, judgment or order of the lower Court, or to grant any such application.

III.—The following classes of cases shall ordinarily be heard and disposed of by a Bench consisting of two Judges:—

(*a*) appeals under section 9 (1) of the Punjab Courts Act, 1884;

(*b*) cases referred under the proviso to Rule 1;

(*c*) cases not disposed of by a single Judge under Rule 2;

(*d*) applications for review of the judgment of a Bench consisting of two Judges;

(*e*) references under section 617 of the Code of Civil Procedure or under any special Act of the Governor-General in Council.

Given under our hands at Lahore this 16th day of November 1888.

H. M. PLOWDEN,
R. T. BURNEY,
J. TREMLETT,
W. H. RATTIGAN,
C. A. ROE,
B. H. BADEN-POWELL, } *Judges.*

By order, &c.,
E. W. PARKER,
Registrar.

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

CIRCULAR No. 39 OF 1888.

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,

(No. 6489.)

Dated Lahore, 5th November 1888.

To

ALL COMMISSIONERS AND DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS IN THE PUNJAB.

Assessment of land revenue in the Punjab.

SECTION 49 of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887, provides that the Governor-General in Council may prescribe the principles on which a general reassessment of the land revenue of a district or tahsíl shall be undertaken, and that he may give other instructions relating thereto. This subject has been dealt with in Circular No. , dated with which the orders of Government were published for the information and guidance of Revenue Officers.

2. For the purpose of giving effect to these general instructions and order to prescribe the form of assessment reports as required by Section 50 of the same Act, the Financial Commissioner with the sanction of the Local Government issues the following additional instructions for the guidance of all Revenue Officers.

Basis of the land revenue assessment.

Share of the produce due to the State.

3. In most districts in the Punjab as assessing officer has to deal mainly with land cultivated by the owners themselves or by tenants who pay to the owners a share of the produce; and cash rents of the nature of true rents are prevalent to so limited extent that it is seldom possible to deduce reliable revenue rates from them alone. To meet this condition of things produce estimates in the form known as Statement D, prescribed by the Rules under the old Land Revenue Act were required. That statement has, however, been recognised as useless for many years past, and was based on a theory that one-sixth or some other uniform proportion of the value of all the crops of a tract or district could be taken as the standard of the land revenue assessment. This theory was not recognised by the Government of India, which, in the instructions sanctioned for each settlement under Section 9 of the Land Revenue Act of 18 prescribed the half net assets estimate as the standard. In arriving at this estimate Settlement Officers could derive but little assistance from Statement D and they were forced in assessing under the existing instructions to supplement the prescribed produce estimate by what may be called half net produce estimates for the different classes of land for which they found differential revenue rates necessary in each assessment circle. These estimates have been usually framed for each such class of land upon an average sized holding of a tenant-at-will paying by share of produce (*batái*), or for some crops in that mode and for others by cash area rates (*zabti*); and have been based on the prevailing *batái* or *zabti* rent rates applied to estimates of the average yield and area, or in the case of *zabti* crops to the average area only, of the crops ordinarily grown in such holdings for each class of land. These half net produce estimates for specimen holdings of tenants paying rents in kind with the average rates deducible from them for classes of land are necessary and useful for comparison with statistics of full cash rents paid by tenants-at-will and average rates deducible therefrom or in substitution for them when the cash rents from being few or abnormal in character afford no safe guide. They are no doubt rough instruments upon which it would be unsafe to rely in fixing questions of assessment; but if well made, they are often very valuable in indicating that a proposed enhancement of rate is certainly well within the standard of assessment, or, on the other hand, that this is not so clear and that there are grounds for caution in enhancing. They also serve to indicate in a very useful way the relative proportions of the net profits of different soils or different modes of cultivation. An estimate of the half net produce for classes of land has now, in accordance with the practice of late years, been formally substituted for the old produce estimate shown in the statement under the rules of the old Land Revenue Act known as Form D.

Principal grounds of variation in Government demand.

4. Re-assessment of a district at expiry of term of settlement is now only ordered if after a preliminary inquiry the probable result appears likely to be financially worth the cost to the State to a degree which outweighs the inconveniences to the land-owners. There might no doubt be cases in which the Government would order the re-assessment of a tract on the ground merely that the existing assessment was too high, or so bad in form or distribution as to require revision for the good of the land-owners, but such cases will be few or none. It is well known that the effect of British rule has been to cause a large gradual rise in late years in prices of agricultural produce and in rent rates, as well as a large increase in area of cultivation where room for such increases existed, and in the country generally many improvements in the method of cultivation and class of crops due to the application of more labour

and manure to the land, and more irrigation. After fair allowance for increased cost of living and cultivation, these changes are all *a priori* reasons for expecting a to some degree proportionate increase of assessment, provided that the old assessment was not above the half assets standard at the time it was made. But some of the existing assessments which are now coming under revision were made in theory on a two-thirds net assets standard, and others, like the earlier of Mr. Prinsep's settlements, were based in theory on an estimate of the value of a one-sixth share of the gross produce, which had little or no connection with the standard of half assets. It is not possible in these cases to rely much on the old revenue rates. New half net assets acreage rates for different classes of land in each circle must be worked out, based principally upon existing prevailing rent rates paid in cash or in kind by tenants-at-will; and from these after test by application to specimen average villages in each circle, the Settlement Officer must deduce the actual revenue rates which he proposes to use as instruments of assessment. It is probable that in most cases the half net assets acreage rates worked out as described above will be found to point to higher enhancement than the Government would wish to take or than the land-owners could afford to pay without injury to their prosperity. In such cases the actual revenue rates to be used will be freely put lower for reasons given. It is not the wish of Government that the percentage of enhancement taken in revision of settlement should be large except where this is justified by special facts such as large increases in area of cultivation.

Preliminary reports to be submitted by Assessing Officers.

Preliminary report as to assessment circles, prices, &c.

5. Every Settlement Officer will be required to submit a Preliminary Report for each tahsíl or other suitable assessment area by the earliest date at which he feels that he can properly do so upon the following points :—

First.—The assessment circles into which he proposes to divide the tract under assessment in accordance with the detailed instructions in paragraphs 6-7 below, and the classification of soils which he has adopted with the sanction of the Commissioner under paragraph 8.

Secondly.—The prices of agricultural produce which have prevailed during such term of years as may be selected, the average prices which he proposes to adopt for the tahsíl as a safe basis of demand for the new term of settlement, and the variations which he considers necessary for the different assessment circles,—*vide* detailed instructions contained in paragraphs 10—12.

Thirdly.—The rates of yield for each crop which is in practice divided between proprietor and tenant in case of *batái* tenants-at-will, with customary *zabti* or cash area rates for particular crops which are not so divided, for each assessment circle.

Fourthly.—The average customary share of grain and straw which the proprietor takes from tenants-at-will of each crop paying *batái* in each assessment circle, after allowing for fees paid as part of agricultural expenses out of the common heap, or out of the proprietor's share.

Fifthly.—The estimated net value of rent to proprietors paid by *batái* paying tenants-at-will in an average year for an average holding for as many classes of land as are necessary to be taken for separate revenue rates in each circle.

Sixthly.—The true cash competition rents paid for an average holding of each such class of land in each circle.

Seventhly.—The half net assets standard soil or class of land rates deducible from the above estimate of half net produce by *batái* rates (*vide* detailed instructions contained in paragraphs 8-9) compared with the average true cash competition rents for each class of land in each circle.

It may be convenient in future to treat in a single Preliminary and a single Assessment Report similar tracts situated in several tahsíls. To this there is no objection, provided that the assessment of each tahsíl as a whole is clearly indicated in some one Preliminary and Assessment Report. Reports should rarely be submitted on a single assessment circle, however large, as it is difficult to apply any comparative tests in such a case.

The Preliminary Report will be based entirely on actual facts, no allowance being made with regard to results, and will be termed the Preliminary Report on assessment circles, prices, yields, rent rates and half net assets. The Financial Commissioner on receiving the report will consider if the proper number of assessment circles and of classes of soil have been used, and whether the prices and rates of yield and *zabti* rates adopted are fair, the facts as to customary rent rates and competition cash rents may be accepted as correct, and the theoretical half net assets soil rates accepted as fair estimates. When the Financial Commissioner has approved this report, the Settlement Officer will begin the actual work of detailed assessment. He will apply his theoretical standard rates to a number of average villages in each assessment circle, which there is no special reason for assessing below the standard, and devise revenue rates suitable for assessing such average villages in each circle. If these rates are for general reasons considerably below the theoretical rates, he should be prepared to give such general reasons for going below in his Assessment Report. Having thus got his revenue rates to be used as assessment implements for each circle, he should inspect and assess each village, going above or below his rates according as the village is above or below average, but making allowance for special circumstances of all kinds, such as comparative habits and circumstances of the proprietors, proximity of markets, communications, incidence of past assessments, profits from grazing, sale of wood, young stock, *ghi*, fruit, &c. He will then report his proposed gross assessment for each circle based on his revenue rates and rough detailed village assessments for approval. This will be his Assessment Report. It is not necessary of course that his revenue rates should bring out his proposed assessment. As a fact, they should ordinarily bring out something higher if they are fairly and properly framed.

Assessment circles and distinctions of soil.

Assessment circles.

6. Early attention is necessary to the division of the tract under assessment into suitable assessment circles. The tendency of the earlier settlement operations in the Province was towards adopting a somewhat minute classification into circles. In later assessments these have been consolidated into larger and simpler divisions. This is a change which, so far as it can properly be adopted, tends towards facilitating the work of re-assessment. But radical reconstruction of assessment circles (as opposed to the division of one circle into two, or the consolidation of two or three into one) should not hereafter be attempted, except on plain and necessary grounds, and with the sanction of the Financial Commissioner; for this reason among others that it will involve the re-writing of all the statistics entered during past years in the Tahsíl Kánúngo's registers before they can be utilised for assessment work. Inconvenience arising from small imperfections in the pre-existing distribution of a tahsíl into assessment circles can be neutralised by the assessing officer's personal knowledge of his villages.

7. When it is necessary to form new assessment circles as few as possible should be marked out, and they should be so arranged as to express broad and permanent distinctions of agriculture: for instance, alluvial tracts adjacent to rivers and exposed to their floods (*khadir, hithár, sailáb, bet*); dry uplands dependent on rain (*bángar, rohi, dhaia*); tracts extensively irrigated by canals, natural streams or wells; and hill tracts. Besides these more obvious distinctions, natural differences of soil sometimes involve in adjacent tracts distinctions of agriculture of a most marked and permanent character, especially where the rainfall is not abundant; the rainfall which is sufficient for light loams (*rausli* and *maira*) being insufficient for the crops of heavy clay lands (*dákar, rohi, gholar*); or a low-lying tract of stiff clay will be found to be devoted largely to rice and other crops of a nature which cannot be grown on ordinary loams; and in other cases distinctions may depend on the presence or absence of efficient natural drainage.

Arrangement of the circles.

8. Similar remarks apply to the classification of cultivated lands inside assessment circles. At a very early stage in his operations the assessing officer should submit for the Commissioner's approval a brief summary showing the distinctions of this nature hitherto expressed on the village papers, and those which he proposes to continue. The Commissioner after passing orders will submit the papers on the subject for the Financial Commissioner's information. As in the case of assessment circles, unnecessary modifications of the pre-existing system of classification of soils, unless in the direction of convenient simplification, is to be deprecated as likely to introduce confusion into the village statistics. On the other hand, provided that needful information is not sacrificed, a really simple classification based on broad and well-recognised local distinctions will be the safest guide both in the assessment of the land revenue and in its subsequent administration.

Soil classification.

9. It may be said generally that any soil classification which depends on opinion, and gives rise to disputes, is open to grave objection. It is sufficient if the village papers and assessment rates take notice of those distinctions only which involve real differences of a marked character in the husbandry and in the average renting value of the land Clause 14 of the notes to the Khatauni Form appended to Chapter VII A. of the Patwári Rules will serve to indicate the broad divisions which should ordinarily be adopted. The question of what sub-division if any is required in a particular district must be decided on a careful consideration of the local conditions in each case, and no detailed instructions of general application can well be laid down here.

Should be confined to what is evidenced by plain distinctions of husbandry and by the renting value.

Inquiry into prices.

10. The inquiry into prices of agricultural produce should be carried back to at least five years or to ten or fifteen years, if the figures are easily procurable, before the expiring assessment was made, and should aim at ascertaining the prices on which that assessment was made as well as those which have prevailed during its currency. The details into which it is necessary to enter depend much on the circumstances of each district. It has hitherto ordinarily been usual to ascertain by enquiry in the principal villages of each tahsíl the harvest prices actually realised by the agriculturists. But the data thus obtained are rarely continuous or complete, and the labour involved in making these independent inquiries is very great, while the results are of uncertain value. In future it will usually be best to accept the fortnightly return of prices published in the Gazette, and the retail prices recorded in the Deputy Commissioner's Register (Circular No. 55, dated 4th September 1886), for as many years as are covered by these records, and to confine additional inquiries to the years for which these

Method of the inquiry into prices of agricultural produce.

records are incomplete. The difference commonly existing between pri the principal marts and those realised by agriculturists should be inquired and stated in the report. It is believed that those differences are now large as they were when the Province was first brought under British rule.

11. The inquiry into prices is required for two purposes,—(1) for paring the average prices prevailing for a ter years before last settlement with the average similar term before the present, and so deducing the percentage of rise in prices be used as one justification of an increase of assessment; and (2) to enable Settlement Officer to determine what figures may be safely adopted as pri different staples for use in the half net produce estimates, below which ave prices of the coming term of settlements are not likely to fall. The prices the Settlement Officer should use for the second purpose would not necessari the average of the whole term of the currency of the expiring settlement should no doubt examine the figures for the whole term, but should the his judgment. As to the first purpose, there is no better argument for increase or decrease in the land revenue demand than a well-established ch in prices so far as such a change can be ascertained to have really affected profits of the agriculturists. And this argument can be the more safely r on if the development of the resources of a district by means of roads, rail and irrigation works has furnished securities against violent fluctuations of p But recent assessment experience has indicated the existence of great d culties in the way of any considerable and sudden enhancement on this gr more especially in cases in which the agriculturists have to contend w uncertain seasons, or in which a considerable increase is due simultaneously the ground of increased cultivation. For the first purpose above the Ga price current prices are all that is necessary, and they should be given f period extending to at least 5 years before the expiring assessment was made to 10 or 15 years if the figures are easily procurable. From such figures in quinquennial or decennial periods the Settlement Officer will be ab sufficiently deduce the rise in average prices since last settlement which c quoted in favor of enhancement.

Objects and importance of the inquiry.

12. In connection with this subject the question has been ofte cussed how far famine years should be exc in calculating the average of prices for long of years. The orders of Government have hitherto been in favour of calcu the average strictly without any allowance for years of unusually high p but the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agri have directed (paragraph 27 of Resolution No. 540 R. of 15th May 1 that in dealing with prices of agricultural produce, the prices of years of f or great scarcity should be excluded, and this decision has been noted in orders on the Final Settlement Report of the Karnál District,—vide p graph 13 of the Resolution of the Government of the Punjab, No. 55 of March 1885.

Omission of famine years from the calculation.

Rates of yield, and of rents in kind, and half net assets soil rates.

13. Though the instructions now given contemplate the relinquish of produce estimates as a guide to re-asse assessing officers should not on this account sider themselves discharged from careful observation both of the crops vated in each assessment circle and of the yield of those crops. The re referred to in paragraph 19 below, which will in future take the place of elaborate assessment returns hitherto prescribed, will contain more com and reliable data of the area of crops harvested for a series of years than hitherto been at the command of assessing officers. And seeing how widely system and results of agriculture vary in the Punjab alike in different adjacent tracts, and in different years, too great attention cannot be paid

officers engaged in assessment work to the crop returns of the tract under assessment. Similarly, having regard to the prevalence of rents fixed at a share of the produce, an assessing officer will recognise the necessity of obtaining by inquiry and by frequent and extensive experiments a reliable conception of the average yield of the two or three chief crops of each season.

The instructions now issued are not intended to depreciate the importance hitherto attached to data of this nature. But they relieve assessing officers of the task of preparing an estimate of the gross average yield of each assessment circle, and of deducing their revenue rates from this estimate. This change has been made because the preparation of such an estimate has usually proved a laborious and difficult operation, and because its results have seldom commanded real confidence, or been relied on as an adequate guide in cases in which the proper amount of the new assessment was in dispute. Perhaps circumstances may still be found in which it will be convenient to frame for a circle or an estate a complete produce estimate; but these cases are exceptional, and an assessing officer will not in future be required to frame these estimates, except under ascertained necessity. And in preference to the uncertain data furnished by calculations which depend mainly on opinion, it should be his aim to support his rates and proposals by grounds of a simple and practical character such as are likely to influence the land-owners themselves, no less than the authorities by whom his work is controlled. If the present instructions are so followed that half net produce acreage rates are framed in a reliable way in the case of the first Preliminary report submitted by each Settlement Officer for the different classes of land in each assessment circle for which revenue rates will be required, but little writing on the same subject will be required in most districts in subsequent reports.

Settlement Officer's inspections.

Harvest inspections.

14. It is of great importance that all the officers responsible for the assessment should see as much as possible of each harvest in each assessment circle, freely discussing and making notes of its character and specialities. Clos and continuous observation of at least four or five successive harvests will be found of immense assistance in framing a reliable opinion of the comparative capabilities of each assessment circle and of the reliability of the data on which the net produce acreage rates depend. Every Settlement Officer must of course rely largely on statistics and former reports and the information he can obtain from men of local knowledge and experience; but careful observation of a certain number of successive harvests is necessary to enable him to properly comprehend and test or correct such information.

Detailed village inspection.

15. In addition to this, and in addition to those inspections of which the object is to ascertain that village record work is being properly carried out, an officer engaged in a revision of assessment has to make an inspection, estate by estate, of the whole country under his charge. At the beginning of his operations he should provide himself with note-books of a convenient size, and assign a leaf to each estate, arranging the villages by assessment circles topographically, and adding an alphabetical index at the beginning of the book. So far as is possible he should study the available statistics of each estate before inspecting it, and should note in the leaf for the estate the points in the statistics which seem to distinguish the estate and to call for test or explanation on the spot.

It will also prove of much assistance if in the inspection note-book on or opposite the leaf assigned to each estate a small scale map of the village is inserted. Such maps can be copied from the revenue survey volumes, which are usually on the convenient scale of from 2 to 4 inches per mile. A few rough notes written across the map will impress the character of the lands of the

estate more clearly on the inspecting officer's memory than even the written description, and as he will often have from 1,000 to 2,000 esta inspect, any real assistance to the memory becomes of the greatest to him. Should this elaboration, however, not be practicable, it is a advisable to keep a small scale map of the assessment circle showing bound of estates in the pocket of the note-book.

Necessity for rough notes.

16. It is not desirable to record too voluminous notes, but whe officer has 500 or more estates to deal his memory needs at least this much aid the important facts relating to each village should be carefully note they come under observation. An assessing officer should also reme that accident or State necessities may at any moment involve his removal, that the power of his successor to fill his place without delaying the con sion of operations will depend very much upon the notes made over to him.

The following heads are given in illustration of the points which sh ordinarily receive attention in these notes; but it will be understood on one hand that it is often unnecessary to remark on many of these p where estates are small and close together, and on the other that there is limit to the varying circumstances requiring special attention in diffe tracts :—

(1) Nature of crops, and prevalence of the more valuable cr and the average area under crop during the year compa with the cultivated area of the village.

(2) General lie of the land, quality of soil, and situation of the village with regard to communications, liability to floods an drainage.

(3) Sources and permanency of irrigation supply, and extent irrigated area.

(4) Caste of the proprietary body, and how far the cultivation in the hands of the proprietors themselves or of resident non-resident tenants with or without occupancy right.

(5) Average size of proprietary holdings.

[This information is often of the greatest value. It is hardly necessary to point out that where the holdin are too small no industry can do more than supply a bare subsistence to the families, and that, on the other ha the estate may be so underpopulated as to make it impossible for the proprietors to arrange properly for its culti tion, or to pay anything like the full revenue which would ordinarily be taken for land of similar quality. Th information has, however, to be obtained with the greatest care. A mere average obtained by dividing the to area by the number of khatauni holdings is usually worthless. The true average is obtained by taking th cultivated area including cultivated land still recorded as held in common, but excluding the small holdings village servants, fakírs, maáfídárs and other similar cases. The area so found should be divided by the actual num of proprietary holdings, that is, of separate families; excluding from the calculation all subordinate hold arising from short leases, mortgages and other circumstances which tend to increase the number of khatauni opposed to true proprietary holdings. Even then the result has to be scrutinised with care before bein accepted as an index to the village prosperity. On the one hand the minute sub-division of property com among some, and especially among the more industrious castes, tends to exaggerate the apparently low averag area of their holdings, or again the property may be scattered through several villages, and the real averag holdings far larger than that shown for any one estate. On the other hand holdings may be apparently large, a yet the proprietary body weak owing to the existence of large bodies of occupancy tenants holding at alm nominal cash rents. No pains will be wasted in endeavouring to arrive at a correct conclusion as to the true co stitution of the estate as being one of the most important factors in determining its prosperity.]

(6) Past fiscal history of the estate showing the general result previous assessments, with special reference to reductions suspensions hitherto found necessary.

(7) Extent of indebtedness as shown by a rough estimate of out standing floating debt, as well as by actual areas sold and mortgaged.

[With regard to the latter it is always important to note whether the alienations are to money-lenders or agriculturists, and if to agriculturists whether in the estate or to outsiders. Inquiry will often show th even a large area of alienation means little real indebtedness, and again an estate may be hopelessly involved and yet show but little land sold or mortgaged. On a point of this nature it is important to test the real import of th figure by additional independent inquiry.]

(8) Increase in cultivation, and extent of culturable land still available for future increase.

[Here again mere figures may lead to very wrong conclusions. It is in fact seldom safe to assume that cultivation has really increased unless the whereabouts of the newly cultivated lands can be distinctly shown by the village map. Re-measurement will alone account for some fluctuation, the tendency of each successive measurement being to slightly increase the cultivated area, owing to stricter supervision, inclusion of petty encroachments, caused by ploughing in from adjacent waste areas, and other disturbing causes. In addition to this the actual calculation of cultivated areas varies at different periods. Lately abandoned lands (jadíd), maáfi lands, jágírdár's Sir lands occupied by mango groves, and other similar plots are all liable to be variously calculated under the different orders prevailing in older settlements. In short, no increase in cultivated area should be taken for granted merely because it is so shown in the returns, and no increase of revenue should be looked for on this account except in the case of real breaking up of new cultivation not hitherto taken into account under the existing assessment.]

(9) Prevailing rents.

(10) Lastly, it should be noted how far the proprietors of a village depend for subsistence on their land alone, and whether the estate yields any miscellaneous profits other than the ordinary crops.

Character of the inspection.

17. Such notes as are above described can be made on the occasion of any visit to an estate; and whenever an assessing officer rides through a tract he should carry with him the note-book relating to it. But besides occasional visits arising out of current duties, there should be one inspection of each estate for assessment purposes which should be as full and complete as possible. The assessing officer's ability both to frame general rates for the circle and to make a fair assessment of each estate depends largely on the manner in which he carries out this duty. At what time this inspection work can be taken up depends partly on the progress of village record work, but the earlier it can be begun the better, for it usually occupies much time and is very laborious. The amount of attention and examination each village requires depends on the character of its husbandry, tenures and recent fiscal history. Sitting in a public place in the village or in his tents adjacent thereto, the assessing officer should have the map of the estate and the Patwárí's registers laid out before him, and should discuss with the chief owners freely and openly the quality of the land, the character of the assessment thereon, and the facts and figures shown in these registers. He should also, either before or after the discussion, ride over the estate, taking some of the agriculturists with him.

Rough estimates of revenue made at inspection.

18. It is a good plan for the inspecting officer to enter up a rough estimate of the future revenue of the estate immediately on his inspection. As the work proceeds he will often largely modify his earlier opinions of the revenue-paying capabilities of the tract, but he will never have a clearer knowledge of his villages than at the time of inspection. The Tahsíldár should be required to make similar inspections, estate by estate, and to record the results in note-books of the same nature as above prescribed for use by the officer in charge of the assessment operations. The notes so made by the Tahsíldárs should be carefully considered by the assessing officer, and be compared with his own notes when the time comes for fixing definitely the new assessment of the village. If a Tahsíldár has sufficient experience and knowledge of his tahsíl, he may be asked to give an opinion on the proper assessment of each estate; and this opinion may be compared by the assessing officer with his own estimate.

Assessment or Revenue Rate Reports.

Returns prescribed.

19. Before finally fixing the assessment of the estates included in the tract under settlement and after receipt of orders on the Preliminary Report referred to in paragraph 5 above, the officer in charge will submit a Report showing the revenue rates he proposes to adopt, the reason for adopting these rates, and the

revenue which will result from their application, as compared with the re yielded by the same tract under the expiring settlement. These reports hitherto been accompanied by a series of elaborate returns known as ment statements, including an estimate of the value of the gross produce tahsíl for the year, together with the value of the share of the produce ed as the equivalent of the Government revenue in the manner described graph 3 of this Circular. In future assessment returns of this natu not be required. The returns submitted with the Assessment or Revenu Report should be limited as far as possible to those prescribed for the gos' and Patwárís' village registers. English copies of these registers ing the data written up separately for each assessment circle and for the tahsíl, for as many years as they are recorded in the original regis suitable condensed statements compiled from those registers, should acco the report. No further returns are definitely prescribed; but asse officers are at liberty to summarise the results of these returns so as to out clearly in their reports such conclusions as are warranted by the fa At the same time they should bear in mind that the multiplication of sta rarely serves any practical purpose, and in particular that the mere repetiti the report of figures which are already given fully in the appended ta unnecessary.

Substance of the report.

20. A revised synopsis of the contents of a Revenue Rate R has been drawn up as Appendix A o Circular. It is not desired to prescribe a m model, but merely to indicate a scheme of subjects for consideration hitherto submitted have been usually too lengthy. Both in respect reports themselves and in respect of the accompanying statistical stat the reports of the Northern Umballa settlement are the best yet received those of Jhang, Ludhiána and Rohtak may also be studied with adv Before beginning to write the assessing officer will always have formed his conclusions as to the points on which most stress should be laid. In tracts now coming under re-assessment the history of the past 30 years ha uneventful, and the level of prosperity fairly high. Where this is so, the g circumstances should be stated with brevity. In so far as the proposed asse may be based mainly on the nature and extent of crops raised and the p rent rates, it will obviously be necessary to give a clear description of th nary course of husbandry, with details sufficient to establish the special fe of the tract under report. But, except in the more backward tracts, an ing officer may now safely disregard some of the minor data to which imp was necessarily attached in the earlier settlements. For instance, the n of ploughs, of plough and other cattle, and to a certain extent fluctuations i lation, may all be safely overlooked in many districts, especially as the enumerations were only approximately correct, while even now stati this class are not very reliable. Avoiding minor inquiries, the propo should be justified by broad and simple arguments such as will comman ly the confidence of superior revenue authorities and the assent of th owners. In short, provided that a sufficient account is given of the rea which the proposed rates are supported, every practicable abbreviati simplification of these reports is much to be desired. The points on wh new assessment turns should be approached with all practicable dir avoiding detailed notice of collateral issues, except so far as they are o importance. As a general rule, Government has no desire to materially pre-existing rates. They may be raised where there is a marked rise in where they are unduly low as compared with well-established rents or th of adjacent districts, or where the provision of new means of irrig completely altered the circumstances of the tract. They may be l where there is reason to think them above the half assets standard, o when applied to circles in which the area of cultivation has greatly in they give percentages of enhancement which cannot be safely taken.

Progressive assessments.

21. The past practice of the province is usually opposed to the adoption of progressive assessments. The following remarks on the subject by the Financial Commissioner, Mr. Lyall, dated 21st April 1879, express the manner in which the subject has been dealt with during the past 15 years :—

In the correspondence about Gurgaon the Financial Commissioner and Provincial Government decided against making the increase "generally progressive," but not against use of the system in particular cases. As the Settlement Officer, Colonel Davies, and the Commissioner all think that in case of these 12 villages progressive increase is advisable, I agree, though generally speaking I am opposed, to the system.

My view is that the system is most legitimate in the case of estates owned by proprietors, who are, in respect to income and a scale of expenditure, much above the ordinary run; if such estates are found to be very lightly assessed, both with reference to present profits and capabilities of improvement, then, in making a settlement for a long term, I think progressive jamas often decidedly expedient. These men can, and often do, prepare for the coming increase by reducing expenditure or by extending cultivation, and in such cases I would sometimes postpone part of the increase for as long as seven or even ten years.

Where, however, the proprietors are poor their individual holdings small, and culturable waste not large, in other words, where the large increase is justified by rates rather than by the proprietor's circumstances, I think progressive jamas should be very rarely adopted, and, where adopted, I think the term of postponement should be short, not in all more than five years ; and to avoid progressive jama I should, in such cases, be prepared to sacrifice in such individual villages a considerable proportion of the enhancement fairly demandable, and to tolerate in them, as compared to other villages, a very considerable inequality of assessment. The fact is that in villages of this class there is not much reason to hope that the proprietors will be any better able to pay the full increase some years hence after paying an in itself large increase meanwhile then they are at present. They are just as likely to be less able to pay it. In the case of petty proprietors in poor circumstances all depends upon the character of the harvests and price currents. If they start with a good year, they may be able to pay at once a larger enhanced assessment more easily than they paid the old light one in the year before. In very bad seasons suspensions of the demand will, I think, be always necessary in villages of this kind, which are not very lightly assessed ; and where several bad seasons occur successively or nearly so, remissions will be necessary. I think we must take for granted in assessing that the future revenue management of these villages will be of this nature.

Miscellaneous rules for assessment.

On some miscellaneous questions.

22. It is convenient to close this branch of the subject with a brief reference to the existing orders connected with certain questions frequently arising in assessment operations :—

Assessment of lands in cantonments, civil stations and municipalities.

(i) The orders as to assessment of lands in cantonments and civil stations are given in Appendix D., together with a copy of a Resolution by the Government of India further elucidating the same subject. Ordinarily lands in military cantonments are exempt, while lands occupied by dwelling-houses, compounds, and the like situate in civil stations or municipalities, and not already State property, are assessed at the prevailing rates for cultivated land of similar quality and advantages.

Assessment of gardens, of fruit trees, and groves of timber.

(ii) With regard to the assessment of gardens, of fruit trees, wayside groves and timber plantations, full orders are given in Circular No. 34 of 1882 as to Arboriculture.

Check of assignments of revenue and protective leases.

Check of revenue assignments and protective leases.

23. Besides submitting the Assessment Rate Report above described, is necessary for the assessing officer, before proceeding to determine the new assessment of each estate, to dispose of certain preliminary matters before the announcement of the new demand on each estate :—

Patwáris' rules, para. 74. Directions to Collectors; Appendix XVI.

(i) The list of revenue assignments held in each estate should be compared with the general register and with the order of competent authority relating to the grant.

Financial Commissioner's Circular No. 30, dated 12th September 1881.

(ii) A list should be drawn up for each estate showing all protective leases not yet expired, the date when each will expire and the land covered by each lease.

(iii) Another list should be drawn up for each estate showing wells, and other works of improvements for which the owners are entitled to, but have not yet obtained, protective leases; the areas which should be covered by these leases and the periods for which exemption can be claimed.

(iv) A fourth list should also be drawn up of the gardens for which remissions have been granted.

As far as is possible, all these matters should be disposed of in estate lists, and separate files should not be drawn up for each grant or protective lease.

Protective leases due and not yet granted should be issued, without regard to the circumstance that the owner failed to apply for such a lease when he made the improvement. The period during which an improvement has already been held free of enhancement will be deducted from the lease so granted to them. And all such leases should be made to end (for convenience of account) with the end of the agricultural year, *i.e.*, with the rabi harvest. As the internal distribution of revenue is rarely revised during its currency, improvers have frequently little motive for seeking the grant of a protective lease until a new assessment is imminent. And unless the assessing officer completes all inquiries of this nature before the time arrives for announcing the new assessments, his proceedings in making the internal distribution (*khewat* or *bachh*) of the new demand will be hindered and embarrassed.

Detailed village assessments.

Announcement and report of village assessments.

24. Having received the Financial Commissioner's sanction to his proposed rates and to total assessment for the tract reported on in the Assessment or Revenue Rate Report, the assessing officer prepares a general statement for each tahsil showing details of the area of each estate, its present assessment and proposed new assessment. He announces the new assessment, and then submits the statement for the formal sanction of the Commissioner and Financial Commissioner. The form of statement prescribed is given in Appendix B. of this Circular. No further detailed report need accompany it. In every case in which the existing jama is reduced, or in which the assessment as announced differs from the assessment according to the sanctioned rates by more than twenty per cent., the reason should be explained in the column of remarks. Divergences from rates of less than twenty per cent. need not be specially explained.

Appeals from assessments.

25. Chapter V of the Land Revenue Act provides for a reconsideration of the assessment of an estate by the officer who announces it within 30 days from the date of announcement, and for its modification by the superior revenue authorities

any time up to date of confirmation by the Local Government. There are usually a certain number of appeals against the assessments as announced, and the Commissioner may at his discretion defer forwarding the statement required under paragraph 24 for the Financial Commissioner's sanction until he has disposed of these appeals or satisfied himself that none will be filed.

The Commissioner's responsibility.

Commissioner's supervisions.

26. In connection with the question of village assessments, it is convenient to call attention to the responsibility which rests with Commissioners for effective personal supervision of assessment work in all its stages. It is the duty of a Commissioner to make a thorough inquiry as to the adequacy of the assessments before passing the detailed village statement required by paragraph 24. In Mr. Thomason's Revenue Directions this duty was explained in the following terms:—

"The more surely to guard against error of judgment, provision has been made for the supervision of the Settlement Officer's proceedings by the Commissioner, or some other similar officer of matured experience. The essential feature of this supervision is that it should not be confined to appealed cases, or depend for its effective exercise on the showing of another party, but that it should extend to all the proceedings, and reach to every possible bearing of a questionable principle. It should also be exercised not simply on perusal of written proceedings, but by personal communication in the field and amongst the people, as well as in a house or office and at a distance from the parties interested.

"In the determination of the assessment this supervision should be exercised with peculiar diligence and discretion. Appeals against overassessment should not be peremptorily rejected on the ground that the petitioners by acceptance of the terms of the settlement have shut themselves out from further appeals, nor ought they to be encouraged by being too readily received, and made the occasion of too open question. Under any circumstances the work will be found so disposed and laid out that it will be easy for the supervising officer by going over the papers to detect himself its weak or questionable points, and to seek for full explanation regarding them. If the average falls lighter or heavier upon one village than another, he will ask the reason and enquire not only the cause of the difference, but also the reason why the difference was fixed at the amount he finds it, and he will search whether there were not other causes at work which ought to increase or lessen the difference, and which have not been brought into the calculation. Any Commissioner who takes to task a Settlement Officer in this manner not only on one occasion or in one parganah, or at the close of his work, but repeatedly in every part of his district and in every stage of his operations, cannot fail to come to the most distinct understanding as to the character of the settlement, and will find himself able to correct and prevent many erroneous practices and principles which the most elaborate written instructions could never effect.

"Without diligent supervision on the part of the Commissioners there cannot be unity and system in the work. Each Settlement Officer, whether experienced or not, will pursue his own course, and it will only be after the lapse of a long period, and after much waste of time and money, besides distress to the people, that errors which have crept in will be discovered and remedied."

Incorporation of new assessments in the district rent-roll.

System of check and account on incorporation in the district rent-rolls.

27. It will be borne in mind that up to this stage all assessments will have been made in lump for the entire area of estates and for the whole tract under report. Both the Assessment or Revenue Rates Report and the detailed village statements, described in paragraph 24, treat of gross assessments, including all jágírs, máfís and other assignments. There still remains the important step of preparing a correct account showing for each estate—

(i) the portion of the new assessments due to assignees;

(ii) the abatements to be made on account of unexpired protective leases;

(iii) the net revenue due to Government and the changes to be made in the district rent-roll by the incorporation of the new assessments.

Unless this part of the work is carried out with much care, confusion and is likely to occur in bringing the new assessments on to the district rent-roll.

To secure a correct account it will be necessary for the Collector prepare the following statements, for which forms are given in Appendix of this Circular :—

(i) Comparative demand statement showing the fixed assessment of each estate for the last year of the expired settlement, for the first year of the new settlement, with detail of progressive and deferred assessments claimable in future years.

(ii) Comparative abstract of the fixed revenue roll of the district the last year of the expiring and first year of the assessment.

(iii) Abstract statement showing the demand on account of fixed revenue for each month of the first financial year under new assessment.

Nos. (ii) and (iii) of the above statements are ephemeral, and are intended to facilitate correct accounts on the introduction of the new assessments. No. (i), formerly known to Settlement Officers as Statement G, is a important statement both for purposes of permanent record in the dis and tahsíl offices, and for purposes of comparison and check in the offices Commissioner and Financial Commissioner. The points which it is speci devised to bring out are—

(*a*) the previous complete assessment of each estate, the deduct allowed out of that assessment, and the amount that borne on the rent-roll ;

(*b*) the like particulars in respect of the new assessment ;

(*c*) the increase or decrease of demand resulting in each estate in the whole number of estates assessed.

Special care will be necessary to see that the details of this statem agree with the gross village assessments already sanctioned ; and in partic *jágír* and *inám* deductions should be thoroughly checked by the Commiss before forwarding the statement to the Financial Commissioner, who will sanction the new rent-roll until its receipt. Complete vernacular copi this statement will be filed in the tahsíl and district offices in addition to English copy submitted to the Commissioner.

Internal distribution of assessment.

28. It remains to notice that stage in assessment work which con in the internal distribution of the assessment each estate, commonly known as the *kh* or *báchh* work. The village assessments having been announced, the Tahs or Superintendent will visit each estate ; and, after recording the rule ad at last Settlement, will record the wishes of the owners on the follow points :—

Method of preparing the báchh.

(i) The rate of instalment to be paid at each harvest, *e.g.*, eight annas and kharíf eight annas, or as the case may be

(ii) The method by which the new demand should be distrib over the holdings.

[It is frequently convenient, especially if delay occurs in the receipt of orders on the Revenue Report, to make these inquiries before the revised assessment is announced.]

It is desirable to interfere as little as possible with the wishes expr by the land-owners of each estate in respect of these matters, provided that method proposed by them is in itself fair. In many parts of the Punjab

most generally popular method of *báchh* is an all-round rate on cultivation neglecting even distinctions of irrigated and unirrigated land. There is no objection to this summary rating where it is proposed in the interests of the whole estate and not merely of some strong section; but, on the other hand, no pressure should be put upon the people to disregard real distinctions of soil or husbandry merely in order to simplify the accounts and save trouble to the Revenue officials. English terms, such as revenue rate, should be avoided in such proceedings, and all disputes which arise should, as far as possible, be considered at the village itself. One of the most important classes of dispute is with reference to the share of the assessment to be placed on separate *pattís* or other similar divisions in large estates. The lands in such estates often differ widely in quality, and may have completely changed their character during the course of the expiring settlement. It does not necessarily follow that the proportionate share of the assessment allotted to each main sub-division in the past should be retained as the measure of future demands, and where the people are unable to agree among themselves it may be necessary for the Settlement Officer himself to decide the matter by a rough valuation of the lands. Arbitration may be resorted to as convenient, but should not be blindly relied on in order to overcome objections.

29. When the method of distribution has been agreed to, or authoritatively determined where agreement is not possible, the Patwári should draw up a rough *báchh* paper in accordance therewith in the form prescribed in the rules under the Land Revenue Act. The ability alike of the owners and revenue officials to judge of the fairness of the new *khewat* depends to a great extent on a comparison of the old and new demand, holding by holding, which the form of this paper secures. When this rough *báchh* paper has been completed, the Tahsíldár or Tahsíl Superintendent should again visit the estate and have the result read out in the presence of the owners. There are few large estates in which some objections will not arise at this stage of the proceedings. Sometimes a method of rating which was at first approved by the owners will, with good reason, be entirely rejected when it has been worked out and applied to each holding. The future good working of the settlement is largely dependent on the patience displayed in dealing with such objections.

30. The following instructions issued by the Settlement Commissioner in 1882 on the subject of avoiding the use of complicated fractions in the internal distribution of village assessments should be carefully observed :—

"In the calculations by which a khewat or annual báchh is made fractions of pies shall be disregarded. Patwárís and all Settlement officials are strictly prohibited from using fractions of pies in any calculation whatever.

"2. Whenever the báchh is made by a rate on possession, small fractions of area shall be disregarded; that is to say, in districts in which the ghumáo is used such a báchh will be reckoned on ghumáos, kanáls and ½ kanáls; 3 and 4 marlas will be reckoned as ½ kanal, and 2 marlas will be disregarded. In districts in which the Shahjaháni biga is used, the báchh will be made on bigas and biswas; ½ a biswa will be reckoned as 1 biswa and less than ½ will be disregarded.

"3. When a báchh is made by rates on soils or on shares, endeavours should be made to state the rates per ghumáo or biga as far as possible in even annas. This rule cannot always be carried out; but it should be acted on as far as possible, because the Zamíndárs will more easily understand and remember rates stated in even annas. It is necessary that the báchh should be correctly made, but it is also important that it should be made in a way which the Zamíndárs can themselves easily reckon and check.

"4 Cesses shall be distributed in the following way: The total sum due for cesses being reckoned, it shall then be ascertained how many pies must be levied per rupee of revenue in order to yield this sum, and each holding will then be charged accordingly. The calculation should be stated on the first page of the khewat or báchh statement, in the same place as the method of báchh is described.

"5. The total demand from each holding, both revenue and cesses, should be stated in rupees, annas and pice. The Zamíndárs do not use any coin lower than a pice."

Concluding remarks.

Completion of village note-books.

31. The concluding operation of a re-assessment is the comp of the village statements. This work been much simplified by the existing (Financial Commissioner's Circular No. 48 of 26th August 1885) which the village note-book is identical with the village registers written up year to year by the Patwárís and Tahsíl Kánúngos. Under paragraph 5 of Circular the translation of these village registers is a necessary prelimina the work of assessment, and the assessing officer will therefore ordinarily his statistics for each estate complete before the time comes for making detailed village assessment. It will remain for him to fill in so much rough notes made at village inspection (paragraphs 15 to 18) both by and by the Revenue Officers subordinate to him as he may consider perma valuable. This is not intended to prevent the assessing officer from ent such notes in the village note-book at the time of his inspection for asses purposes if he prefers that course.

32. In conclusion, it should be remembered that the object of instructions is to describe the assessment system as it now exists wi too hurriedly eliminating details introduced by successive assessing office experience of their necessity. But it is very much to be desired th future assessment work every effort should be made to adopt simple met The Government will always be ready to support well-considered propos the reduction of the details of assessment work, and recognizes that the sound of such work depends more on the care with which Revenue Officers make local inspections and inquiries, and on the information as to the conditi resources of individual villages gained thereby, than on any array of fi which can be adduced in its support.

Exceptional revisions of assessment.

33. Many minor revisions of assessment are annually carried out on ac of the changes arising out of di-alluvial action, the acquisition of lands by ernment, the relinquishment of such lands, and other like causes. Bu these revisions are part of the regular revenue routine and are provided f other standing instructions.

In addition to these it sometimes happens that exceptional revisi assessment are required either in particular tracts or estates. It may b an assessment accepted and sanctioned may prove in practice to be mis and too severe. Or it may be that an assessment which was fair and ju when introduced subsequently becomes unjust or even ruinous to the which pays it owing to physical changes, such as the stoppage of a canal failure of water-supply in wells, an alteration in the set of a river diminution in its floods, or the deterioration of the land by reh or Occasionally a similar result may be brought about by economical ch such as a large fall in prices or a failure of the market for particular kin produce. In any such case, if the circumstances really require it assessment may be revised, although the term for which it has been sanc may not have expired. Such revisions should not be proposed except on evidence of their necessity, and the sanction of the Government must in all be obtained before the revision proceedings are commenced. Mere te rary fluctuations of prosperity in an estate are not usually a sufficient gro revising the assessment at an exceptional time. They can be met if be by temporary expedients, such as remissions or suspensions.

To quote from Mr. Thomason's Directions to Settlement Officers :—

"It must be remembered that the Government jama is not a mere fraction of the produce to which the demand must be lowered whene can be shown that that produce has fallen below the originally assumed am

Such a supposition would be injurious to the Government, and tend to check the industry of the cultivators. The settlement is a contract between the Government and the proprietors, and in its nature is equally binding upon both. Nothing can require that the fixed demand of the Government should be increased during the currency of a settlement, and its reduction can only be recommended on those general principles of policy and humanity which regulate all fiscal arrangements."

Revisions of assessment when completed require the sanction of the Financial Commissioner, and will be reported in the same forms as are given in Appendices B. and C. of this Circular, such detailed explanations being added as may be necessary in each case.

By order, &c.,

T. GORDON WALKER,

Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

(*Not translated.*)

APPENDIX A.—(*See paras.* 19 *and* 20 *of the Circular.*)

SYNOPSIS OF ASSESSMENT OR REVENUE RATES REPORT.

THE report should, so far as is necessary in each case, embrace information on the following subjects :—

I.—An account of the Physical Geography of the tract.

This should include—

(1) A brief general description of the tract.

(2) An account of the rainfall with a table showing the average rainfall for each month.

(3) A brief reference to the orders passed on the Preliminary Report with reference to arrangement of assessment circles and the classification of soils.

II.—Fiscal History.

A brief outline is required of the leading historical features of the tract, but only so far as is necessary to make its revenue history intelligible. General information, however interesting in itself, and however suitable in a Gazetteer, is not required in an Assessment Rates Report. A succinct account of past assessments should be given, mentioning any important revisions or reductions found necessary, and the facility or difficulty with which the revenue demand has been collected in the past. A table should be made out showing the causes of alteration in demand made during the expiring settlement, and the working of the settlement described so far as can be ascertained.

III.—General Statistics.

The amount of information to be given under this head will vary very much in different districts. Generally speaking figures need not be produced which are already sufficiently given in the statements appended to the report, and where details are necessary it may sometimes be more convenient to give them in the condensed form of percentages than to state the complete figures at length. The following are indicated as among the more important subjects for notice :—

(1) A description of prevailing tenures, and of the castes and numbers of the agricultural classes, whether proprietors or tenants.

(2) An estimate of the average size of proprietary holdings, bearing in mind the cautions given in paragraph 16 (5) of the Circular.

(3) An account of improvements in communications, noticing also the open new markets.

(4) Observations on the population of the tract, whether stationary, in or decreasing. The statistics of the population should be taken the last census, and special enumerations should not be resorted less for exceptional reasons.

(5) Statistics showing the extent of alienations by sale or mortgage, the realized, the increase or decrease of alienation at different periods the tendency of land to pass into the hands of money-lende agriculturists.

(6) A comparison of the areas under cultivation at different periods, with of soils and extent of irrigation.

(7) A reference to the portion of the Preliminary Report which rela prices.

(8) A reference to the portion of the Preliminary Report which relates to rent

(9) Any general statistics indicating increased prosperity or otherwi the tract.

IV.—*Statistics as to Crops.*

According to the practice hitherto followed information of crops actually grow entered in detail under this head, and the nature of the crops grown on diff soils, the extent to which crop areas fluctuate from year to year, the proportion of sown to crops harvested, and, in short, the general system of cultivation was usually desc at some length. How far this will be necessary in future will depend upon how fully points have already been discussed in the Preliminary Report. Reference should be to this report as far as possible, only such alterations or emendations of the data reported by the Settlement Officer which further experience may have shown to be de being very fully noticed. The percentage of crops grown on different soils in each together with the percentages of fallow and of crop failures should be shown in a conv table. A few of the more important crops may be shown separately in this table, the remainder classified in appropriate groups. Wherever possible a brief compa should be made with the similar results for neighbouring tracts of the same charac as to afford some test as to the comparative incidence of the assessment.

V.—*Proposed Revenue Rates.*

The existing revenue rates should first be described, and sufficient explanation g for any changes proposed. Miscellaneous estimates of revenue based upon ploughs, or mates of produce are not generally required ; but a careful estimate should always be of the demand by applying the old revenue rates to existing areas, and reasons given this estimate differs widely from the proposed assessment. The manner in which the pro rates are arrived at in each circle and the anticipated results should be given for assessment circle in tabular form, showing the original demand of the expiring settle the demand for the last year, and the proposed new demand, both with and without actually charged in each case. It will be borne in mind that the demand means the assessment, including assignments of all kinds, and not the actual cash revenue only by Government and jágírdárs.

VI.—*Financial Results and Miscellaneous Matters.*

The anticipated financial results for the whole tahsíl or area under report, as com with the existing demand, should be given in tabular form in the same detail as pre under Part V. A statement should be added showing the rates of the cesses paya addition to the land revenue.

In this part of the report should also be noticed such general matters as pro to introduce fluctuating assessments or to change dates of instalments or rates of cess

Glossary and Map.

The report will be accompanied by a glossary of vernacular terms used by a very simple map, showing limits of assessment circles and villages, and a few major topographical details on the scale of, say, two miles to the inch. It should be furnished with a table of contents, and a list of the statistical returns which acc pany the report, and it should be noted at the head of each return to what paragra the report it relates.

APPENDIX B.—DETAILED VILLAGE ASSESSMENT STATEMENT.—(*See para. 24 of Circular.*)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
				AREA IN ACRES.											REVENUES IN RUPEES.									REMARKS.
						Uncultivated other than forests.			*Cultivated area with detail of soils.*						*Last assessment.*			*Estimated new demand by sanctioned assessment rates.*				*Variation per cent. of new demand (col. 22) on old demand (col. 18).*		Explaining reasons in all cases in which existing assessment is reduced, or in which the new demand differs by more than 20 per cent. from the demand by sanctioned rates.
							Available for cultivation.																	
Assessment Circle	Khálsa, shared or jágír	Assessment Serial No	Estate	Total area	Forests	Not available for cultivation	Unappropriated Government waste	Other	Cháhi	Nahri	Abi	Sailáb	Báráni	Total cultivation	As originally announced	As finally fixed after reduction for over-assessment or increases for progressive assessments or other causes	Last year's demand	By rates	Add assessment on account of miscellaneous assets	Total	Proposed assessment and rate per acre of cultivation (column 15)	Increase	Decrease	

NOTES—Columns 3—4. Villages will always be arranged by assessment circles, and inside those circles topographically. (See para. 15 of the Circular.)

„ 10—15. These may be altered as necessary to suit the circumstances of different districts.

„ 16—22. The revenue in each case will be the gross assessment including assignments of all kinds.

„ 5—15. The entries of area will be given throughout for last settlement in red ink and for new settlement in black.

APPENDIX C.—INCORPORATION OF NEW ASSESSMENTS INTO DISTRICT RENT-ROLL (*See paragraph* 27 *of Circular*).

(*i*)—*Comparative demand statement showing the fixed assessment of each Estate under the expired Settlement, and for the first year of the new Settlement, with detail of progressive and deferred assessments claimable in future years* [*Vernacular copies to be filed in District and Tahsíl offices, and English copy to be submitted to Financial Commissioner*].

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
			FIXED ASSESSMENT AS IT STOOD WHEN THE OLD ASSESSMENT EXPIRED AND ON WHICH THE LAST ABSTRACT RENT-ROLL SANCTIONED BY THE FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER WAS BASED								ASSESSMENT FOR THE FIRST YEAR OF THE NEW SETTLEMENT, *viz*., KHARIF 188 AND RABI 188											RATE OF INSTALMENTS PAID AT EACH HARVEST		REMARKS, *viz*.:— (1) Explain any difference between columns 18 and 20—ordinarily the entries in these columns will be identical. (2) Note amount of progressive assessment which will subsequently accrue and the dates on which they will accrue.
			LAND REVENUE AND FIXED ASSESSMENT FOR GRAZING, SAJJI, DATES, &c.								LAND REVENUE AND FIXED ASSESSMENT FOR GRAZING, SAJJI, DATES, &c.													
			Assigned								*Assigned*													
Tahsíl and Assessment Circle	Assessment Serial No	Estate	Jágírs and Máfis	Inâms	Zaildári allowances	Other assignments	Total	Due to Government	Total assessment	Add service commutation payable by revenue assignees	Jágír and Máfis	Inâms	Zaildári allowances	Other assignments	Total	Due to Government	Total assessment	Add service commutation payable by revenue assignees	New assessment sanctioned by the Financial Commissioner in Statement B	Increase in Government demand by new assessment (cols. 9 and 17)	Decrease in Government demand by new assessment (cols. 9 and 17)	Rabi	Kharif	

NOTES.—Columns 9 and 11. The totals of these columns should agree with the last abstract rent-roll sanctioned by the Financial Commissioner and will be compared therewith.

" 17 and 19. The totals of these columns will agree with the new abstract rent-roll (Statement C ii) prepared after announcement of the new assessments and submitted with this statement.

" 4 to 10 and 12 to 18. The great majority of the entries will be for land revenue proper. The occasional entries on account of other items of fixed revenue should be indicated in these columns separately, so far as may be necessary for the purpose of the abstract rent-roll.

" 7 and 15. In some districts these columns will be blank. In others it may be necessary to amplify them. These columns are inserted in order to render the form readily adaptable to varying local circumstances.

" 4 and 12. [illegible]

(*i*) *continued.—At foot the following Statement will be added* :—

Summary of deferred and progressive assessments noted in column 25 *of above Statement which will become due in subsequent years.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Assessment Serial No.	Estate	Total assessment of 1st year of new settlement (column 18 of above statement)	*Years and amounts of future increments (increments only to be stated and not the gross assessment for each year)*									Total ultimate assessment of village (col. 20 of above statement)	REMARKS
			1888-89	1889-90	and so on for each year in which any increment will accrue						Total increments		

NOTE—If any considerable portion of the increments will accrue to assignees and not to Government, this can be indicated by remarks or by detailed entries under columns 4—12.

(*ii*)—*Comparative abstract of the fixed revenue roll of the district under the last year of the expiring and first year of the new assessment (to be submitted to Commissioner and Financial Commissioner simultaneously with Statement* (*i*) *of this Appendix*).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tahsíl	Year (Kharíf—Rabi)	Land revenue	Grazing tax on Government grass lands, the demand on which is fixed	Service commutation	Total fixed income	REMARKS
A	1888-89 ... 1889-90 ...					
B	1888-89 ... 1889-90 ...					
Total District	1888-89 ... 1889-90 ...					

EXPLANATION OF INCREASES AND DECREASES OF DEMAND FOR THE YEAR 1889-90.

(*a*) *Demand for* 1888-89 *Rs.*

(*b*) *Add increase during* 1888-89 *as follows* :—

Nature of increase	*Reference to Financial Commissioner's sanctioning letter*			Amount of increase	REMARKS
	Office	No.	Date and year		

(c). *Deduct Decreases during* 1888-89 *as follows:—*

Nature of decrease.	Reference to Financial Commissioner's sanctioning letter.			Amount of decrease.	Remarks.
	Office.	No.	Date and year.		

(d). *Demand for* 1889-90. Rs.

(iii).—*Abstract Statement showing the demand on account of fixed land revenue for each month of the first year under the new assessment.*

Tahsil.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	Total demand.	Remarks.
Total District...														

APPENDIX D.—*See paragraph* 22 (*i*) *of Circular.*

Rules for the assessment of lands in Cantonments or Civil Stations.

I. All lands in a Military Cantonment will be exempt from assessment in the absence of special orders and if exempt heretofore.

II. Land in a Civil Station will not ordinarily be exempt, but application for exemption on special grounds, or in the interest of a Municipality, may be submitted through the Settlement Officer for the orders of Government.

III. In assessing lands in a Civil Station, Settlement Officers will be guided by the following rules:—

(*a*). Land cultivated with a view to sale of produce, such as market-gardens, corn fields, is to be assessed in the ordinary way on a share of the produce.

(*b*). Lands attached to dwelling-houses or shops, in which is included compound or garden land, not of the nature of market-garden, to be assessed according to the usual rate for the description of soil of the land in question, provided, first, that if such rate gives a smaller sum than that hitherto paid, the old assessment shall be maintained; and, secondly, that the assessment shall always be payable by the proprietor of the land; and where the amount demandable on one property is less than one rupee, it may be remitted at the discretion of the Settlement Officer. The same rule and exemptions to apply to the assessment of lands occupied by public gardens or public buildings, not the property of Government.

(*c*). Lands owned by the State (*e. g.* reserved plots of waste land attached to Government buildings, &c.) to be exempt from assessment.

No. 2128.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

Fort William, the 31*st December* 1879.

READ again—

Resolution in the Financial Department, No. 4097, dated 4th October 1878, granting to the Seetabuldee Municipality the land revenue assessed upon the lands in the Seetabuldee Civil Station, but declaring that these orders must be regarded as entirely exceptional, and not involving the admission of any claim on the part of Municipalities, either to the whole or any part of the land revenue levied within Municipal limits.

Letter in the Revenue Department to the Government of the Punjab, No. 358, dated 6th May 1874, granting to the Municipal Committee of Montgomery in the Punjab the proprietary right in the land within the town site not occupied by private tenants.

Also a letter in the Revenue Department, No 77, dated 7th February 1879, assigning to the Ellichpore Municipality the revenue assessed upon the lands within Municipal limits.

READ—

Letter from the Resident at Hyderabad, proposing to remit the revenue assessed upon some of the lands within Municipal limits at Ellichpore, on the ground that they form parts of the compound of the occupants.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor-General in Council is aware of no reason why land revenue should not be levied upon lands attached to private residences or covered with buildings as much as upon arable or pasture lands. There is no foundation for the claim to exemption from the payment of land revenue advanced in favour of the residents of Ellichpore, and that claim must be emphatically disallowed.

2. Further, His Excellency in Council desires again that care be taken that the assignment to the Ellichpore Municipality of the revenue from the lands within Municipal limits be not quoted as a precedent for like grants in future. Municipalities have no claim to the assignment of the land revenue assessed upon lands within their limits, which, like all land revenue, is an Imperial asset. The Governor-General in Council is wholly opposed to the alienation of this revenue to Municipalities, and no such alienation should be made hereafter.

CIRCULAR No. 42 OF 1888.

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,

(No. 6843.)

Dated Lahore, 21st November 1888.

To

ALL COMMISSIONERS AND DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS IN THE PUNJAB.

Circular No. 13 of 1881 cancelled. Instructions regarding unstamped petitions.

THIS office Circular No. 13 of 1881, regarding the disposal of unstamped petitions, is, with the sanction of Government, hereby cancelled.

2. In future when an unstamped petition is presented to the Financial Commissioner, which is to be transferred to a subordinate officer, a slip will be attached to the effect that no action should be taken on the petition until it is stamped with a Re. 1 Court-fees stamp under Schedule II (*i*) *c* of the Court Fees Act, VII of 1870.

By order, &c.,

D. C. JOHNSTONE,

(*Translated.*) *Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.*

CIRCULAR MEMO. No. 48 OF 1888.

(No. 6713.)

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,

Dated Lahore, 16th November 1888.

To

ALL REVENUE OFFICERS IN THE PUNJAB.

Dates for service of notice of ejectment on a tenant-at-will.

As some diversity of practice appears to prevail in the matter, the Financial Commissioners desire to point out with reference to Section 45, clause (2), of the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887, and the last clause of paragraph 7 of Financial Commissioner's Circular No. 41 of 1887, that a notice for the ejectment of a tenant of the class described in Section 42, clause (*b*), of the Act can only be served at some time between the first day of the agricultural year (16th June) and the 15th November.

By order, &c.,

D. C. JOHNSTONE,

Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

CIRCULAR MEMO. No. 49 OF 1888.

(No. 6778.)

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,

Dated Lahore, 19th November 1888.

To

ALL COMMISSIONERS AND DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS IN THE PUNJAB.

Directs that estimates for Revenue Record-room Establishments should be carefully framed.

POINTS out that considerable inconvenience is caused to this office by Deputy Commissioners failing to enter in their Budgets (3—Land Revenue Record-room Establishment) sums really sufficient to meet probable requirements on account of establishment and other Record-room charges. In such cases large demands are subsequently made upon the Financial Commissioner's reserve. This reserve is intended to meet charges that could not have been foreseen, whereas allotments have sometimes to be made from it for purposes that could easily have been foreseen at the time of the framing of the budgets. It is therefore requested that Deputy Commissioners will be careful to make full provision for their requirements in their budgets.

By order, &c.,

D. C. JOHNSTONE,

Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 14th November 1888.

No. 178.—*Leave.*—Fatteh Singh, Tahsíldár of the Ferozepore Tahsíl, Ferozepore District, is granted 16 days' privilege leave with effect from the 15th November 1888, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

No. 179.—*Appointment.*—Dya Rám, candidate, is appointed to officiate as Tahsíldár of the Ferozepore Tahsíl, Ferozepore District, *vice* Fatteh Singh, granted 16 days' privilege leave.

The 16th November 1888.

No. 180.—*Leave.*—Jánki Náth, Tahsíldár of the Jhajjar Tahsíl, Rohtak District, is granted two months' privilege leave with effect from the 9th November 1888.

No. 181.—*Appointment.*—Piári Lál, Náib-Tahsíldár of the Sampla Tahsíl, Rohtak District, is appointed to officiate as Tahsíldár of the Jhajjar Tahsíl, Rohtak District, *vice* Jánki Náth, Tahsíldár, granted two months' privilege leave.

The 20th November 1888.

No. 182.—*Transfers.*—The following transfers amongst Tahsíldárs are made on the public service :—

Bhagwán Singh, Officiating Tahsíldár, from the Pindigheb Tahsíl, Ráwalpindi District, to the Pind Dádan Khan Tahsíl, Jhelum District ;

Dúni Chand, Tahsíldár, from the Pind Dádan Khan Tahsíl, Jhelum District, to the Pindigheb Tahsíl, Ráwalpindi District.

By order, &c.,

E. D. MACLAGAN,

Offg. Junior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

GENERAL SERVICES.

Statement of the Actual Receipts and Disbursements in the Punjab during the month of September 1888, *showing also the figures of the Budget Estimate for* 1888-89.

Revenue and Receipts.	Budget Estimates, 1888-89.	Actual Receipts in September 1888.	Actual Receipts from 1st April to 30th September 1888.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue	2,21,05,000	3,11,836	1,08,39,524
II.—Opium	49,000	4,642	25,536
IV.—Stamps	35,80,000	1,24,572	19,91,821
V.—Excise	13,58,000	1,10,441	7,76,166
VI.—Provincial Rates	38,04,000	42,418	19,29,814
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	9,97,000	49,324	8,26,533
IX.—Forest	9,38,000	52,308	1,21,965
X.—Registration	1,97,000	11,522	1,31,251
XI.—Tributes from Native States ...	2,80,000	...	1,43,996
XII.—Interest	2,05,000	358	26,639
XIII.—Post Office	24,000	2,885	18,651
XVIA.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law ...	3,70,000	33,890	2,23,201
XVIB.— Do. do. Jails ...	2,43,000	22,855	1,02,161
XVII.—Police	6,74,000	50,727	3,35,074
XIX.—Education	64,000	3,807	28,326
XX.—Medical	49,000	1,593	12,568
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	91,000	21,617	56,728
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, &c.	1,13,000	8,221	51,338
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing ...	54,000	11,116	34,224
XXV.—Miscellaneous	2,41,000	— 3,562	65,296
XXIX.—Irrigation—Major Works, Direct Receipts	2,68,000	5,083	41,125
XXX.—Irrigation—Minor Works and Navigation	46,000	141	20,835
XXXII.—Civil Works	5,46,000	38,198	2,72,326
Total Revenue and Receipts ...	3,62,96,000	903,992	1,80,75,098
Add—Debt Accounts, &c. ...	...	1,03,22,560	6,90,43,212
Total ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Expenditure.	Budget Grants, 1888-89.	Actual Disbursements in September 1888.	Actual Disbursements from 1st April to 30th September 1888.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1—Refunds and Drawbacks	1,14,000	3,381	40,470
2—Assignments and Compensations ...	1,79,000	980	82,655
3—Land Revenue	37,34,000	2,19,155	17,55,154
6—Stamps	1,73,000	6,573	58,182
7—Excise	57,000	4,327	28,611
8—Provincial Rates	1,70,000	1,067	85,056
10—Assessed Taxes	17,000	832	12,592
11—Forest	6,82,000	49,392	1,62,855
12—Registration	1,05,000	10,542	59,973
13—Interest on Ordinary Debt, &c. ...	11,000	4,280	5,945
14—Interest on other obligations	47,000	...	...
15—Post Office	1,33,000	11,379	66,356
18—General Administration ...	12,20,000	97,137	5,61,421
19A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law ...	28,34,000	2,37,982	14,18,129
19B.— Do. do. Jails	8,63,000	74,867	4,54,595
20—Police	34,02,000	2,65,405	16,91,805
22—Education	13,41,000	70,777	5,81,957
23—Ecclesiastical	2,12,000	18,929	1,23,808
24—Medical	8,42,000	60,327	3,96,453
25—Political	6,03,000	56,236	3,72,407
26—Scientific and other Minor Departments ...	2,25,000	14,909	1,01,159
27—Territorial and Political Pensions ...	4,40,000	20,634	2,00,134
29—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions ...	7,28,000	45,364	3,62,324
30—Stationery and Printing	4,28,000	29,981	1,36,885
32—Miscellaneous	2,43,000	12,874	72,690
38—State Railways—Interest on Debt ...	1,98,000	...	...
42—Major Works—Working Expenses ...	1,000	...	4,404
43—Minor Works and Navigation	33,000	779	6,522
45—Civil Works	44,000	2,674	19,685
Total Expenditure ...	1,90,79,000	13,20,783	88,62,227
Add—Debt Accounts, &c.	...	1,24,44,442	7,46,80,412
Total ...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]
Balance on 30th September 1888 ...	...	[illegible]	[illegible]

Distribution Statement of the Actual Receipts in the Punjab for September 1888 *and of the Budget Estimate for the year* 1888-89.

Distribution Statement of the Actual Receipts in the Punjab for September 1888 and of the Budget Estimate for the year 1888-89.

Revenue and Receipts.	Budget, 1887-88.				Actual Receipts from 1st April to 30th Septr. 1888.			
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue	1,26,12,000	94,46,000	47,000	2,21,05,000	64,74,918	43,16,611	47,995	1,08,39,524
II.—Opium	49,000	...	...	49,000	25,536	...	...	25,536
IV.—Stamps	17,90,000	17,90,000	...	35,80,000	9,95,911	9,95,910	...	19,91,821
V.—Excise	6,79,000	6,79,000	...	13,58,000	3,88,083	3,88,083	...	7,76,166
VI.—Provincial Rates	...	6,68,000	31,36,000	38,04,000	...	3,36,875	15,92,939	19,29,814
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	7,70,000	2,27,000	...	9,97,000	7,13,016	1,13,517	...	8,26,533
IX.—Forest	4,69,000	4,69,000	...	9,38,000	60,983	60,982	...	1,21,965
X.—Registration	98,000	99,000	...	1,97,000	65,625	65,626	...	1,31,251
XI.—Tributes from Native States	2,80,000	...	...	2,80,000	1,43,996	...	...	1,43,996
XII.—Interest	1,97,000	8,000	...	2,05,000	22,573	3,700	366	26,639
XIII.—Post Office	...	12,000	12,000	24,000	...	371	18,280	18,651
XVIA.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	...	3,70,000	...	3,70,000	...	2,20,293	2,908	2,23,201
XVIB.— Do. do. Jails	...	2,43,000	...	2,43,000	...	1,02,161	...	1,02,161
XVII.—Police	...	6,34,000	40,000	6,74,000	216	3,13,200	21,658	3,35,074
XIX.—Education	...	23,000	41,000	64,000	...	6,183	22,143	28,326
XX.—Medical	...	39,000	10,000	49,000	...	6,830	5,738	12,568
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	...	37,000	54,000	91,000	...	23,269	33,459	56,728
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, &c.	69,000	44,000	...	1,13,000	35,520	15,818	...	51,338
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	10,000	44,000	...	54,000	14,816	19,408	...	34,224
XXV.—Miscellaneous	6,000	1,38,000	97,000	2,41,000	3,943	35,531	25,822	65,296
XXIX.—Irrigation—Major Works, Direct Receipts	2,68,000	...	...	2,68,000	41,125	...	...	41,125
XXX.—Irrigation—Minor Works and Navigation	...	43,000	3,000	46,000	...	19,704	1,131	20,835
XXXII.—Civil Works	...	3,55,000	1,91,000	5,46,000	...	1,90,509	81,817	2,72,326
Total Civil Accounts ...	1,72,97,000	1,53,68,000	36,31,000	3,62,96,000	89,86,261	72,34,581	18,54,256	1,80,75,098

Office of Acct.-Genl., Punjab,
Lahore :
The 19th November 1888.

R. LOGAN,
Accountant-General, Punjab.

Distribution Statement of the Actual Expenditure in the Punjab for September 1888 and of the Budget Estimate for the year 1888-89.

Expenditure.	Budget, 1887-88.				Actual Disbursements from 1st April to 30th September 1888.			
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.—Refunds and Drawbacks	77,000	36,000	1,000	1,14,000	20,621	19,720	129	40,470
2.—Assignments and Compensations	1,79,000	...	...	1,79,000	82,655	...	...	82,655
3.—Land Revenue	4,47,000	21,89,000	10,98,000	37,34,000	1,45,996	10,37,620	5,71,538	17,55,154
6.—Stamps	87,000	86,000	...	1,73,000	29,091	29,091	...	58,182
7.—Excise	29,000	28,000	...	57,000	14,305	14,306	...	28,611
8.—Provincial Rates	...	1,70,000	...	1,70,000	...	85,056	...	85,056
10.—Assessed Taxes	16,000	1,000	...	17,000	12,311	281	...	12,592
11.—Forest	3,41,000	3,41,000	...	6,82,000	81,428	81,427	...	1,62,855
12.—Registration	53,000	52,000	...	1,05,000	29,986	29,987	...	59,973
13.—Interest on ordinary debt	11,000	...	...	11,000	5,945	...	...	5,945
14.—Interest on other obligations	47,000	...	...	47,000	...	...	...	...
15.—Post Office	...	1,13,000	20,000	1,33,000	...	45,408	20,948	66,356
18.—General Administration	1,75,000	9,11,000	1,34,000	12,20,000	78,232	4,23,571	59,618	5,61,421
19A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	...	28,34,000	...	28,34,000	...	14,14,374	3,755	14,18,129
19B.— Do. do. Jails	...	8,63,000	...	8,63,000	...	4,54,595	...	4,54,595
20.—Police	2,22,000	31,64,000	16,000	34,02,000	1,09,048	15,76,087	6,670	16,91,805
22.—Education	...	8,19,000	5,22,000	13,41,000	...	3,44,241	2,37,716	5,81,957
23.—Ecclesiastical	2,12,000	...	...	2,12,000	1,23,808	...	...	1,23,808
24.—Medical	...	5,42,000	3,00,000	8,42,000	...	2,58,323	1,38,130	3,96,453
25.—Political	6,03,000	...	...	6,03,000	3,72,407	...	...	3,72,407
26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	9,000	86,000	1,30,000	2,25,000	3,555	40,058	57,546	1,01,159
27.—Territorial and Political Pensions	4,40,000	...	...	4,40,000	2,00,134	...	...	2,00,134
29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	...	7,25,000	3,000	7,28,000	...	3,61,536	788	3,62,324
30.—Stationery and Printing	...	4,23,000	5,000	4,28,000	...	1,34,249	2,636	1,36,885
32.—Miscellaneous	39,000	1,54,000	50,000	2,43,000	15,253	28,576	28,861	72,690
38.—State Railways—Interest on debt	...	1,98,000	...	1,98,000	...	...	...	...
42.—Major Works—Working Expenses	1,000	...	...	1,000	4,404	...	...	4,404
43.—Minor Works and Navigation	...	33,000	...	33,000	...	6,333	189	6,522
44.—Civil Works	...	33,000	11,000	44,000	...	14,962	4,723	19,685
Total Civil Heads ...	29,88,000	1,38,01,000	22,90,000	1,90,79,000	13,29,179	63,99,801	11,33,247	88,62,227

Office of Acct.-Genl., Punjab, Lahore:

R. LOGAN.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 20th November 1888.

No. 3562.—*Notification.*—Assistant Surgeon Mehta Devi Dyál was deputed on cholera duty in the Ráwalpindi District with effect from the 7th of June to the 13th of September 1888, both days inclusive, on expiry of which he reverted to do general duty at the Ráwalpindi Civil Hospital.

No. 3564.—*Notification.*—On being relieved of the charge of the Civil Medical duties of Ferozepore, Assistant Surgeon Thákur Dás, Rái Bahádur, reverted to the charge of the Civil Hospital, Ferozepore, on the forenoon of the 13th November 1888, and relieved Assistant Surgeon Ináyat-ulla Násir.

No. 3565.—*Notification.*—Third Class Hospital Assistant No. 234 Dhanna Mal, doing itinerant duty at Delhi, assumed charge of the Lál Kua Dispensary on the afternoon of the 1st November 1888 from 3rd Class Hospital Assistant Rám Chand.

Third Class Hospital Assistant No. 304 Rám Chand, on being relieved at the Lál Kua Dispensary, assumed charge of the Police Hospital, Delhi, on the forenoon of the 2nd November 1888, *vice* 3rd Class Hospital Assistant No. 259 Abbás Ali Shah, transferred.

No. 3566.—*Notification.*—The services of 3rd Class Hospital Assistant No. 259 Abbás Ali Shah of the Police Hospital, Delhi, having been placed at the disposal of the Engineer-in-Chief, Patiála Railway, he reported his arrival for duty to the said officer on the forenoon of the 5th November 1888.

No. 3567.—*Notification.*—On return from the privilege leave granted to him by *Punjab Gazette*, Medical Department, Notification No. 3274 of the 23rd October 1888, 3rd Class Hospital Assistant No. 332 Bhowáni Dás resumed charge of the Canal Dispensary at Mádhopur on the afternoon of the 8th November 1888, relieving 3rd Class Hospital Assistant Amír Chand, who reverted to the Mayo Hospital for general duty on the forenoon of the 13th November 1888.

GEO. FARRELL,
Offg. Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab.

Miscellaneous Notices and Advertisements.

PUNJAB GAZETTE.

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE.

PUBLIC OFFICERS who are allowed to use the *Punjab Government Gazette* for the publication of their Official Notifications are requested to take notice that Thursday is the publishing day, and that matter intended to appear in the Gazette should always be forwarded so as to reach the Press not later than noon of the preceding day. Matter received at a later period will be kept over until the following week. To ensure their publication, all lengthy Notifications and Notifications containing tabular work should be sent on the preceding Tuesday.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the Gazette should be forwarded not later than a week after the day on which it is due.

All communications should be addressed to the SUPERINTENDENT, PUNJAB GOVERNMENT PRESS, LAHORE.

AITCHISON COLLEGE.

The 18th October 1888.

The following subscriptions have been received up to date in response to the appeal of the Council of the Aitchison College :—

Name.	Amount.
	Rs.
The Hon'ble Sir James Lyall, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab ...	[illegible]
His Highness the Mahárája of Kashmir ...	[illegible]
His Highness the Mahárája of Patiála ...	[illegible]
The Sardár of Kalsia ...	[illegible]
Rái Anúp Singh, Lahore ...	[illegible]
His Highness the Rája of Biláspur ...	[illegible]
His Highness the Rája of Suket ...	[illegible]
The Nawáb of Loháru ...	[illegible]
The District Board of Montgomery ...	[illegible]
H. C. Fanshawe, Esquire ...	[illegible]
Fakír Syad Zahúr-ud-dín, Lahore ...	[illegible]
Total ...	[illegible]

S. BLACK, MAJOR-GENERAL,
Governor, Aitchison College.

The 25th October 1888.

The following further subscriptions have been received up to date in response to the appeal of the Council of the Aitchison College :—

Name.	Amount.
	Rs.
His Highness the Nawáb of Máler Kotla and Kháns of Máler Kotla ...	5,000
His Highness the Rája of Kapurthala ...	5,000
His Highness the Rája of Nábha ...	3,000
His Highness the Rája of Jínd ...	[illegible]
His Highness the Rája of Farídkot ...	1,000
District Board of Ráwalpindi ...	1,000
His Highness the Rája of Chamba ...	[illegible]
His Highness the Rája of Sirmúr ...	[illegible]
Sardár Suchet Singh (Allúwália) ...	[illegible]
District Board of Muzaffargarh ...	[illegible]
Sardár Uttam Singh of Rámgarh ...	[illegible]
Nawáb Sarfaráz Khán ...	[illegible]
Nawáb Abdulla Khán ...	[illegible]
Nawáb Ghulám Qásim Khán ...	[illegible]
Sardár Muhammad Afzal Khán ...	[illegible]
Sardár Allahwurdi Khán ...	[illegible]
Total ...	[illegible]

S. BLACK, MAJOR-GENERAL,
Governor, Aitchison College.

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

LAHORE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

Hours of Business.

THE General Post Office is open for the transaction of business at the following hours:—

On week days.

For references and applications „ registration and insurance „ posting parcels „ posting value-payable articles „ granting certificates of posting „ sale of postage stamps, envelopes and post-cards	From 7 A.M. to 6 P.M.
For issue and payment of money orders „ depositing and withdrawing money from Post Office Savings Bank Sale of British Postal Orders	From 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Issue of Telegraphic Money Orders „ Payment of Do. do.	From 7 A.M. to 6 P.M.

No business will be transacted on Sundays or on the following Post Office holidays, but Telegraphic Money Orders will be received for despatch while work is going on in the office:—

New Year's Day, Good Friday, the Queen's Birthday and Christmas Day.

Inland Post.

The following hours of delivery and closing of mails at the General Post Office are notified for the information of the Public:—

Delivery.

1st delivery, Calcutta, Bombay, Europe, Mooltan and Peshawar mails at	... 10-30 A. M.	Only one delivery at 10-30 A. M. on Sundays and Post Office Holidays.
2nd delivery, Peshawar, Mooltan, Sindh, Delhi, &c., mails at	... 5-30 P.M.	

Despatch.

1. All stations between Lahore, Mooltan, Sindh, Derajat, Ferozepore and Kasur ...	8-20 A. M.	The last Letter Box will be cleared at 3 P. M. on Sundays and Post Office Holidays.
2. All stations between Lahore and Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan	8-40 „	
3. All stations between Lahore and Delhi ...	9-40 „	
4. Meean Meer (1st despatch) ...	9-40 „	
5. Amritsar, Dharmsala, Dalhousie, &c.	1 P. M.	
6. Meean Meer, Kasur, Ferozepore, Raewind, Sirsa, Hissar, &c., and Rajputana, Bombay, Madras and Europe* ...	4-15 „	
7. All stations between Lahore and Calcutta, including North-Western Provinces, Oudh, Burmah, Assam and the Central Provinces, Batala, Pathankot, Palampur, Dalhousie, Dharmsala, &c. ...	4-35 „	
8. All stations between Lahore and Peshâwar (2nd despatch) ...	4-35 „	
9. All stations between Lahore, Mooltan, Jhang, Dera Ghazi Khan and Muzaffargarh ...	4-15 „	
10. Chung and Sharakpur ...	6 „	
11. Lahore station	9-45 A. M. & 5-30 P. M.	
12. Gujranwala, Wazirabad, Gujrat and Sialkot ...	6 „	

N.B.—The days and hours for the posting of Overland parcels (Thursdays in the rainy, and Saturdays in the fair, months) will remain unaltered.

*Every Tuesday except during the monsoons, when the English Mail day is altered to Saturday.

Certificates of Posting

Are granted for unregistered articles. Fee half an anna, payable by means of a postage stamp.

Postal Acknowledgments

For the delivery of a registered letter, packet or parcel, can be obtained on payment of 1 anna in stamps in the case of registered letters and packets; and in cash in the case of parcels.

Late Letters

Will be received at the window until 15 minutes before the despatch of the mails, and must be fully prepaid by stamps, so as to include ordinary postage and late-letter fee of half an anna.

Foreign Post.

The latest safe day and hour for the posting of overland letters, post-cards, newspapers, printed and commercial papers, and sample and mixed packets, is every Tuesday up to 4-15 P.M.

For foreign parcels every Saturday up to 4 P.M.

Delivery of Letter and Parcel Mail.

The hours of delivery are dependent on the hours of arrival of the several trains. If they arrive punctually at the advertised hours, the first delivery will take place at 10-30 A.M., and the second at 5-30 P.M. On Sundays and holidays only one delivery is made of prepaid letters at 10-30 A.M.

Parcels are delivered at 10-30 A.M. only.

Insured articles exceeding Rs. 1,000 in value will be delivered only at the Post Office window.

Postage.

Whatever postage is marked on a letter, post-card, newspaper, packet or parcel must be paid at once on delivery, after which any complaint of overcharge will be duly attended to.

Complaints.

In all complaints of overcharge or unnecessary delay in delivering letters, the covers bearing the Post Office stamps must be presented for inspection; and when any complaint is preferred against any postman, the number on his badge must be specified.

Registration

Makes the transmission of a letter more secure, but the Post Office is not responsible for loss unless the letter be also insured. Currency Notes or part of a Currency Note, Stamps, Cheques, and the like, must be registered. Registration fee 2 annas in stamps.

Insurance.

Registered letters and parcels can be insured without limit of value. Coin, jewels, &c., must be insured. Rates of insurance are 2 annas up to Rs. 50 of value, 4 annas up to Rs. 100, and 4 annas for every additional Rs. 100. Insurance charge payable in stamps in the case of letters and in cash in the case of parcels.

Value Payable

Parcels, registered letters and book packets can be sent value payable, the value being realized from the addressee and paid to the sender by the Post Office. Limit of value is Rs. 1,000. Value payable can also be insured.

Inland Parcels

May be sent prepaid or unpaid at sender's option. Rates of postage are 4 annas for 20 tolas, 8 annas for 40 tolas, and 4 annas for every additional 40 tolas; postage payable in cash.

Savings Bank.

Floating Deposits are received from 4 annas up to Rs. 500, and interest allowed. Printed rules obtainable at the Post Office.

Inland and Foreign Money Orders.

Remitter of a money order has nothing to do with its transmission to payee; this work is done entirely by the Post Office. When the money order is delivered, the remitter will receive an acknowledgment of its delivery. Maximum limit for a money order is Rs. 600, and the same remitter cannot remit in one day more than Rs. 600 to the same office or to the same person. Forms of money order application supplied gratis.

British Postal Orders.

British Postal Orders for fixed sums from 1*s.* to £1 available for sale to the public.

Full particulars obtainable at the Post Office.

Postal Books for sale.

Indian Postal Guide, price	... 4 annas.
Do. Postal Abstract, price	... 1 anna.
Calendar of Mail Steamer departures from Bombay, price	4 annas.

Postage stamps, post-cards, embossed envelopes of all descriptions, at the value denoted upon each.

LAHORE: *The* 20*th November* 1888. } SAZAVAR, *Post Master.*

Notice.

TRAINED TEACHERS.

A LIST of teachers who have passed through the Central Training College, Lahore, and hold Departmental Certificates under Articles 127, 129, 130, 133 and 134 of the Punjab Education Code, will shortly be opened in the office of the undersigned from which men will be selected for recommendation to the Managers of Board and Aided Schools in the Lahore Circle when vacancies occur. Candidates who wish their names enrolled on the list should send full particulars as to their qualifications, pay, present and expected, &c., to the undersigned.

No person who does not hold an Anglo-Vernacular or Vernacular Certificate as issued by the Educational Department under the new Code need apply, as his name will not be registered.

F. HADEN COPE, M.A.,
Offg. Inspector of Schools, Lahore Circle.

[420 *t-f-o*]

Commissariat Notice—No. 7.

SEALED tenders for the supply to the W[illegible] ern Circle, Bengal Commissariat, of kerosine oil of [illegible] ing power of over 100° Fahren[illegible] one year, from 1st April 1889 [illegible] March 1890, and for five years, from 1st April 1889 to [illegible] 1894, at the station and in the quantities noted in [illegible] randum at foot, will be received by the Commissariat [illegible] Officer at Lahore up to noon on the 20th December 18[illegible] then and there opened in the presence of all parties [illegible] choose to attend.

Kerosine oil.

2. No tenders will be received except on forms [illegible] from the Commissariat Store Office at Lahore, which, [illegible] as any information required regarding the contract, will [illegible] on application to the Commissariat Store Officer at La[illegible] to 4 o'clock P. M. on the 9th December 1888. No [illegible] alteration must be made in tender forms.

3. Seals of tenderers (unable to write) will not [illegible] they should have their marks verified by witnesses.

4. Covers to be superscribed—"Tender for the [illegible] kerosine oil."

5. The tender may be in part or for the whole [illegible] but the term of contract must be as noted above and [illegible] average for the whole period. Commissary-General [illegible] have the power to accept a tender in whole or in part, [illegible] reject a tender without assigning any cause for so doing. [illegible] the event of tender being accepted in part only and the [illegible] failing to take up contract, the whole earnest-money [illegible] will be confiscated.

6. Each tender must be accompanied as earnest-[illegible] Government Promissory Note duly endorsed to the Com[illegible] Store Officer, or Stock Note, [illegible] Bank of Bengal or Treasury [illegible] for an amount equal to [illegible] of the value at the tendered rate of one year's supply [illegible] quantity tendered for, but the earnest-money of any [illegible] need not exceed Rs. 1,000. Tenders without earnest[illegible] will not be attended to.

* The Receipt may be for currency notes or cash.

7. Earnest-money will be confiscated if the tender[illegible] draws from his tender.

Memorandum of station and quantities referred to in paragraph 1.

Station.	Estimated quantities.	Remarks
	Imperial Gallons.	
Commissariat Store Depôt, Lahore.	80,528	For one year's [illegible] from 1st April [illegible] 31st March [illegible]
"	426,916	For five years' [illegible] from 1st April [illegible] 31st March 18[illegible]

L. W. CHRISTOPHER, [illegible]
Commissariat Store [illegible]

LAHORE: *The* 1*st November* 1888. } [illegible]

In the Court of the District Judge, Quetta and Pishin, at Quetta.

WHEREAS application has been ma[de by] Mrs. Ormerod of Quetta for a Probate of [illegible] Letters of Administration to the estate of her late husband, [illegible] George Ormerod, Driver, North-Western Railway, who [illegible] Bostan on the 2nd October 1888, this citation is issued [illegible] on all persons who claim to have any interest in the [illegible] the deceased to come and see the proceedings in this [illegible] the 30th of November 1888 before the grant of Letters of [Admi]nistration.

Given under my hand and the seal of this Court this [illegible] of October 1888.

A. H. MARTINDALE,
District Judge, Quetta and [illegible]

Notice.

THE following official publications can be obtained on payment from Messrs. E. Gillon & Co. Lahore :—

List of Books.

No.	Name of Work.	Price per copy. Rs. A. P.
1	Civil Justice Report, 1884 ...	0 10 0
	Ditto ditto, 1885 ...	0 8 0
	Ditto ditto, 1886 ...	0 9 0
2	Criminal Justice Report, 1884 ...	0 10 0
	Ditto ditto, 1885 ...	0 11 0
	Ditto ditto, 1886 ...	0 12 0
3	Police Report, 1884 ...	0 11 0
	Ditto, 1885 ...	2 3 0
	Ditto, 1886 ...	2 8 0
4	Municipal Report, 1883-84 ...	0 6 0
5	Stamp Report, 1884-85 ...	0 4 0
	Ditto, 1885-86 ...	0 3 0
	Ditto, 1886-87 ...	0 2 0
6	Forest Report, 1884-85 ...	1 4 0
	Ditto, 1885-86 ...	1 12 0
	Ditto, 1886-87 ...	1 0 0
7	Excise Report, 1884-85 ...	1 3 0
	Ditto, 1885-86 ...	0 14 0
	Ditto, 1886-87 ...	1 4 0
8	Revenue Report, 1884-85 ...	2 9 0
	Ditto, 1885-86 ...	1 12 0
	Ditto, 1886-87 ...	2 4 0
9	Jail Report, 1884 ...	1 2 0
	Ditto, 1885 ...	1 0 0
	Ditto, 1886 ...	1 8 0
	Ditto, 1887 ...	1 8 0
10	Registration Report, 1884-85 ...	0 6 0
	Ditto ditto, 1885-86 ...	0 5 0
	Ditto ditto, 1886-87 ...	0 7 0
	Ditto ditto, 1887-88 ...	0 6 0
11	Arboriculture Report, 1884-85 ...	0 6 0
	Ditto ditto, 1885-86 ...	0 8 0
	Triennial Report on arboriculture, 1884-85 to 1886-87.	1 8 0
12	Education Report, 1884-85 ...	1 6 0
13	Report on Lunatic Asylums in the Punjab for 1885.	0 6 0
	Ditto ditto, 1886 ...	0 9 0
	Ditto ditto, 1887 ...	0 10 0
14	External Land Trade Report, Punjab, 1885-86, with map.	0 12 0
	Ditto ditto, 1886-87 ...	0 10 0
	Ditto ditto, 1887-88 ...	0 12 0
15	Internal Trade Report, Punjab, 1886-87	2 0 0
16	License Tax Report, 1885-86 ...	0 12 0
17	Income Tax Report, 1886-87 ...	0 10 0
18	Monograph on Woollen Manufactures in the Punjab.	0 2 0
19	Monograph on Silk Industry ...	0 2 0
	Ditto on Brass and Copper ...	1 0 0
	Ditto on Cotton Manufactures...	0 2 0
20	Punjab Administration Report, 1882-83	4 8 0
	Ditto ditto, 1883-84	4 8 0
	Ditto ditto, 1884-85	4 0 0
	Ditto ditto 1885-86	2 12 0
21	Dispensary Report, Punjab, 1886 ...	2 0 0
	Ditto ditto, 1887 ...	1 10 0
22	Vaccination Report, Punjab, 1887-88...	0 4 0
23	Chemical Examiner's Report, Punjab, 1886.	0 6 0
	Ditto ditto, 1887 ...	0 6 0
24	Sanitary Report, Punjab, 1886 ...	2 0 0
25	Report on the Agricultural Statistics of the Punjab for the year 1884-85.	2 0 0
26	Ditto ditto, 1885-86 ...	3 8 0
27	Standing Orders, Punjab Frontier Force, Part II.	1 0 0
28	Report on the Land Revenue Settlement of the Jhelum District, 1874-80, with Atlas.	2 0 0
	Ditto Dera Ismail Khan District with Atlas.	5 3 0
	Ditto Bannu District ...	3 3 0
	Ditto Síba Jágír ...	0 8 0
	Ditto Simla District ...	1 10 0
	Ditto Jhang District with map.	4 0 0
	Ditto Dera Gházi Khan District with map.	3 8 0
	Ditto Delhi District without map.	4 1 0
	Ditto Muzaffargarh District with map.	2 4 0
	Ditto Kohát District ...	2 4 0
	Ditto Peshávar District (Hastings).	5 8 0
	Ditto Rohtak District with map.	4 0 0
	Ditto Hazára ...	5 10 0
	Ditto Pánipat Tahsil, Karnál District.	3 8 0
29	Punjab Customary Law in 6 Volumes	15 2 0
30	Bilúchi-Náma, by Rái Bahádur Hittu Rám.	1 8 0
31	Hand-book of the Bilúchi language, by Mr. C. E. Gladstone, B. C. S.	5 1 10
32	Kalíd-i-Afgháni ...	10 0 0
33	Punjab Chiefs (Urdu) ...	6 8 0
34	Trumpp's Pashtu Grammar ...	10 0 0
35	Æsop's Fables in Pashtu (Raverty) ...	6 0 0
36	Manual and Vocabulary of Bilúchi Dialect.	2 0 0
37	A brief account of the history and antiquities of Lahore, Part I.	0 6 0
38	General Report on Yúsafzai in six chapters.	5 0 0
39	Griffin's Punjab Rájas ...	12 0 0
40	Powell's Punjab Products, Vol. I ...	21 0 0
41	O'Brien's Glossary of the Mooltani Language.	13 14 0

List of Books—concluded.

No.	Name of Work.	Price per copy.
		Rs. A. P.
42	Punjab Census Report in 3 Vols. ...	24 0 0
43	Barkley's Directions to Revenue Officers.	10 0 0
44	Ditto in Vernacular ...	5 0 0
45	Jail Manual ...	3 12 8
46	Hutchinson's Police Catechism, 2nd Edition, revised by Mr. Goldney.	1 0 0
47	Stewart's Punjab Plants ...	4 8 0
48	Punjab Code, second edition ...	5 0 0
49	Griffin's Law of Inheritance to Punjab Chiefships.	3 0 0
50	Selections from Records of Punjab Government, New Series—	
	No. 1.—Notes on the Bannu District, by Major H. B. Urmston.	0 8 0
	No. 3.—Memorandum on the Bilúch Tribes in the Dera Gházi Khan District, by Captain C. Minchin.	0 8 0
	No. 4.—Administration of the Bahá-walpur, Chamba and Pataudi States.	0 8 0
	No. 5.—Tea cultivation in the Kángra District.	0 8 0
	No. 6.—Sanitary Survey of villages watered by the Western Jumna Canal.	0 8 0
	No. 7.—Trial of Muhammad Bahádur Shah, Titular King of Delhi, and of Mogal Beg and Háji, all of Delhi, for rebellion against the British Government and murder of Europeans during 1857.	2 0 0
	No. 9.—Notes on the Dera Gházi Khan District, North-Western Frontier and its Border Tribes, by R. I. Bruce.	0 14 0
	No. 10.—Himalayan Districts of Lahoul and Spiti, by Captain A. F. P. Harcourt.	1 0 0
	No. 12.—Report on current rates of interest on loan transactions in the Punjab.	0 8 0
	No. 13.—Papers regarding alienation of estates of Insolvent Proprietors to the money-lending class.	1 0 0
	No. 15.—The "Chos" (Sandy bedded torrents of Hoshiárpur), by B. H. Baden-Powell.	0 8 0
	No. 16.—Note on the Revenue and Resources of the Punjab.	1 0 0
	No. 17.—Note on the system of fluctuating assessments in the Punjab.	1 0 0
	No. 18.—A Report on the Trans-Border Trade of the Bannu District.	[illegible]
	No. 19.—Report on the Kohát Pass Afrídis.	[illegible]
	No. 20.—Treatment of cattle disease in the Punjab.	[illegible]
	No. 21.—Note on Coal and Iron in the Punjab.	[illegible]
	No. 22.—Report on the Punjab Exhibition of 1881-82.	[illegible]
51	Gazetteer, Delhi District ...	[illegible]
	Gurgaon " ...	[illegible]
	Karnál " ...	[illegible]
	Hissar " ...	[illegible]
	Rohtak " ...	[illegible]
	Umballa " ...	[illegible]
	Jullundur " ...	[illegible]
	Hoshiárpur " ...	[illegible]
	Kángra " Vol. I ...	[illegible]
	Ditto " II ...	[illegible]
	Amritsar District ...	[illegible]
	Gurdáspur " ...	[illegible]
	Siálkot " ...	[illegible]
	Lahore " ...	[illegible]
	Gujránwála " ...	[illegible]
	Ferozepore " ...	[illegible]
	Báwalpindi " ...	[illegible]
	Jhelum " ...	[illegible]
	Gujrát " ...	[illegible]
	Shahpur " ...	[illegible]
	Mooltan " ...	[illegible]
	Jhang " ...	[illegible]
	Montgomery District ...	[illegible]
	Muzaffargarh " ...	[illegible]
	Dera Ismail Khan District ...	[illegible]
	Dera Gházi Khan " ...	[illegible]
	Bannu " ...	[illegible]
	Peshâwar " ...	[illegible]
	Hazára " ...	[illegible]

Notice.

OUDH FOREST DEPARTMENT,

BAHRAMGHAT DEPOT,

On the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

FROM this date the prices of Sál Beams and Scantlings supplied from this Depôt will be as follows :—

Beams—21 feet length	at Rs. 2 10 0	per cubic foot.
22 ditto	" 2 12 0	ditto.
23 ditto	" 2 14 0	ditto.
24 ditto	" 3 0 0	ditto.

Above the lengths given, two annas per foot run will be charged ; any inches over the foot will be charged as a foot.

Scantlings—From 12 to 20 feet	at Rs. 2 8 0	per cubic foot.
Under 12 and over 7	" 2 4 0	ditto.
Under 7 feet	" 2 0 0	ditto.

The above prices are for ordinary building purposes.

For *planking, sleepers, &c.*, special rates will be fixed by agreement.

The Department will still take orders for buildings all over at Rs. 2-4-0 per cubic foot, provided the scantlings are taken in fair proportion.

Second and *third class timber* will be sold, and price fixed by agreement.

Auction sales will be held from time to time to clear off stock.

For further particulars apply to the Officer in charge of the Depôt.

By order of the Conservator of Forests, N.-W. P. and Oudh, Oudh Circle.

KANHYA LAL,

Sub-Asst. Conservator of Forests,

Bahramghat Division.

BAHRAMGHAT :
The 1st April 1886.

[119-*t.-f.-o.*]

NOTICE TO ...

Register of Men who, on discharge from Regiments, &c., noted, are desirous ... registered

[The previous List was published in Part III ...

Pension No.	Rank and Name (also Surname).	Former Corps and Regimental No.	Nationality.	Religion.	Caste.	Age. Years.	Age. Months.	Length of service. Years.	Length of service. Months.	Date of discharge.	Cause of discharge, *i.e.*, remarks of the Medical Committee.	Rate of pension on discharge.	If in possession of Order of Merit pay, state the amount.	Personal appearance and ...
...	Sepoy Santa Singh.	14th Sikhs, No. 957.	Sikh.	Sikh.	Ját Sikh, Gill.	34	10	15	8	30th April 1888.	Unfit for any further service in consequence of greatly and chronically enlarged spleen.	Rs. 4.	...	Tall spare figure. Black scar on left malar-bone. Irregular scar, front of left thigh, upper third.

OF DEPARTMENTS.

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are specially recommended by Commanding Officers, to have their names employment—continued.

Gazette of the 26th July 1888, *vide* pages 816 and 817.]

War service.	*Educational Qualifications.* Reading and writing,—efficient or rudimentary.	Arithmetic,—efficient or rudimentary.	Languages, or English,—to what extent.	General intelligence, apart from education.	*Physical Qualifications.* General health.	If strong, active and energetic.	Whether fit for out-door labour or for in-door employment only.	Character and conduct during service.	What particular situations the man would be willing to accept, the one preferred being stated first; also place where he would like to be employed.	Commanding Officer's recommendation.	Circle of Pension Paymaster in which the applicant receives his pension.	Permanent address, Village, Thána, Tahsíl, or Pargana, and District.	Remarks by Civil authorities.	**REMARKS.**
(1). Afghán War, 1878-79—Medal.	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	Gurmukhi.	Good.	Good.	Yes.	Yes. Fit for civil employment.	Very good.	(1) Canal Chaukídár. (2) Tahsil Chaprási. (3) Forest Chaukídár.	Of excellent character and trustworthy.	N.-W. Circle.	Kaloke, Moga, Ferozepore.	...	...

Notice.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

THIS preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine, and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates—per four-ounce tin, *Rs.* 4 *annas* 8; per eight-ounce tin, *Rs.* 8 *annas* 8; per pound tin, *Rs.* 16 *annas* 8. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only*, at the undernoted rates—per four-ounce tin, *Rs.* 5 *annas* 8; per eight-ounce tin, *Rs.* 10 *annas* 8; per pound tin, *Rs.* 20. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage eight annas per 4 and 8 *oz.* tins and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

سرکاری سنکونا دافع بخار

یہہ دوا بجائے کونین کے نہایت عمدہ ہے سرکاری عہدہ دار سرکاری اور خیراتی کاموں کے لئے اور اور اشخاص جو یک لخت ۲۰ پونڈ خریدنا چاہیں بوٹینیکل گارڈن کلکتہ کے صاحب سپرنٹنڈنٹ سے نقد قیمت پر بشرح مندرجہ ذیل خرید سکتے ہیں

فی بکس ٹن بوزن چار أنس—۴ روپیہ ۸ انہ

ایضا ایضا آٹھہ أنس—۸ روپیہ ۸ انہ

ایضا ایضا ایک پونڈ—۱۶ روپیہ ۸ انہ

عام خریدارونکو یہہ دوا صاحب سپرنٹنڈنٹ بوٹینیکل گارڈن سے نقد قیمت پر حسب شرح ذیل مل سکتی ہے

فی بکس ٹن بوزن ۴ أنس—۵ روپیہ ۸ آنہ

ایضا ایضا ۸ أنس—۱۰ روپیہ ۸ آنہ

ایضا ایضا ایک پونڈ—۲۰ روپیہ

یہہ دوا کلکتہ کے بڑے بڑے انگریز اور ہندوستانی دوا فروشوں کے ہاں سے بہی مل سکتی ہے شرح ہائے مذکورہ بالا کے علاوہ ۴ اور ۸ أنس والے بکس کے لئے ۸ انہ اور ایک پونڈ والے بکس کے لئے ۱۲ آنہ محصول ڈاک ادا کرنا پڑیگا

CALCUTTA:
The 6th *March* 1888.

[124-18.]

For Sale.

EDUCATION in India in 1886. [...] with special reference to the report of the [...] Commission. By Sir Alfred Croft, K.C.I.E., [...] of Public Instruction, Bengal. Fcap., boards. [...]

PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, G[...] PRINTING, INDIA.

No. 8, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

[...]

For Sale.

MUSKETRY INSTRUCTION [...] Native Army, Regulations for conducting [...] Royal 32mo. full leather. 8*a*. (2*a*.).

ROYAL Artillery in India, Regulation[...] the, 1888. Super royal, 8vo, full cloth. [...]

OFFICE OF SUPDT. OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING

No. 8, *Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

[...]

Notice

UNDER SECTION 354 OF THE CIVIL PRO[CEDURE] CODE.

In the Court of Rai Buta Mal, Dist[rict] Judge, Rawalpindi.

MISCELLANEOUS CIVIL SUIT No. 10 OF 18[...]

IN THE MATTER OF DEVI DIAL, INSOLVENT.

WHEREAS Devi Dial, son of Ram S[...] of Murree, Rawalpindi District, petitioned [...] Court to be declared insolvent under the provisions [...] Chapter XX of the Civil Procedure Code, and whereas [...] Devi Dial has satisfied this Court that the statements [...] him in his application are substantially true, and that he [...] guilty of any of the disqualifications mentioned in Section [...] of the Civil Procedure Code, this Court has declared [...] insolvent under the provisions of the said Section 351, and [...] notice is published as required by Section 354 of the Civil [Pro]cedure Code.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this [...] day of November 1888.

BUTA MAL,
District Judge.

[374-[...]]

Notice.

THE public is informed that the Bridge Boats over the Indus at Dera Ghazi Khan wa[s] [...] for traffic on the 16th October 1888.

DERA GHAZI KHAN:
The 20th October 1888.

M. L. DA[...]
Deputy Commi[ssioner]

[68-[...]]

Commissariat Notice—No. 44.

SEALED tenders for the supply of the undermentioned articles in the Lahore Commissariat Division, which comprises the station noted in the margin, from 1st January 1889 to 31st December 1891, will be received by the Chief Commissariat Officer at Meean Meer up to noon on the 28th November 1888, and opened by him then and there in the presence of all parties who may choose to attend.

Meean Meer.

2. No tenders will be received except on forms obtainable from the Chief Commissariat Office, Meean Meer, which, as well as any information required regarding the contract, will be given on application to the Chief Commissariat Officer, Meean Meer, up to 4 o'clock P. M. on the 21st November 1888.

3. Seals of tenderers (unable to write) will not be accepted; they should have their marks verified by witnesses.

4. Covers to be superscribed—"Tender for Castor Oil, cold drawn."

5. The tender may be in part or for the whole requirement, and the Chief Commissariat Officer reserves to himself the right to accept the tender in whole or in part; but in the event of his accepting in part only and the tenderer failing to take up the contract, the whole earnest deposit will be confiscated.

6. Tenders without earnest-money will not be attended to.

Nomenclature of Articles.	Amount of earnest-money required.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	
Cold drawn castor oil of best quality in quart bottles cased in straw, corked, sealed and labelled, to be delivered at the Government Medical Depôt, Meean Meer.	250	

E. A. F. CARTER, *Captain*,

for *Chief Commissariat Officer*, *Lahore Division*.

MEEAN MEER:
The 18th October 1888. [599-1.]

Commissariat Notice—No. 8.

SEALED tenders for the supply to the Western Circle, Bengal Commissariat, of Indian grown black tea for one year, from 1st April 1889, or date of commencement, to 31st March 1890, at the stations and in the quantity noted in the memorandum at foot, will be received by the Commissariat Store Officer at Lahore up to noon on the 7th January 1889, and then and there opened in the presence of all parties who may choose to attend.

2. No tenders will be received except on forms obtainable from the Commissariat Store Office at Lahore, which, as well as any information required regarding the contract, will be given on application to the Commissariat Store Officer at Lahore up to 4 o'clock P. M. on the 27th December 1888. No addition or alteration must be made in tender forms.

3. Seals of tenderers (unable to write) will not be accepted; they should have their marks verified by witnesses.

4. Covers to be superscribed—"Tender for the supply of Indian grown black tea."

5. The tender may be in part, but not less than 5,000 lbs., or for the whole requirement, and the Government to have the power to accept a tender in whole or in part, or to reject a tender without assigning any cause for so doing; but in the event of tender being accepted in part only, and the tenderer failing to take up contract, the whole earnest-money deposited will be confiscated.

6. Each tender must be accompanied as earneast-money by Government Promisory Note duly endorsed to the Commissariat Store Officer or Stock Note, or by Bank of Bengal or Treasury Receipt * for an amount equal to 2½ per cent. of the value at the tendered rate of the quantity of tea tendered for; but the earnest-money of any one tender need not exceed Rs. 1,000. Tenders without earnest-money will not be attended to.

* The receipt may be for Currency Notes or cash.

7. Earnest-money will be confiscated if the tenderer withdraws from his tender.

8 Sample of the tea to be supplied can be inspected at any Commissariat Office.

Memorandum of station and quantity referred to in paragraph 1.

Station.	Estimated quantity.	REMARKS.	
	lbs.		
Commissariat Store Depôt, Lahore ...	1,50,000	To be delivered in three instalments :—	lbs.
		On 1st August 1889 ...	50,000
		On 1st November 1889 ...	50,000
		On 1st February 1890 ...	50,000

L. W. CHRISTOPHER, *Major*,
Commissariat Store Officer.

LAHORE:
The 17th November 1888. [377-5.]

““Dieu et mon droit.” “Honi soit qui mal y pense.”

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1888.

PART III.

Notifications by Chief Court, Financial Commissioner, Accountant-General, &c.

CHIEF COURT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 22nd November 1888.

Notification No. 4405.—The following Supplementary Rules framed by the Chief Court under the powers conferred by section 8 of the Punjab Courts Act, 1884, as amended by Act XIII of 1888, and all other powers in that behalf, providing for the exercise by one or more Judges of the jurisdiction of the Court in matters not provided for in the Rules relating to the exercise of the Civil or Criminal jurisdiction of the Court, shall take effect on and from November 22nd, 1888.

MISCELLANEOUS JURISDICTION.

Subject to the provisions of any law for the time being in force,

1. Any jurisdiction vested in the Chief Court, for the exercise of which provision is not made in the rules of Court as to Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction, dated November the 16th, 1888, may, subject to the rules next following, be exercised by a single Judge of the Court.

2. The power of withdrawal and transfer conferred on the Chief Court by section 76 of the Punjab Courts Act, 1884, as amended by the Punjab Courts Act, 1888, shall not be exercised except by a Bench consisting of not less than two Judges.

3. Rule 1 shall not be deemed to affect the rules contained in Judicial Circular CXVII.

4. A single Judge may refer any matter coming before him under these rules to a Bench consisting of two Judges for disposal, and such Bench shall be competent to dispose of the same.

Given under our hands at Lahore this twenty-second day of November 1888.

H. M. PLOWDEN,
R. T. BURNEY,
J. TREMLETT,
B. H. BADEN-POWELL,
C. A. ROE,
J. FRIZELLE,
} *Judges.*

By order, &c.,
E. W. PARKER,
Registrar.

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C. A. ROE,
J. FRIZELLE,
} *Judges.*

By order, &c.,
E. W. PARKER,
Registrar.

The 26th November 1888.

No. 4434.—*Notification.*—The Judges of the Chief Court have been pleased to direct the following transfers of Munsiffs on the public service :—

Pandit Rám Chand, from Lahore in the Lahore District, to Kasúr in the Lahore District.

Pandit Hirde Naráin, from Kasúr in the Lahore District, to Mogah in the Ferozepore District.

Bhana Mal, from Mogah in the Ferozepore District, to Ludhiána in the Ludhiána District.

Richpal Singh, from Ludhiána in the Ludhiána District, to Phillour in the Jullundur District.

Ahmad Shah, from Phillour in the Jullundur District, to Jullundur in the Jullundur District.

Fakhr-ud-dín, from Jullundur in the Jullundur District, to Siálkot in the Siálkot District.

Banarsi Dás, from Siálkot in the Siálkot District, to Lahore in the Lahore District.

Muhammad Imám-ud-dín, from Montgomery in the Montgomery District, to Bannu in the Bannu District.

Harwas Rái, from Bannu in the Bannu District, to Montgomery in the Montgomery District.

By order, &c.,

E. W. PARK[ER],

Regis[trar].

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

CIRCULAR MEMO. No. 50 OF 1888.

(No. 6868.)

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,

Dated Lahore, 22nd November 1888.

To

ALL COMMISSIONERS AND DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS IN THE PUNJAB.

The dates for submission of the quarterly return showing progress in the realization of amounts due under decrees to Government altered.

IN continuation of this office Circular No. 18 of 1888, the Financial Commissioner directs that in future quarterly returns referred to in paragraph 69 of this office Circular No. [...] 1885 should be sent to the Government Advocate on the 1st January, [...] April and 1st July, instead of on the 1st January, 1st July and 1st October [of] each year. There will be no return for the last quarter, *viz.*, ending [...] September, the figures for that period being merged in the annual return.

By order, &c.,

D. C. JOHNSTONE,

Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

CIRCULAR MEMO. No. 51 OF 1888.

(No. 6903.)

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,

Dated Lahore, 22nd November 1888.

To

ALL COMMISSIONERS AND DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS IN THE PUNJAB.

Statement showing periodical reports and returns due to Financial Commissioner.

THE annexed statement showing the periodical reports and returns to be submitted to the Financial Commissioner's office and the dates on which they are due [is] circulated for information and guidance.

By order, &c.,

D. C. JOHNSTONE,

Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

List of Periodical Returns and Reports submitted to the Financial Commissioner's Office and the dates on which they are due.

No.	Description of Report or Return.	Latest date of submission by the Deputy Commissioners to the Commissioners.	Latest date of submission by the Commissioners to the Financial Commissioner.	REMARKS.
	WEEKLY.			
	Comparative Statement of Salt Revenue.	...	As soon after the close of week as possible.	This is due from the Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, Agra.
	MONTHLY.			
	Hal Tauzi ...	15th of the following month.	...	Due from Deputy Commissioners.
	Statement of Provincial Services and Local Funds Income.	Ditto.	...	Ditto.
	Index of Revenue correspondence	...	10th of following month.	Due from Commissioners.
	Water-advantage Revenue Tauzi	15th of the following month.	...	Due from Deputy Commissioners, Lahore, Amritsar and Gurdáspur.
	Return of Loans granted to agriculturists.	Ditto ...	As soon after receipt as possible.	Submitted by Deputy Commissioners through Commissioners.
	1. Accountant-General's Memo. of Treasury credits of Land Revenue. 2. Accountant-General's Memo. of Taccavi Advances. 3. Accountant-General's Memo. of Provincial Services, &c. 4. Accountant-General's Memo. of Excise and Income Tax.	...	As soon after the close of the month as possible.	Due from the Accountant-General.
	Foreign Trade Returns ...	15th of the following month.	...	Due from Deputy Commissioners.
	QUARTERLY.			
	Statements of Remissions and Suspensions of Fixed Fluctuating and Miscellaneous Land Revenue.	...	...	Submitted by the Financial Commissioner to Government, Civil Department, as soon after the close of the quarter as possible.
	Lists of Unanswered References	...	15th of the month succeeding the quarter for which due.	Due from Commissioners.
	Statement of Excise Income (including spirits, opium and drugs).	10th of following month after close of the quarter.	Ditto ...	Submitted by Deputy Commissioners through Commissioners.
	Statements of Revenue Business	15th of following month after close of the quarter.	As soon after receipt as possible.	Ditto.
	Statement of Judicial work performed by Tahsildárs and Náib-Tahsildárs.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
	Statement of Revenue Appeals ...	...	Ditto ...	Due from Commissioners.
	Statement of Resumed Pattidári Shares and Pensions.	15th of following month after close of the quarter.	Ditto ...	Due from the Commissioner of the Delhi Division.

List of Periodical Returns and Reports, &c.—continued.

No.	Description of Report or Return.	Latest date of submission by the Deputy Commissioners to the Commissioners.	Latest date of submission by the Commissioners to the Financial Commissioner.	Remarks.
	QUARTERLY—(*continued*).			
	Statement of Tahsíldárs and Náib-Tahsíldárs.	1st January ... 1st April ... 1st July ... 1st October ...	...	Due from Commissioners.
	Settlement Business Returns and Report.	15th of the month after the close of the quarter.	As soon after receipt as possible.	Submitted by Settlement [illegible] through the Commission[illegible] the Division.
	Statement of advances for agricultural improvements and for purchase of bullocks, seed, &c., under Acts XIX and XII of 1883 and 1884.	...	As soon after the close of the quarter as possible.	Due from the Accountant-[illegible]ral.
	Deputy Commissioner's Abstract Return of Disbursements, Collections and Outstandings on account of Land Improvement Loans and Loans to Agriculturists (Acts XIX of 1883 and XII of 1884.)	15th of the month after the close of the quarter.	As soon after receipt as possible.	Submitted by Deputy Com[illegible]sioners through Commission[illegible]
	Forest Return of trade in timber	...	15th of the month after the quarter to which they relate.	Due from the Conservat[illegible] Forests.
	North-Western Railway Trade Returns.	Seven weeks after the quarter to which they relate.	...	Due from the Examiner [illegible]counts, North-Western Rail[illegible] Lahore.
	East Indian Railway Trade Returns.	Ditto ...	...	Due from the Assistant Au[illegible] East Indian Railway, [illegible]
	Rájpútána-Málwa Railway Trade Returns.	Ditto ...	...	Due from the Examiner [illegible]ranteed Railways, Bom[illegible]
	Oudh and Rohilkand Railway Trade Returns.	Ditto ...	...	Due from the Auditor, Oudh [illegible] Rohilkand Railway, Luck[illegible]
	Country Boat Trade Returns ...	Ditto ...	...	Due from the Deputy Conser[illegible] and Registrar, River Indus, [illegible]kur.
	Statement showing changes in railway freights.	Ditto ...	...	Due from the Examiner, [illegible] Western Railway, S[illegible] Due from the Traffic Ma[illegible] East Indian Railway. Due from the Examiner [illegible]ranteed Railways, B[illegible] Due from the Auditor, [illegible] Rohilkand Railway, [illegible]now.
	Statement of Tariff Rates ruling at Amritsar.	No fixed date ...	...	Due from the Secretary, Mu[illegible] Committee, Amritsar.
	Seniority List of Náib-Tahsíldárs	...	10th March ... 10th June ... 10th September 10th December	This list will be furnis[illegible] Commissioners in p[illegible] correction and return.

List of Periodical Returns and Reports, &c.—continued.

No.	Description of Report or Return.	Latest date of submission by the Deputy Commissioners to the Commissioners.	Latest date of submission by the Commissioners to the Financial Commissioner.	REMARKS.
	QUARTERLY—(*concluded*).			
	Distribution List of Tahsíldárs and Náib-Tahsíldárs.	...	10th March ... 10th June ... 10th September 10th December	This list will be furnished to Deputy Commissioners in print for correction and return.
	Statement of Income Tax Collections, &c.	10th of the month after close of the quarter.	As soon after receipt as possible	Submitted by Deputy Commissioners through Commissioners.
	Statement of cases of opium smuggling.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
	Statement of paper expenditure...	As soon after the close of the quarter as possible.	...	Due from the Superintendent, Punjab Government Press.
	Statement of allotments made from the Financial Commissioner's reserve for minor works (civil buildings).	...	...	Submitted to Government, Public Works Department (for the 1st, 2nd and 3rd quarters of the year only) as soon after the close of the quarter as possible.
	HALF-YEARLY.			
	Statement of Lapsed and Resumed Máfis.	10th October and 10th April.	15th October and 15th April.	Submitted by Deputy Commissioners through Commissioners.
	Statement of Leases of Government waste lands sanctioned.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
	Statement of cancellation of leases of waste lands.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
	Statement of the share of land revenue to which the Canal Department is entitled to take credit in its accounts.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Submitted by nine Deputy Commissioners through Commissioners.
	Tauzi of Tribute	Ditto ...	...	Due from four Deputy Commissioners.
	Statement of Local Rates and other cesses.	15 days after close of half-year.	As soon after receipt as possible.	Submitted by Deputy Commissioners through Commissioners.
	ANNUAL.			
	Statement of Alluvion and Diluvion.	...	10th February ...	Due from Commissioners.
	Breweries in operation ...	10th January ...	15th January ...	Due from the Commissioners of Delhi, Lahore and Ráwalpindi.
	Rent-roll of Fixed Land Revenue	10th October ...	15th October ...	Submitted by Deputy Commissioners through Commissioners.
	Statement showing the arrangements made for the sale of leases for the vend of intoxicating drugs and opium.	10th April ...	15th April ...	Ditto.
	Statement showing arrangements made for the sale of licenses for the vend of Native and European liquors.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.

List of Periodical Returns and Reports, &c.—continued.

No.	Description of Report or Return.	Latest date of submission by the Deputy Commissioners to the Commissioners.	Latest date of submission by the Commissioners to the Financial Commissioner.	REMARKS.
	ANNUAL—*continued.*			
	Comparative Demand Statement of Miscellaneous Land Revenue.	15th October ...	1st November ...	Submitted by Depu… sioners through Com…
	Statement of Balances of Fluctuating and Miscellaneous Land Revenue.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
	Statement of Balances of Fixed Land Revenue.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
	Statement of Camp Equipage ...	15th April ...	1st May ...	Ditto.
	Statement of uncurrent and spurious coins.	...	15th April ..	Due from the Account…
	Statement of alienation of State lands.	15th April ...	30th April ...	Submitted by Depu… sioners through Com…
	Statement of Excise for the city of Lahore.	15th July ...	...	Due from Deputy Com… Lahore.
	Settlement Business Returns and Reports.	10th April ...	15th April ...	Submitted by Depu… sioners and Settlem… through Commission…
	Budget Estimates ...	10th October ...	15th October ...	Ditto.
	List of Revenue buildings ...	1st August ...	15th August ...	Ditto.
	Statement of fluctuating canal assessments, Nos. DI, DII, DIII.	...	1st November ...	Submitted by Depu… sioners through Com…
	Statement of enlistments for the Native Army.	10th April ...	15th April ...	Ditto.
	Fluctuating Assessment Statements DI, DII.	...	21st December ...	Due from Commis… Lahore and Dera…
	Stationery Indents ...	10th November ...	15th November ...	Submitted by Depu… sioners through Com… Government Adv… Director of Land R…
	Indent for Revenue occasional forms.	10th December ...	15th December ...	Due from Deputy Com… Commissioners and D… Land Records.
	List of persons intending to appear at the examination of Náib-Tahsíldárs.	15th February ...	Before 1st of March	Due from Deputy Com…
	Statistics of large industries ...	25th May ...	As soon after receipt as possible.	Submitted by Depu… sioners through Com…
	Statement showing refund of duty paid and certificates granted on goods exported in bond to Kashmir and Central Asia *viâ* Kashmir.	...	15th May ...	Due from the Collec… toms, Karachi, Bo… Calcutta, and Com… Lahore and Jullund…
	Statement of drawbacks and charas passes granted.	...	Ditto ...	Due from the British… missioner, Ladakh…
	Statement of attested invoices on which drawback was recoverable.	...	Ditto ...	Due from the Resident… mir.

List of Periodical Reports and Returns, &c.—concluded.

No.	Description of Report or Return.	Latest date of submission by the Deputy Commissioners to the Commissioners.	Latest date of submission by the Commissioners to the Financial Commissioner.	REMARKS.
	ANNUAL—*concluded*.			
	Water-advantage Revenue on lands not irrigated at Settlement.	January ...	January ...	Due from the Commissioners of Lahore and Deraját.
	Income from canal-irrigated lands separately assessed.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
	Privy Council Appeals ...	1st January ...	...	Due from the Government Advocate.
	Statement of Receipts and Charges of the Stamp Department.	1st April ...	...	Due from Superintendent of Stamps.
	Judicial Business Returns ...	10th February ...	15th February ...	Due from Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners and Settlement Officers.
	Land taken up for Railway purposes.	1st July ...	15th July ...	Submitted by Deputy Commissioners through Commissioners.
	List of candidates for the post of Náib-Tahsíldárs.	...	1st March ...	This list will be furnished to Commissioners in print for correction and return.
	List of candidates for the post of Náib-Tahsíldárs who have ceased to be available during the past twelve months.	...	Ditto ...	Due from Commissioners (will not be printed or published).
	List of Deputy Superintendents of Settlements.	...	15th March ...	Due from Commissioners.
	ANNUAL REPORTS.			
	Revenue Administration Report and Returns.	October ...	1st December ...	Due from Deputy Commissioners and Commissioners.
	Excise Report and Returns ...	1st May ...	21st May ...	Ditto.
	Income Tax Report and Returns	Ditto ...	15th May ...	Office copies of the Returns should be despatched direct to Financial Commissioner's office by 15th May at latest.
	Trade Report, External ...	1st May only Rail and River traffic.	8th May ...	No reports received from Railways.
	Trade Return, Internal ...			
	Report on River-borne Trade ...	...	1st July.	...
	Special manufactures ...	Date of submission is fixed each year when the subject is chosen.	Date of submission is fixed each year when the subject is chosen.	Submitted by Deputy Commissioners through Commissioners.

CIRCULAR MEMO. No. 52 OF 1888.

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,

(No. 6908.)

Dated Lahore, 23rd November 1888.

To

ALL REVENUE OFFICERS IN THE PUNJAB.

Settlements with the heirs of ex-mafidárs.

THE annexed note recorded by the Financial Commissioner and explaining the state of the law wi... to cases in which a Settlement has been made under the ... Act of 1871 with the assignee or his heirs on the lapse or resum... an assignment of land revenue is circulated for the informa... guidance of all Revenue Officers ; and the special attention of officers conducting re-assessment operations ... to the matter. It will be seen that the ruling expressed in Revenue Judgment No. 4 of 1888 applies to all ... that are not governed by the old Act.

By order, &c.,

E. D. MACLAGAN,

Offg. Junior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punj...

Note by Colonel E. G. WACE, First Financial Commissioner, Punjab, dated 7th November 1888.

MR. ——— —s' assumption that the rules in force under the Land Revenue Act of 1871, relating to ... resumed assignments, have not been re-issued, because they are opposed to the provisions of the Land Revenue ... of 1887, is correct. The subject is governed by Section 59 of the Act of 1887 ; and the power to make rules on the subject given in sub-section 3 thereof is limited to assessment procedure.

The liability for the land revenue is governed by Section 61 of the Act of 1887 ; and as is pointed out ... the Revenue Judgment (Punjab Record 4 of 1888) quoted by Mr. ———, it is not open to a Revenue Officer making an assessment to reject, alter, or add to the entries relating to land ownership, which he finds in the ...

Mr. ——— inquires whether he may not amend the record of rights, so as to give to the heirs of ... mafidárs a proprietary status. Undoubtedly it is competent to a Revenue Officer to do this, provided in so doing ... has regard to the limitations on all mutations which are prescribed by Section 37 of the Land Revenue Act of 18... This section repeats the law on the subject, which was first enacted in Section 19 of the Act of 1871. The ... provision of both these sections is that the alterations made must be based on changes which have occurred ... the Settlement record was drawn up. A Revenue Officer cannot use the authority he possesses under Section ... and 36 of the Land Revenue Act of 1887 for the purpose of giving to persons in possession at the time when the ... record was made, or to their representatives, a status different from that assigned to them in that record. If ... corrects the previous record, he must do so only on the ground of agreement, or binding order, or on the ground ... facts that have occurred since the Settlement record was prepared.

Applying these views to the case under consideration, any order already passed under the Act of 1871, ... under its rules D. I., or which owing to the operation of Section 6 of the General Clauses Act, 1868, can ... passed under the Act of 1871, and its rules giving an intermediate tenure to the heirs of a mafidár is ... an order binding on the parties within the meaning of Section 37 of the Act of 1887 ; it can be incorporated ... the record of rights ; and should not be set aside on the ground that a new Act is now in force. But the instructions contained in Financial Commissioner's Circular No. 20 of 1884 should be borne in mind.

To cases that are not governed by the Act of 1871 the ruling expressed in Revenue Judgment 4 of 18... applies in full force. But if the former mafidár or his heirs are in actual occupancy of the resumed land ... Revenue Officer who assesses the land should take care that his order is not understood by the land-owner as ... ing him to eject the occupant. If the land-owners desire to take any action of that nature they must ... separate proceedings.

CIRCULAR MEMO. No. 53 OF 1888.

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,

(No. 6935.)

Dated Lahore, the 23rd November 188...

To

ALL COMMISSIONERS AND DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS IN THE PUNJAB.

Instructions for guidance of District Officers in the matter of sale of confiscated opium by auction.

UNDER Rule 59 (ii) of the Opium Rules it is laid down that confiscated opium shall be disposed of ... Financial Commissioner may by general or special order direct. ... Financial Commissioner is now pleased to direct that, where the ... to be sold does not exceed one maund in weight, Deputy Commi... may sell it by auction, or dispose of it otherwise to the best advantage, without a previous reference to this ... The fact of the disposal, however, and the price obtained, and, if the price is low, the reason why a higher ... not obtainable, should be subsequently reported without unnecessary delay to this office.

2. When the amount to be disposed of exceeds one maund, or when the Deputy Commissioner is ... as to the best mode of disposal, the previous orders of the Financial Commissioner should be obtained through ... Commissioner, the Deputy Commissioner and Commissioner expressing their own opinions on the case.

3. The Financial Commissioner has also decided that, where sale by auction is the method of ... adopted, the Názir or other official conducting the sale is not entitled to any commission on the sale.

By order, &c.,

D. C. JOHNSTONE,

Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 23rd November 1888.

No. 183.—*Leave.*—Rám Dás, Tahsíldár of the Fatteh Jang Tahsíl, Ráwalpindi District, is granted two months' privilege leave with effect from 1st December 1888.

No. 184.—*Appointment.*—Ganda Mal, Náib-Tahsíldár of the Gujar Khán Tahsíl, Ráwalpindi District, is appointed to officiate as Tahsíldár of the Fatteh Jang Tahsíl, Ráwalpindi District *vice* Rám Dás, Tahsíldár, granted two months' privilege leave.

By order, &c.,

D. C. JOHNSTONE,

Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

XXXIX.

Meeting of the Senate of the Punjab University.

Proceedings of the Senate of the Punjab University at a Meeting held on Saturday, the 3rd November 1888, *at* 11 A. M.

PRESENT:

W. H. Rattigan, Esquire, LL.D., *Vice-Chancellor, in the Chair.*

Colonel E. G. Wace, First Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

Colonel G. Gordon Young.

H. C. Fanshawe, Esquire.

Bábu P. C. Chatterji, M.A., B.L.

Lála Madan Gopál, M.A., Barrister-at-Law.

Nawáb Abdul Majíd Khán, C.S.I.

G. S. Lewis, Esquire, B.A.

Faqír Saiyad Qamar-ud-dín, Khán Bahádur.

Faqír Saiyad Jamál-ud-dín.

Muhammad Barkat Ali Khán, Khán Bahádur.

Rája Jahándád Khán.

Khán Bahádur Rahím Khán, Honorary Surgeon.

Shaikh Nának Bakhsh.

Pandit Guruprasád, M.A.

Bábu Chandra Náth Mittra, Assistant Registrar.

Proxies.

1. The proxy papers of the absent members were laid on the table.

Appointment of Dr. Stein.

2. The Vice-Chancellor read the first proposal of the Syndicate regarding Dr. Stein's appointment, and stated that as far as he was able to ascertain Dr. Stein had performed his duties as Principal of the Oriental College in a very satisfactory manner. Since May last Dr. Stein had been delivering lectures for fifteen hours a week, including those on Comparative Grammar and Philology to the M. A. students of the Government College and to the Shástri Class of the Oriental College. He had shown very good business-habits, had displayed much industry, and had devoted a considerable portion of his time to office work since he had taken up the duties of Registrar of the University. The Vice-Chancellor therefore confidently put the motion to the meeting, with a slight modification which did not affect the substantive proposal.

It was accordingly unanimously resolved—That the appointment of Dr. M. A. S the combined posts of Principal of the Oriental College and Registrar of the Uni confirmed on the terms mentioned in the Vice-Chancellor's letter to Sir W. Muir of October 1887, see Appendix I., as confirmed in the Senate's resolution of April 19, 18 period of two years, in accordance with Rule 34, subject to the proviso that the at liberty to terminate the engagement by giving Dr. Stein three months' notice and in like manner that Dr. Stein be at liberty to terminate the engagement by same notice to the Senate.

Conferring of degrees.

3. The list of degrees earned by the various candidates at the Uni examinations was laid before the Meeting as in A dix II.

It was resolved—That the degrees specified in Appendix II be conferred candidates named therein, who are duly certified to have passed the examinations and the other conditions necessary for the several degrees referred to in accordance with the S Rules and Regulations now in force and with the provisions of Section 14 of the University Act.

Award of medals, scholarships and prizes.

4. It was further resolved—That the various scholarships and special prizes be awarded as spec Appendix II.

List of Medical Examiners for 1889.

The following list of Examiners in Medicine for 1 was approved :—

SUBJECTS.	WRITTEN EXAMINATION.	ORAL EXAMIN
	Junior Subjects.	
Anatomy and Comparative Anatomy ...	Dr. W. K. Hatch, of Bombay	Dr. Dickson.
Chemistry	Dr. Moir, of Meerut ...	Dr. Stephen.
Physiology	Dr. Hojel, of Bombay ...	Dr. Little (or R wards).
Botany	Dr. R. Wilkins, of Madras ...	Dr. Henderson.
Materia Medica	Dr. Hojel, of Bombay ...	Dr. Henderson.
	Senior Subjects.	
Surgery	Dr. S. O. Banks, of Bombay ...	Dr. Cunningham.
Medicine	Dr. J. Coats, of Calcutta ...	Dr. Dickson.
Pathology	Dr. J. Coats, of Calcutta ...	Dr. Dickson.
Midwifery	Dr. J. Arnott, of Bombay ...	Dr. Little (or R wards).
Diseases of Women and Children	Dr. J. Arnott, of Bombay ...	Dr. Little (or R wards).
Medical Jurisprudence	Dr. Moir, of Meerut ...	Dr. Bate.
Hygiene	Dr. Simpson, Calcutta (or Dr. Weir, Bombay) ...	Dr. Bate.

Affixing of common Seal to revised Regulations of the Law School.

6. It was resolved—That the Syndicate be authorized to affix the common Seal of University to the revised regulations and rules of Law School and Law Examinations. (Already circ with Senate proceedings, dated 19th April 1888.)

Affixing of common Seal to Regulations for the First Examination in Medicine.

7. It was resolved—That the Syndicate be authorized to affix the common Se the University to the Regulations for the First Exami in Medicine as given below :—

(1) That a student who fails in two or more subjects shall not be allowed to the fourth year's course of studies until he passes in all the subjects.

(2) That a student who fails in only one subject may be allowed to beg fourth year's course, but that he shall be required to pass in that s before beginning the fifth year's course.

(3) That a student who fails in the First Examination in one subject, sh allowed to go up next year in that subject only ; and, if successful, a c cate of having passed the First Examination shall be granted to him

Affixing of common Seal to Regulations regarding costume of Medical Graduates.

8. It was resolved—That the Syndicate be authorized to affix the common Seal of the University to the Regulations regarding the costume of Medical Graduates as detailed below :—

That the academical costumes for graduates in Medicine be—

For M. D. : Gown as that of a Fellow, hood lined with purple silk or satin.

For M. B. : Gown as for M. A., sleeves full, hood lined with purple cloth.

Remuneration for Examiners in Law.

9. It was resolved—That the following scale of remuneration for Examiners in Law be sanctioned :—

LICENTIATE-IN-LAW EXAMINATION.

For setting each Question paper	Rs.	100
For looking over each Answer paper	„	2

FIRST CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION.

As at present.

ORAL EXAMINATION.

For framing questions and examining candidates for one day	„	32
For an Assistant Examiner when required	„	16

Appointment of Rái Bahádur Brij Lál Ghose to Jullundur Readership.

10. The ninth proposal on the *Agenda* Paper was—That the recommendation of the Medical Faculty regarding the appointment of Rái Bahádur Brij Lál Ghose to the Jullundur Medical Readership be submitted to the Senate for consideration, with the remark embodied in the Syndicate Proceedings of October 20, 1888 (*see* remark printed in italics), the attention of members being invited to Rule 3 relating to Endowed Readers and Translators. (*See* Appendix III.)

After a good deal of discussion *Rája Jahándád Khán*, seconded by Faqír Saiyad Jamál-ud-dín, moved the following resolution, which was passed *nem. con* :—

That the Senate regrets that in consequence of no members of the Medical Faculty being present at this meeting with the exception of the present incumbent of the Readership, it feels itself unable to dispose of the objections which have been raised at this meeting as to Rái Bahádur Brij Lál Ghose not possessing the requisite critical knowledge of Urdu to qualify him for the post of the Jullundur Medical Reader; and the Senate is therefore unable to confirm the recommendation without being specially assured that the candidate in question is fully qualified under the existing rules, especially with reference to the condition that he shall be able to translate treatises into Vernacular and to edit an Urdu Medical Gazette. The Senate accordingly resolves that the matter be referred back to the Medical Faculty, through the Syndicate, for favor of further consideration with reference to the above objections, and the Senate would, at the same time, suggest the expediency of first advertising the vacancy of the appointment before any final recommendation is made.

SENATE HALL,
LAHORE:
The 3rd November 1888.

CHANDRA NATH MITTRA,
Assistant Registrar.

APPENDIX I.

Dated Lahore, 31st October 1888.

From—W. H. RATTIGAN, Esquire, LL.D., Vice-Chancellor of the Punjab University,
To—SIR W. MUIR.

MY DEAR SIR,

I HAVE been desired by the Syndicate of the Punjab University, incorporated by Act XIX. of 1882 of the Indian Legislature, to ask your aid in procuring the services of a competent person for the combined posts of Registrar of the University and Principal of the Oriental College, an institution attached to the University. The pay of these combined posts would be Rs. 700 per mensem to commence with, rising to Rs. 1,000 per mensem by annual increments after the second year of service. The duties would embrace all the ordinary duties appertaining to the office of Registrar as summarised in the accompanying extract from the rules framed on the subject and published in our calendar.

As Principal of the Oriental College, in which Persian, Arabic and Sanskrit literature are taught, he would be required to exercise a general superintendence over the teaching and give occasional lectures in some branch of classical oriental literature, but he would not otherwise be required to take part in the direct teaching. As Registrar he would be assisted by an Assistant Registrar and a proper office establishment, and in the Oriental College he would have a full staff of Native Professors.

Having thus given an outline of the duties which would be required and the salary which the University is prepared to pay, I would briefly indicate the qualities that would be required of any candidate for the combined posts.

In the first place it is, of course, essential that the candidate should be either a Persian, Arabic or Sanskrit scholar, capable of superintending an institution where the higher literature of these languages is taught. In the next place he should be a man of good temper and judgment; and lastly, but by no means least, he should be a man of good administrative power, with force of character and regular business-habits.

It is possible that within your wide circle of acquaintances you may happen to know a man who is likely to suit our requirements; and we should all feel very grateful to you if you could recommend us a really competent young gentleman who would be willing to undertake the duties above specified. It is most likely that some young and distinguished University scholar would like to have such an opportunity offered to him of securing not only a good University position in the East, but special facilities also for prosecuting his tastes for Oriental learning.

Should you be in a position to recommend such a candidate, I would be obliged by your sending me, as soon as possible, a copy of his testimonials testifying to his character and qualifications and stating his age and nationality. It would be convenient also if the candidate would send a photograph of himself.

Apologizing for the trouble I am giving you and hoping to receive an early and satisfactory answer,

I remain,

My dear Sir,

Yours very truly,

(Sd.) W. H. RATTIGAN,

Vice-Chancellor of the Punjab University.

APPENDIX II.

I.—List of Graduates for the year 1888.

IN THE ORIENTAL FACULTY.

(Ordinary Degree.)

BACHELOR OF ORIENTAL LEARNING.

Second Division.

Háfiz Ali Ahmad	Lahore Oriental College.

Third Division.

Sukhrám Dás	Oriental College, Lahore.
Bhawáni Shankar	Ditto.
Díwán Chand	Ditto.

IN THE ARTS FACULTY.

(Ordinary Degree.)

MASTER OF ARTS.

Sundar Dás, Súri	Private Student.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

First Division.

Hari Krishna Kaul	Lahore Government College.

Second Division.

Ahmad Dín	Lahore Government College.
Mádho Rám	Ditto.
Dhanpat Rái	Ditto.
Ganesh Dás	Ditto.
Súraj Bhán	Ditto.
Táj-ud-dín	Ditto.
Manohar Chandra Mukerji	Delhi St. Stephen's Mission College.
Ishar Dás	Lahore Government College.
[illegible] ...	Ditto.
Jowála Sahái, II	Ditto.

Third Division.

Shib Charn Dás	Lahore Government College.
Sri Rám	Ditto.
Khushi Rám	Ditto.
Rahím Bakhsh	Ditto.
Damodar Dás	Delhi St. Stephen's Mission College.
Basant Lál	Lahore Government College.
Niranjan Dás	Ditto.
Guláb Chand	Ditto.
Bans Gopál	Delhi St. Stephen's Mission College.
Makhan Lál	Lahore Government College.
Girdhári Lál	Private Student.
Achhru Rám	Lahore Government College.
Iqbál Kishan, Pandit	Ditto.
Káshi Rám	Ditto.
Girdhári Lál, II...	Ditto.
Manohar Lál	Ditto.
Dhani Rám, Khanna	Ditto.

II.—Medallists.

Viceroy's Gold Medal	Ranjít Singh, of Lahore Medical College, standing first in the examination of Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery.
Maclagan Gold Medal	Ishar Dás, for passing highest in Science, the B. A. Examination.
Arnold Gold Medal	Sunder Dás, Súri, for passing highest M. A. Examination.
Arnold Silver Medal	Hari Krishna Kaul, for taking the place in the B. A. Examination.
Watson Silver Medal	M. C. Mukerji, of St. Stephen's College, Delhi, for obtaining highest marks in Political Economy at the B. A. Examination.
Jaishi Rám Gold Medal	Lakhu Rám, for standing first in Licentiate Examination-in-Law.
Ditto Silver Medal	Moti Rám, for standing first in First Certificate Examination-in-Law.
Maler Kotla-McLeod Gold Medal ...	Sunder Dás, Súri, for passing highest M. A. Examination.
Alwar Gold Medal	Hari Krishna Kaul, for passing highest the B. A. Examination with Sanskrit.

III.—Special Prizemen.

Dr. Stulpnagel's Prize in Philosophy ...	Hari Krishna Kaul, Rs. 50.
Rái Kanhya Lál-Pollard Prize in Engineering	None entitled.
Punjab Science Institute Science Prize...	Ishar Dás, Rs. 30 in books.

IV.—Scholars.

Baháwalpur Arabic Scholar	Saiyad Aftáb Hussain, of the Oriental College, for standing first in the Honours Arabic or Maulvi Fázil Examination.
Fuller Exhibitioner	Hari Krishna Kaul, of the Government College, Lahore, for standing first in the Examination.
Nabha-Jind Scholar	Rukn-ud-dín, of the High School, Gujranwála, for standing first in the Entrance Examination.

NOTE.—The award of above scholarships is under consideration.

V.—Endowed Readers and Translators.

McLeod-Kashmír Sanskrit Reader ...	Vacant.
Jullundur Medical Reader	Dr. Rahím Khán, Khán Bahádur.
McLeod-Kapurthála Natural Science Reader	Saiyad Amír Shah, L. M. S.
Alexandra Reader...	Bhái Gurmukh Singh.
McLeod-Punjab Arabic Reader	Sheikh Amír Ali, B. A.
Patiála Translator	Chuni Lál, B. A.
Mayo-Patiála Reader	Pandit Bansi Dhar.

VI.—Authors who have published works since last Convocation.

Pandit Durgá Dat	*Vishnu Sharma's Hitopadesha* with Sanskrit Commentary of *Purána*...
Qázi Zafar-ud-dín	*Ilk-i-Nafis*, an Urdu Commentary on Arabic Poets.

APPENDIX III.

Rules Relating to Endowed Readers and Translators.

3. To enable members of the Senate to make recommendations, the Syndicate shall issue a special notice to each member of the Senate, stating the name and nature of, and special conditions (if any) attached to the vacant endowment. This notice shall be issued at least a fortnight before the meeting of the Senate, at which the appointment is to be made.

(4).—The Jullundur Medical Reader shall be required to translate and edit Medical treatises in the vernacular under the directions of the Senate; to deliver weekly popular lectures on sanitary and other medical subjects to native physicians and others; to edit the *Urdu Medical Gazette*, and to lecture in the Medical School.

PUNJAB UNIVERSITY.

Date sheet of the Law Examinations for 1888.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION IN LAW.

Date.	Papers.	Subject.	Time.
3rd December	I	(*a*) Outlines of Jurisprudence and (*b*) Outlines of Constitutional Law.	10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
4th Do. ...	I	Elements of Contract Law and of the Law relating to Torts.	Ditto ditto.
5th Do. ...	III	Principles of Criminal Liability.	Ditto ditto.
6th Do. ...	IV	The Law of Evidence ...	Ditto ditto.

FIRST CERTIFICATE IN LAW EXAMINATION.

Date.	Papers.	Subject.	Time.
3rd December	I	Civil Procedure and appurtenant Acts applicable to the Punjab and drafting deeds and Judicial documents.	10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
4th D ...	II	Revenue Law and Procedure applicable to the Punjab.	Ditto ditto.
5th D ...	III	Criminal Law and Procedure applicable to the Punjab.	Ditto ditto.
6th D ...	IV	Laws of Evidence, Limitation, Stamps, Court fees and Registration.	Ditto ditto.
7th D ...	V	Hindu and Muhammadan Laws and the Customary Law of the Punjab.	Ditto ditto.
10th D ...	Oral	*A.*—Civil Procedure and the Stamps, Court Fees, Limitation and Registration Acts. *B.*—Criminal Law and the Law of Evidence.	Ditto ditto ...

LICENTIATE IN LAW EXAMINATION.

Date.	Papers.	Subject.	Time.
3rd December		Additional paper on Civil Procedure for candidates coming under the provisos of rule 2 for the Licentiate in Law Examination.	
4th Do. ...	I	Civil Law: (*a*) the Law of Property, &c.; (*b*) Law relating to Minors.	10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
5th Do. ...	II	Civil Law, the Law of Contracts, &c.	Ditto ditto.
6th Do. ...	III	Civil Law, the Law relating to Intestate and Testamentary succession, &c., &c.	Ditto ditto.
7th Do. ...	IV	Criminal Law ...	Ditto ditto.
8th Do ...	V	Constitutional Law ...	Ditto ditto.
10th Do. ...	Oral	*A.*—Civil Law and the Law of Evidence. *B.*—Criminal Law ...	Ditto ditto.

SENATE HALL,
LAHORE :
The 27th November 1888.

M. A. STEIN,
Registrar, Punjab University.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 27th November 1888.

No. 3634.—*Leave.*—First Class Hospital Assistant No. 117 Abdul Rahím, attached to the Kashmir Residency Dispensary, Srinagar, has obtained privilege leave for three months, and availed himself of it with effect from the afternoon of the 16th November 1888.

No. 3635.—*Transfer.*—The services of Assistant Surgeon Mehta Devi Dial, doing general duty at Ráwalpindi, being no longer required there he was transferred to Mayo Hospital, Lahore, for general duty, which he joined on the forenoon of the 16th November 1888.

No. 3636.—*Notification.*—With reference to *Punjab Gazette*, Medical Department, Notification No. 2703, dated 28th August 1888, 3rd Class Hospital Assistant No. 344 Naráin Dás ceased to do cholera duty from the 16th November 1888, and is deputed on vaccination duty in the Hazára District.

No. 3637. —*Examination.*—Third Class Hospital Assistant No. 306 Sandhe Khán, having passed the test of English Qualification Examination, is entitled to the higher rate of pay with effect from 22nd November 1888.

The 28th November 1888.

No. 3639.—*Notification.*—On return from the privilege leave granted to him in *Punjab Gazette*, Medical Department, Notification No. 3283 of the 23rd October 1888, Assistant Surgeon Tabu Singh resumed charge of his duties at the North-Western Railway Hospital, Ráwalpindi, on the forenoon of the 14th ... Surgeon Elahi Bakhsh.

Assistant Surgeon Elahi Bakhsh, having been relieved of his duties at the Railway Hospital, Ráwalpindi, joined the Mayo Hospital, Lahore, for general duty on the forenoon of the 20th November 1888.

No. 3640.—*Notification.*—Assistant ... Sodhi Fatteh Singh on his return from Central Provinces was waiting ... Siálkot from the forenoon of the 4th ... to the afternoon of the 9th October 1888.

No. 3642.—*Transfer.*—Hospital Assistant No. 240 Híra Lál, doing itinerant duty ... Gurgaon District, assumed charge of the ... Dispensary on the 9th November 1888 ... Hospital Assistant No. 331 Ghasita ... transferred to Gurgaon.

Hospital Assistant No. 331 Ghasita ... assumed charge of the Gurgaon Police Hospital and Judicial Lock-up on the forenoon of the 10th November 1888, relieving Hospital Assistant No. 27 Kásim Ali.

GEO. FARRELL,

Offg. Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Pun...

JAIL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

The 21st November 1888.

No. 56.—*Erratum.*—In Jail Department Notification No. 40, dated 18th August ... published in Part III, *Punjab Gazette*, ... 23rd August, notifying the transfer of ... of the Lahore Central, District and ... Jails from Dr. W. P. Dickson to ... Surgeon J. Rehill, *for* "forenoon of ... August 1888," *read* "afternoon of 3rd August 1888."

R. GRAY,

Inspector-General of Prisons, Pu...

Miscellaneous Notices and Advertisements.

AITCHISON COLLEGE.

The 18*th October* 1888.

The following subscriptions have been received up to date in response to the appeal of the Council of the Aitchison College :—

Name.	Amount.
	Rs.
The Hon'ble Sir James Lyall, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab	1,000
His Highness the Mahárája of Kashmir	5,000
His Highness the Mahárája of Patiála	5,000
The Sardár of Kalsia	1,000
Rái Anúp Singh, Lahore	500
His Highness the Rája of Biláspur	400
His Highness the Rája of Suket	250
The Nawáb of Lobáru	125
The District Board of Montgomery	100
H. C. Fanshawe, Esquire	100
Fakír Syad Zahúr-ud-dín, Lahore	50
Total	13,525

S. BLACK, MAJOR-GENERAL,
Governor, Aitchison, College.

The 25*th October* 1888.

The following further subscriptions have been received up to date in response to the appeal of the Council of the Aitchison College :—

Name.	Amount.
	Rs.
His Highness the Nawáb of Máler Kotla and Kháns of Máler Kotla	5,500
His Highness the Rája of Kapurthala	5,000
His Highness the Rája of Nábha	3,000
His Highness the Rája of Jínd	2,500
His Highness the Rája of Farídkot	1,000
District Board of Ráwalpindi	1,000
His Highness the Rája of Chamba	500
His Highness the Rája of Sirmúr	300
Sardár Suchet Singh (Allúwália)	200
District Board of Muzaffargarh	150
Sardár Uttam Singh of Rámgarh	100
Nawáb Sarfaráz Khán	50
Nawáb Abdulla Khán	50
Nawáb Ghulám Qásim Khán	50
Sardár Muhammad Afzal Khán	50
Sardár Allahwurdi Khán	40
Total	19,490

S. BLACK, MAJOR-GENERAL,
Governor, Aitchison College.

The 27th November 1888.

The following further subscriptions have been received up to date in response to the appeal of the Council of the Aitchison College :—

Name.
His Highness the Nawáb of Baháwalpur
Sardár Jaggat Singh
W. Mackworth Young, Esquire
Munshi Harsukh Rái, Lahore
His Highness the Rája of Mandi
Hoshiárpur (Local Bodies)
Native Gentlemen of the Hoshiárpur District
Bhái Naráin Singh of Ludhiána
District Board of Ferozepore
Municipal Committee, Kunjah (Gujrát District)
Zaildárs of the Gujrát Tahsíl
Rája Jai Chand of Lambagraon
Collections by Kotwál, Lambagraon
Rája Jaswant Singh of Núrpur
District Board of Siálkot
Mahant Prem Singh of Siálkot
Sardár Rachpál Singh of Siálkot
District Board of Ludhiána
Maulvi Sharíf Hussain of Jagraon, Ludhiána District
Rái Ahmad Shah of Talwandi, ditto
Sardár Uttam Singh of Manoki, ditto
Sardár Prem Singh of Manoki, ditto
Sardár Ghuláb Singh of Nathowál, ditto
Sardár Jaggat Singh of Manoki, ditto
Sardár Natha Singh of Jhorra, ditto
Sardár Khewa Singh of Rasúlpur, ditto
Lála Karm Chand of Jagraon, ditto
Lála Chait Rám of Jagraon, ditto
Mahant Sarúp Dás of Hirán, ditto
Ganesha Mal of Akálgarh, ditto
Himmat Rái of Hatur, ditto
Sardár Rattan Singh of Rámgarh, ditto
Lala Pohloo Mal of Raekot, ditto
Rái Faiz Taláb of Raekot, ditto
Lála Devi Chand of Jagraon, ditto
Collections by Tahsíldár of Jagraon, ditto
Collections by Tahsíldár of Ludhiána
Total

S. BLACK, Major-General,
Governor, Aitchison College.

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

LAHORE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

Hours of Business.

THE General Post Office is open for the transaction of business at the following hours:—

On week days.

For references and applications „ registration and insurance „ posting parcels „ posting value-payable articles „ granting certificates of posting „ sale of postage stamps, envelopes and post-cards	From 7 A.M. to 6 P.M.
For issue and payment of money orders „ depositing and withdrawing money from Post Office Savings Bank „ Sale of British Postal Orders	From 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
„ Issue of Telegraphic Money Orders „ Payment of Do. do.	From 7 A.M. to 6 P.M.

No business will be transacted on Sundays or on the following Post Office holidays, but Telegraphic Money Orders will be received for despatch while work is going on in the office:—

New Year's Day, Good Friday, the Queen's Birthday and Christmas Day.

Inland Post.

The following hours of delivery and closing of mails at the General Post Office are notified for the information of the Public:—

Delivery.

1st delivery, Calcutta, Bombay, Europe, Mooltan and Peshawar mails at	10-30 A. M.	Only one delivery at 10-30 A. M. on Sundays and Post Office Holidays.
2nd delivery, Peshawar, Mooltan, Sindh, Delhi, &c., mails at	5-30 P.M.	

Despatch.

1. All stations between Lahore, Mooltan, Sindh, Derajat, Ferozepore and Kasur	8-20 A. M.	The last Letter Box will be cleared at 3 P. M. on Sundays and Post Office Holidays.
2. All stations between Lahore and Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan	8-40 „	
3. All stations between Lahore and Delhi	9-40 „	
4. Meean Meer (1st despatch)	9-40 „	
5. Amritsar, Dharmsala, Dalhousie, &c.	1 P. M.	
6. Meean Meer, Kasur, Ferozepore, Raewind, Sirsa, Hissar, &c., and Rajputana, Bombay, Madras and Europe*	4-15 „	
7. All stations between Lahore and Calcutta, including North-Western Provinces, Oudh, Burmah, Assam and the Central Provinces, Batala, Pathankot, Palampur, Dalhousie, Dharmsala, &c.	4-35 „	
8. All stations between Lahore and Peshâwar (2nd despatch)	4-35 „	
9. All stations between Lahore, Mooltan, Jhang, Dera Ghazi Khan and Muzaffargarh	4-15 „	
10. Chung and Sharakpur	6 „	
11. Lahore station	9-45 A. M. & 5-30 P. M.	
12. Gujranwala, Wazirabad, Gujrat and Sialkot	6 „	

N.B.—The days and hours for the posting of Overland parcels (Thursdays in the rainy, and Saturdays in the fair, months) will remain unaltered.

*Every Tuesday except during the monsoons, when the English Mail day is altered to Saturday.

Certificates of Posting

Are granted for unregistered articles. Fee half an anna, payable by means of a postage stamp.

Postal Acknowledgments

For the delivery of a registered letter, packet or parcel, can be obtained on payment of 1 anna in stamps in the case of registered letters and packets; and in cash in the case of parcels.

Late Letters

Will be received at the window until 15 minutes before the despatch of the mails, and must be fully prepaid by stamps, so as to include ordinary postage and late-letter fee of half an anna.

Foreign Post.

The latest safe day and hour for the posting of overland letters, post-cards, newspapers, printed and commercial papers, and sample and mixed packets, is every Tuesday up to 4-15 P.M.

For foreign parcels every Saturday up to 4 P.M.

Delivery of Letter and Parcel Mail.

The hours of delivery are dependent on the hours of arrival of the several trains. If they arrive punctually at the advertised hours, the first delivery will take place at 10-30 A.M., and the second at 5-30 P.M. On Sundays and holidays only one delivery is made of prepaid letters at 10-30 A.M.

Parcels are delivered at 10-30 A.M. only.

Insured articles exceeding Rs. 1,000 in value will be delivered only at the Post Office window.

Postage.

Whatever postage is marked on a letter, post-card, newspaper, packet or parcel must be paid at once on delivery, after which any complaint of overcharge will be duly attended to.

Complaints.

In all complaints of overcharge or unnecessary delay in delivering letters, the covers bearing the Post Office stamps must be presented for inspection; and when any complaint is preferred against any postman, the number on his badge must be specified.

Registration

Makes the transmission of a letter more secure, but the Post Office is not responsible for loss unless the letter be also insured. Currency Notes or part of a Currency Note, Stamps, Cheques, and the like, must be registered. Registration fee 2 annas in stamps.

Insurance.

Registered letters and parcels can be insured without limit of value. Coin, jewels, &c., must be insured. Rates of insurance are 2 annas up to Rs. 50 of value, 4 annas up to Rs. 100, and 4 annas for every additional Rs. 100. Insurance charge payable in stamps in the case of letters and in cash in the case of parcels.

Value Payable

Parcels, registered letters and book packets can be sent value payable, the value being realized from the addressee and paid to the sender by the Post Office. Limit of value is Rs. 1,000. Value payable can also be insured.

Inland Parcels

May be sent prepaid or unpaid at sender's option. Rates of postage are 4 annas for 20 tolas, 8 annas for 40 tolas, and 4 annas for every additional 40 tolas ; postage payable in cash.

Savings Bank.

Floating Deposits are received from 4 annas up to Rs. 500, and interest allowed. Printed rules obtainable at the Post Office.

Inland and Foreign Money Orders.

Remitter of a money order has nothing to do with its transmission to payee; this work is done entirely by the Post Office. When the money order is delivered, the remitter will receive an acknowledgment of its delivery. Maximum limit for a money order is Rs. 600, and the same remitter cannot remit in one day more than Rs. 600 to the same office or to the same person. Forms of money order application supplied gratis.

British Postal Orders.

British Postal Orders for fixed sums from 1*s*. to £1 available for sale to the public.

Full particulars obtainable at the Post Office.

Postal Books for sale.

Indian Postal Guide, price ... 4 annas.

Do. Postal Abstract, price ... 1 anna.

Calendar of Mail Steamer departures from Bombay, price 4 annas.

Postage stamps, post-cards, embossed envelopes of all descriptions, at the value denoted upon each.

LAHORE: *The 20th November* 1888. } SAZAVAR, *Post Master.*

For Sale.

MUSKETRY INSTRUCTION of the Native Army, Regulations for conducting the, 1888. Royal 32mo. full leather. 8*a*. (2*a*.).

ROYAL Artillery in India, Regulations for the, 1888. Super royal, 8vo, full cloth. Rs. 2 (5*a*).

OFFICE OF SUPDT. OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING,

No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

[341-10.]

Commissariat Notice—No. 7 [illegible]

SEALED tenders for the supply to the [illegible] ern Circle, Bengal Commissariat, of kerosine oil [illegible] ing power of over 100° [illegible] one year, from 1st April [illegible] March 1890, and for five years, from 1st April 189[illegible] 1894, at the station and in the quantities noted [illegible] randum at foot, will be received by the Commissariat [illegible] Officer at Lahore up to noon on the 20th December [illegible] then and there opened in the presence of all parties [illegible] choose to attend.

Kerosine oil.

2. No tenders will be received except on forms [illegible] from the Commissariat Store Office at Lahore, which, [illegible] as any information required regarding the contract, will [illegible] on application to the Commissariat Store Officer at La[illegible] to 4 o'clock P. M. on the 9th December 1888. No [illegible] alteration must be made in tender forms.

3. Seals of tenderers (unable to write) will not be [illegible] they should have their marks verified by witnesses.

4. Covers to be superscribed—"Tender for the [illegible] kerosine oil."

5. The tender may be in part or for the whole [illegible] but the term of contract must be as noted above and [illegible] average for the whole period. Commissary-General [illegible] have the power to accept a tender in whole or in part, [illegible] reject a tender without assigning any cause for so doing [illegible] the event of tender being accepted in part only and the [illegible] failing to take up contract, the whole earnest-money [illegible] will be confiscated.

6. Each tender must be accompanied as earnest-money [illegible] Government Promissory Note duly endorsed to the Commissariat Store Officer, or Stock No[illegible] Bank of Bengal or Treasury [illegible] for an amount equal to [illegible] of the value at the tendered rate of one year's supply [illegible] quantity tendered for, but the earnest-money of any [illegible] need not exceed Rs. 1,000. Tenders without earnest [illegible] will not be attended to.

* The Receipt may be for currency notes or cash.

7. Earnest-money will be confiscated if the tender[illegible] draws from his tender.

Memorandum of station and quantities referred [illegible] paragraph 1.

Station.	Estimated quantities.	Remarks
	Imperial Gallons.	
Commissariat Store Depôt, Lahore.	80,528	For one year's [illegible] from 1st April [illegible] 31st March 18[illegible]
	426,916	For five years' [illegible] from 1st April [illegible] 31st March 18[illegible]

L. W. CHRISTOPHER, [illegible] *Commissariat Store* [illegible]

LAHORE: *The 1st November* 1888. }

For Sale.

EDUCATION in India in 1886, [illegible] with special reference to the report of the [illegible] Commission. By Sir Alfred Croft, K.C.I.E., M.A., [illegible] of Public Instruction, Bengal. Fcap., boards. Rs. 1[illegible]

PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA.

NO. 8, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

Notice.

THE following official publications can be obtained on payment from Messrs. E. Gillon & Co. Lahore:—

List of Books.

No.	Name of Work.	Price per copy. Rs.	A.	P.
1	Civil Justice Report, 1884 ...	0	10	0
	Ditto ditto, 1885 ...	0	8	0
	Ditto ditto, 1886 ...	0	9	0
2	Criminal Justice Report, 1884 ...	0	10	0
	Ditto ditto, 1885 ...	0	11	0
	Ditto ditto, 1886 ...	0	12	0
3	Police Report, 1884 ...	0	11	0
	Ditto, 1885 ...	2	3	0
	Ditto, 1886 ...	2	8	0
4	Municipal Report, 1883-84 ...	0	6	0
5	Stamp Report, 1884-85 ...	0	4	0
	Ditto, 1885-86 ...	0	3	0
	Ditto, 1886-87 ...	0	2	0
6	Forest Report, 1884-85 ...	1	4	0
	Ditto, 1885-86 ...	1	12	0
	Ditto, 1886-87 ...	1	0	0
7	Excise Report, 1884-85 ...	1	3	0
	Ditto, 1885-86 ...	0	14	0
	Ditto, 1886-87 ...	1	4	0
8	Revenue Report, 1884-85 ...	2	9	0
	Ditto, 1885-86 ...	1	12	0
	Ditto, 1886-87 ...	2	4	0
9	Jail Report, 1884 ...	1	2	0
	Ditto, 1885 ...	1	0	0
	Ditto, 1886 ...	1	8	0
	Ditto, 1887 ...	1	8	0
10	Registration Report, 1884-85 ...	0	6	0
	Ditto ditto, 1885-86 ...	0	5	0
	Ditto ditto, 1886-87 ...	0	7	0
	Ditto ditto, 1887-88 ...	0	6	0
11	Arboriculture Report, 1884-85 ...	0	6	0
	Ditto ditto, 1885-86 ...	0	8	0
	Triennial Report on arboriculture, 1884-85 to 1886-87.	1	8	0
12	Education Report, 1884-85 ...	1	6	0
13	Report on Lunatic Asylums in the Punjab for 1885.	0	6	0
	Ditto ditto, 1886 ...	0	9	0
	Ditto ditto, 1887 ...	0	10	0
14	External Land Trade Report, Punjab, 1885-86, with map.	0	12	0
	Ditto ditto, 1886-87 ...	0	10	0
	Ditto ditto, 1887-88 ...	0	12	0
15	Internal Trade Report, Punjab, 1886-87	2	0	0
16	License Tax Report, 1885-86 ...	0	12	0
17	Income Tax Report, 1886-87 ...	0	10	0
18	Monograph on Woollen Manufactures in the Punjab.	0	2	0
19	Monograph on Silk Industry ...	0	2	0
	Ditto on Brass and Copper ...	1	0	0
	Ditto on Cotton Manufactures...	0	2	0
20	Punjab Administration Report, 1882-83	4	8	0
	Ditto ditto, 1883-84	4	8	0
	Ditto ditto, 1884-85	4	0	0
	Ditto ditto 1885-86	2	12	0
21	Dispensary Report, Punjab, 1886 ...	2	0	0
	Ditto ditto, 1887 ...	1	10	0
22	Vaccination Report, Punjab, 1887-88...	0	4	0
23	Chemical Examiner's Report, Punjab, 1886.	0	6	0
	Ditto ditto, 1887 ...	0	6	0
24	Sanitary Report, Punjab, 1886 ..	2	0	0
25	Report on the Agricultural Statistics of the Punjab for the year 1884-85.	2	0	0
26	Ditto ditto, 1885-86 ...	3	8	0
27	Standing Orders, Punjab Frontier Force, Part II.	1	0	0
28	Report on the Land Revenue Settlement of the Jhelum District, 1874-80, with Atlas.	2	0	0
	Ditto Dera Ismail Khan District with Atlas.	5	3	0
	Ditto Bannu District ...	3	3	0
	Ditto Síba Jágír ...	0	8	0
	Ditto Simla District ...	1	10	0
	Ditto Jhang District with map.	4	0	0
	Ditto Dera Gházi Khan District with map.	3	8	0
	Ditto Delhi District without map.	4	1	0
	Ditto Muzaffargarh District with map.	2	4	0
	Ditto Kohát District ...	2	4	0
	Ditto Peshâwar District (Hastings).	5	8	0
	Ditto Rohtak District with map.	4	0	0
	Ditto Hazára ...	5	10	0
	Ditto Pánipat Tahsil, Karnál District.	3	8	0
29	Punjab Customary Law in 6 Volumes	15	2	0
30	Bilúchi-Náma, by Rái Bahádur Hittu Rám.	1	8	0
31	Hand-book of the Bilúchi language, by Mr. C. E. Gladstone, B. C. S.	5	1	10
32	Kalíd-i-Afgháni ...	10	0	0
33	Punjab Chiefs (Urdu) ...	6	8	0
34	Trumpp's Pashtu Grammar ...	10	0	0
35	Æsop's Fables in Pashtu (Raverty) ...	6	0	0
36	Manual and Vocabulary of Bilúchi Dialect.	2	0	0
37	A brief account of the history and antiquities of Lahore, Part I.	0	6	0
38	General Report on Yúsafzai in six chapters.	5	0	0
39	Griffin's Punjab Rájas ...	12	0	0
40	Powell's Punjab Products, Vol. I ...	21	0	0
41	O'Brien's Glossary of the Mooltani Language.	13	14	0

List of Books—concluded.

No.	Name of Work.	Price per copy. Rs.	A.	P.
42	Punjab Census Report in 3 Vols. ...	24	0	0
43	Barkley's Directions to Revenue Officers.	10	0	0
44	Ditto in Vernacular ...	5	0	0
45	Jail Manual ...	3	12	8
46	Hutchinson's Police Catechism, 2nd Edition, revised by Mr. Goldney.	1	0	0
47	Stewart's Punjab Plants ...	4	8	0
48	Punjab Code, second edition ...	5	0	0
49	Griffin's Law of Inheritance to Punjab Chiefships.	3	0	0
50	Selections from Records of Punjab Government, New Series—			
	No. 1.—Notes on the Bannu District, by Major H. B. Urmston.	0	8	0
	No. 3.—Memorandum on the Bilúch Tribes in the Dera Ghâzi Khan District, by Captain C. Minchin.	0	8	0
	No. 4.—Administration of the Bahawalpur, Chamba and Pataudi States.	0	8	0
	No. 5.—Tea cultivation in the Kángra District.	0	8	0
	No. 6.—Sanitary Survey of villages watered by the Western Jumna Canal.	0	8	0
	No. 7.—Trial of Muhammad Bahádur Shah, Titular King of Delhi, and of Mogal Beg and Háji, all of Delhi, for rebellion against the British Government and murder of Europeans during 1857.	2	0	0
	No. 9.—Notes on the Dera Ghâzi Khan District, North-Western Frontier and its Border Tribes, by R. I. Bruce.	0	14	0
	No. 10.—Himalayan Districts of Lahoul and Spiti, by Captain A. F. P. Harcourt.	1	0	0
	No. 12.—Report on current rates of interest on loan transactions in the Punjab.	0	8	0
	No. 13.—Papers regarding alienation of estates of Insolvent Proprietors to the money-lending class.	1	0	0
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[437-*t.-f.-o.*]

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[18-*t-f-o.*]

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Sub-Asst. Conservator of Forests,

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BAHRAMGHAT:
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[119-*t.-f.-o.*]

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بشرح مندرجہ ذیل خرید سکتے ہیں

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ایضا ایضا ایک پونڈ—۱۶ روپیہ ۸ آنہ

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علاوہ ۴ اور ۸ اُنس والے بکس کے لئے ۸ آنہ
اور ایک پونڈ والے بکس کے لئے ۱۲ آنہ محصول
ڈاک ادا کرنا پڑیگا

CALCUTTA:
The 6th March 1888.

[124-17.]

Commissariat Notice—No. 8

SEALED tenders for the supply ... Western Circle, Bengal Commissariat, of Indian grown ... tea for one year, from 1st April 1889, or date of ... to 31st March 1890, at the stations and in the quantity noted in the memorandum at foot, will be received ... Commissariat Store Officer at Lahore up to noon ... January 1889, and then and there opened in the presence ... parties who may choose to attend.

2. No tenders will be received except on forms ... from the Commissariat Store Office at Lahore, which, ... any information required regarding the contract, will ... on application to the Commissariat Store Officer ... up to 4 o'clock P. M. on the 27th December 1888. ... or alteration must be made in tender forms.

3. Seals of tenderers (unable to write) will not be ... they should have their marks verified by witnesses.

4. Covers to be superscribed—"Tender for the ... Indian grown black tea."

5. The tender may be in part, but not less than ... or for the whole requirement, and the Government to ... power to accept a tender in whole or in part, or ... tender without assigning any cause for so doing; ... event of tender being accepted in part only, and the ... failing to take up contract, the whole earnest-money ... will be confiscated.

6. Each tender must be accompanied as earnest-money ... Government Promissory Note ... endorsed to the Commissariat ... Officer or Stock Note, or by ... Bengal or Treasury Receipt* ... amount equal to 2½ per cent. of the value at the tender ... of the quantity of tea tendered for; but the earnest-money ... any one tender need not exceed Rs. 1,000. Tenders ... earnest-money will not be attended to.

* The receipt may be for Currency Notes or cash.

7. Earnest-money will be confiscated if the tenderer ... draws from his tender.

8 Sample of the tea to be supplied can be inspected ... Commissariat Office.

Memorandum of station and quantity referred to ... paragraph 1.

Station.	Estimated quantity.	Remarks
	lbs.	
Commissariat Store Depôt, Lahore ...	150,000	To be delivered in ... ments:—
		On 1st August 1889 ...
		On 1st November 1889 ...
		On 1st February 1890 ...

L. W. CHRISTOPHER, Major,
Commissariat Store Officer.

LAHORE:
The 17th November 1888.

[1174- ...

In the Court of A. Meredith, Esquire, District Judge, Rawalpindi.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, ... AND OF THE MURREE CLUB, LIMITED.

THE District Court of Ráwalpindi District has, by an order dated the 20th day of November ... appointed J. T. Menzies, Esquire, of Ráwalpindi to be ... Liquidator of the above named Company.

Dated this 20th day of November 1888.

A. MEREDITH,
District Judge.

[1184- ...

Notice.

THE following books have recently been added to the Punjab Public Library :—

A

Abbott, E. A. Bacon and Essex. A Sketch of Bacon's Early Life. London 1877 ...	Lp, 211
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Adams, W. H. D. Battle Stories from British and European History, 3rd ed. London 1887 ...	Zd, 1714
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Æneid of Virgil, *trans.* into English verse by Conington, J., 2nd edition. London 1867	Zd, 1892
Afghanistan and Turkistan to Balkh, Bokhara and Herat, and a Visit to Great Britain and Germany. Travels in the Punjab—by Mohan Lal. London 1846 ...	IGb, 201
Afghanistan. A Personal Narrative of a Visit to Ghazni, Kabul and—by Vigne, G. T. London 1840 ...	Ox, 58
Afghanistan. A Descriptive Account of the Antiquities and Coins of—by Wilson, H. H. London 1841 ...	Ox, 401
Afghan War, 1838-42, from the journal and correspondence of the late Major-General Augustus Abbott, by Low, C. R. London 1879 ...	Ox, 106
Africa. Seven Years in South, by Holub, Dr. E. *trans.* by Frewer, E. E., 2 Vols. London 1881 ...	Gs, 302
Agricultural Community of the Middle Ages, and inclosures of the 16th Century in England by Nasse, E., *tran.* from the German by Ouvry, H. A. London 1871 ...	Zd, 1657
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B

Bacon and Essex, by Abbott, E. A. London 1877 ...	Lp, 211
Bacon, F., Works, 7 vols., *collected and edited* by Spedding, J. ; Ellis, R. L.; and Heath, D. D. London 1857-72 :— Vols. 1—5. Philosophical Works. Vols. 6-7. Literary and Professional Works. ...	Lp, 32
Bakhtyar Nama. The—*trans.*, by Ouseley, Sir W. 1883 ...	Oh, 230
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C

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6. Molière, by Oliphant, Mrs., and Tarver, F.
7. Montaigne, by Collins. Revd. W. L.
8. Rabelais, by Besant, W.
9. Calderon, by Hasell, E. J.
10. Cervantes, by Oliphant, Mrs.
11. Saint Simon, by Collins, C. W.
12. Corneille and Racine, by Trollope, H. M.
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4. Griffith Gaunt.	
5. Put Yourself in His Place.	
6. The Double Marriage.	
7. Love me Little, Love me Long.	
8. Foul Play.	
9. The Cloister and the Hearth.	
10. The Course of True Love never Did Run Smooth.	
11. The Autobiography of a Thief and other Histories.	
12. A Terrible Temptation.	
13. The Wandering Heir.	
14. A Simpleton.	
15. Readiana.	
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F. MAITLAND,

Offg. Secretary, Punjab Public Library.

LAHORE:
The 9th November 1888.

NOTICE TO

Register of Men who, on discharge from Regiments, &c., noted, are desirous ...

registered

[The previous List was published in Part III of

Pension No.	Rank and Name (also Surname).	Former Corps and Regimental No.	Nationality.	Religion.	Caste.	Age.		Length of service.		Date of discharge.	Cause of discharge, *i.e.*, remarks of the Medical Committee.	Rate of pension on discharge.	If in possession of Order of Merit pay, state the amount.
						Years.	Months.	Years.	Months.				
...	Sepoy Santa Singh.	14th Sikhs, No. 957.	Sikh.	Sikh.	Ját Sikh, Gill.	34	10	15	8	30th April 1888.	Unfit for any further service in consequence of greatly and chronically enlarged spleen.	Rs. 4.	...

OF DEPARTMENTS.

are specially recommended by Commanding Officers, to have their names employment—continued.

Gazette of the 26th July 1888, *vide* pages 816 and 817.]

War service.	*Educational Qualifications.*				*Physical Qualifications.*			Character and conduct during service.	What particular situations the man would be willing to accept, the one preferred being stated first; also place where he would like to be employed.	Commanding Officer's recommendation.	Circle of Pension Paymaster in which the applicant receives his pension.	Permanent address, Village, Thána, Tahsíl, or Pargana, and District.	Remarks by Civil authorities.	REMARKS.
	Reading and writing,—efficient or rudimentary.	Arithmetic,—efficient or rudimentary.	Languages, or English,—to what extent.	General intelligence, apart from education.	General health.	If strong, active and energetic.	Whether fit for out-door labour or for in-door employment only.							
(1). Afghán War, 1878-79—Medal.	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	Gurmukhi.	Good.	Good.	Yes.	Yes. Fit for civil employment.	Very good.	(1) Canal Chaukídár. (2) Tahsíl Chaprási. (3) Forest Chaukídár.	Of excellent character and trustworthy.	N.-W. Circle.	Kaloke, Moga, Ferozepore.	...	...

Commissariat Notice—No. 9.

SEALED tenders for the supply of the under-mentioned articles for the Western Circle, Bengal Commissariat, from 1st April 1889 to 31st March 1894, will be received by the Commissariat Store Officer at Lahore up to noon on the 7th January 1889, and opened by him then and there in the presence of all parties who may choose to attend.

2. No tenders will be received except on forms obtainable from the Commissariat Store Office, Lahore, which, as well as any information required regarding the contract, will be given on application to the Commissariat Store Officer, Lahore, up to 4 o'clock P.M. on the 27th December 1888.

3. Seals of tenderers (unable to write) will not be accepted; they should have their marks verified by witnesses.

4. Covers to be superscribed—"Tender for animal charcoal."

5. The tender may be in part or for the whole requirement and the Commissary-General reserves to himself the right to accept the tender in whole or in part; but in the event of his accepting in part only and the tenderer failing to take up the contract, the whole earnest deposit will be confiscated.

6. Tenders without earnest-money will not be attended to. Cash will not be accepted as earnest-money. The earnest-money should be in the form of either Treasury (or Bank of Bengal) Receipt or Government Promissory Notes, or Stock Notes for the amount.

7. Samples of the articles required to be supplied are to be seen at Commissariat Store Depôt, Fort Lahore, Commissariat Godowns, Meerut, and Store and Shipping Godowns, Baloghat, Calcutta, and every facility will be afforded to tenderers to see them before they tender.

Nomenclature of Articles.	Amount of earnest-money required.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	
Animal charcoal in the proportion of two-thirds coarse to one-third fine.	25	

L. W. CHRISTOPHER, *Major*,
Asst. Commy.-General,
Commissariat Store Officer.

FORT LAHORE:
The 23rd November 1888.

[398-4.]

Notice.

In the Court of District Judge, Rawalpindi.

IN THE MATTER OF APPLICATION OF MOTI, SON OF CHUNI LAL OF SADR BAZAR, RAWALPINDI.

WHEREAS Moti, son of Chuni Lal of Sadr Bazar, Rawalpindi, petitioned this Court to be adjudicated insolvent under the provisions of Chapter XX of the Civil Procedure Code, and whereas the said Moti has satisfied this Court that the statements made in his application are substantially true, and that he is not guilty of any of the disqualifications mentioned in Section 351 of the Civil Procedure Code, this Court has declared him insolvent under the provisions of the said Section 351, and this notice is published under Section 354 of the Civil Procedure Code.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this 21st day of November 1888.

A. MEREDITH,
District Judge.

[395-1.]

In the Court of A. Meredith, Es[quire], District Judge, Rawalpindi.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES A[CT] AND OF THE MURREE CLUB, LIMITED.

THE creditors of the above named C[ompany] are required, on or before the 10th day of ... to send their names and addresses, and the particulars ... debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their ... if any, to J. T. Menzies, Esquire, of Rawalpindi, the ... Liquidator of the said Company, and, if so required ... in writing from the said Official Liquidator, ... attorneys or pleaders to come in and prove their ... claims at the District Court of Rawalpindi at such ... shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof ... be excluded from the benefit of any distribution ... such debts are proved.

The 15th day of January 1889, at 10 o'clock A.M. ... pindi is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the ... and claims.

Dated this 20th day of November 1888.

A. MEREDITH,
District Judge.

[...]

Notice

UNDER SECTION 354 OF THE CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE.

In the Court of W. B. DeCourcy, Esquire, District Judge, Jhelum

MISCELLANEOUS CIVIL SUIT No. OF 18...

IN THE MATTER OF PRABH DIAL AND RAMJI, INSOLVENTS.

WHEREAS Prabh Dial and Ramji, ... Duni Chand, bankers of Pind Dadan Khan, petitioned this Court to be declared insolvents under the provisions of Chapter XX of the Civil Procedure Code, and whereas the said Prabh Dial and Ramji have satisfied this Court that the statements made by them in thier application are substantially true and that they are not guilty of any of the disqualifications mentioned in Section 351 of the Civil Procedure Code, this Court has declared them insolvents under the provisions of the said Section 351, and this notice is published as required by Section 354 of the Civil Procedure Code.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this ... day of November 1888.

W. B. DECOURCY,
District Judge.

[392-3.]

For Sale.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

ART MANUFACTURES of India, being a brief account of the most important art manufactures of India. By T. N. Mukharji, F.L.S. Demy 8vo, cloth-bound. Rs. 3 (5*a*.)

PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA.

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[710-1...]

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Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1888.

PART III.

Notifications by Chief Court, Financial Commissioner, Accountant-General, &c.

CHIEF COURT.

BOOK CIRCULAR No. XIV—4119.

FROM

E. W. PARKER, ESQUIRE,
Registrar, Chief Court, Punjab,

To

ALL CIVIL AND CRIMINAL COURTS IN THE PUNJAB.

Dated Lahore, 9th November 1888.

By Book Circular No. X—1954, of the 30th July 1884, Criminal Courts were directed to make no payments, in respect of absence from residence and attendance at Court, to witnesses who were entitled to receive travelling allowance from Government under the provisions of the Travelling Allowance Code.

According to Section 46 of the revised Civil Travelling Allowance Code an officer summoned to give evidence of facts which have come to his knowledge, or of matters with which he has to deal in his official capacity, either—

(*a*) in a criminal case (including a case before a Court Martial); or

(*b*) in a civil case to which Government is a party;

is entitled to draw travelling allowance under the Code, provided that he must obtain from the Court any travelling allowance to which he may be entitled by the Rules of the Court, and must deduct the amount so received from the travelling allowance claimed under the Code.

In order to give effect to this provision the Judges are pleased to direct that officers of Government who are summoned to give evidence under the circumstances and in the cases specified above are in future to be paid the subsistence and travelling allowances to which they may be entitled under Judicial Circulars Nos. XX, LXXVI or LXXVII by the Courts before which they appear, and that a certificate in the subjoined form, specifying the amount paid by the Court, is to be given to the witness in each case, in order that he may attach it to his travelling allowance bill under Section 46 of the Code.

Government officers summoned as witnesses under circumstances not provided for above are to be treated as private individuals would be.

By order, &c.,
E. W. PARKER,
Registrar.

(*Translated.*)

Form of Certificate to be given by the Court to an officer of Government summoned to give evidence under the circumstances and in the cases specified in Section 46 of the Civil Travelling Allowance Code.

In the Court of the in the District.

Certified that * was summoned to give evidence in Court and was paid the following amounts by order of the Court:—

Subsistence allowance	...	...	Rs.
Travelling allowance ...	...	...	Rs.

(Signed.)

Name and designation of Court.

Dated the 188 .

* Here enter name and official designation of officer.

BOOK CIRCULAR No. XV—4171.

From

E. W. PARKER, Esquire,

Registrar, Chief Court, Punjab,

To

All DIVISIONAL and DISTRICT JUDGES in the PUNJAB.

Dated Lahore, 10th November 1888.

The attention of Divisional and District Judges is drawn to the provisions of XIII of 1888, amending the Punjab Courts Act, 1884, which will come into force on 16th instant.

2. The definitions of "small cause," "land-suit" and "unclassed suit" should be carefully borne in mind in exercising appellate jurisdiction; and it should further be remembered that the term "value" used with reference to a suit means the amount or value of the *subject matter*, and not the value for court fee purposes.

3. Sections 39 to 41 of the Punjab Courts Act as now amended give greater finality to the decisions of Divisional and District Judges, and more particularly to those of the ... and these officers should remember that a great responsibility devolves upon them in exercising the power of finally disposing of appeals. In recording their judgments the utmost care should be taken to comply fully with the requirements of Section 574 of the Civil Procedure Code as to the contents of the judgment of an Appellate Court; and in all cases in which reasonable doubts are entertained in regard to questions of law or usage having the force of law, or the construction of a document (where such construction affects the merits) resort should be made to the power of reference given by Section 617 of the Code of Civil Procedure. In this connection Divisional Judges are referred to the provisions of Section ... of the Punjab Courts Act as amended by Act XIII of 1888.

4. The ground upon which a certificate under clause (*d*) of the new Section ... be granted by a Divisional Court has been restricted by excluding "questions of ... interest" as distinguished from questions of law or custom. As difficulty has been ... as to the meaning of a case being of sufficient importance to justify a further appeal, Judges think it expedient to express an opinion that this may depend upon the nature of the case, or of the question of law or custom involved, or partly on one and partly on other of these matters: and that the mere importance of the case to the particular individuals concerned is of little consequence, unless it is important upon some of the grounds enumerated.

5. The attention of District Judges is drawn to the change in the period of limitation for appeals to the District Court effected by the new Section 43, a provision which will take effect from January 1st, 1889. The same section now extends in terms to appeals from orders as well as from decrees to District or to Divisional Courts.

6. By Section 7, clause 2 of the new Act, all appeals from decrees passed but not appealed from before the 16th November 1888 will lie and be disposed of in accordance with the law as now amended.

By order, &c.,
E. W. PARKER,
Registrar.

(*Translated.*)

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 30th November 1888.

No. 4537.—*Notification.*—It is hereby notified that the Chief Court of the Punjab has been pleased to admit Karta Kishen, son of Kewal Kishen, as a Pleader of the 1st Grade.

The 3rd December 1888.

No. 4557.—*Transfer.*—The Judges of the Chief Court have been pleased to direct the following transfers on the public service :—

Ahmad Ján, Munsif of Pasrur in the Siálkot District, to Wazirabad in the Gujránwála District ;

Harbhagwán Dás, Munsif of Wazirabad in the Gujránwála District, to Pasrur in the Siálkot District.

By order, &c.,

E. W. PARKER,

Registrar.

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

CIRCULAR MEMO. No. 54 OF 1888.

(No. 7136.)

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,

Dated Lahore, 4th December 1888.

To

ALL COMMISSIONERS, DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS AND SETTLEMENT OFFICERS, IN THE PUNJAB.

Heads of Departments and other officers empowered to permit non-gazetted subordinates to remain in the service up to the age of 60 years.

THE attention of all Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners and Settlement Officers is invited to Punjab Government Resolution No. 2372 of 20th October, which is re-published herewith for facility of reference, and the Financial Commissioners request careful compliance with the instructions contained therein.

By order, &c.,

D. C. JOHNSTONE,

Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in the Financial Department, No 2372, *dated 20th October* 1888.

IN consequence of orders issued by the Government of India last March, it has become practicable to reduce work arising in the application of the rules in the Civil Pension Code relating to uncovenanted officers who have attained the age of 55 years. Previously the rules did not admit of any delegation by the Local Government of the power of deciding whether an officer attaining the age of 55 should be permitted to retain his appointment longer or be required to retire ; and under existing orders every case of the kind has to be reported on by the local authorities and submitted to the Lieutenant-Governor for decision. The addition, however, made to Rule 1 under Section 110 of the Civil Pension Code by the Notification of the Government of India in the Financial Department, No. 1692, dated the 29th of March 1888, permits Local Governments to delegate that power subject to certain restrictions ; and the Lieutenant-Governor now wishes to act upon that permission.

2. The relevant provisions of the superannuation rules relating to the uncovenanted service as they now stand are briefly as follows :—

I.—The rules apply only to officers in superior service as defined in the Civil Pension Code.

II.—Any uncovenanted officer of superior service who has attained the age of 55 years may voluntarily retire with the pension which is admissible to him ; but, except with the previous sanction of the Local Government, no such officer may be required to retire on attaining that age.

III.—Except with the same sanction, no such officer may be retained in the service after his fifty-fifth birthday if he is holding a gazetted appointment, or after his sixtieth birthday in any case.

IV.—The Lieutenant-Governor may delegate to the Head of a Department or other authority not below the rank of Collector or District Judge the power of permitting any non-gazetted subordinate to remain in the service up to the age of 60 years if he considers him to be still efficient.

The intention of the present Resolution is to exercise the authority mentioned in clause IV of this summary of the rules.

3. In the first place, subject to the reservations above stated the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to delegate to the Heads of D partments and other officers mentioned in column 1 of the schedule hereto annexed the power of permitting any non-gazetted subordinate in the establishments entered against them respectively in column 2, who has attained the age of 55 years, to remain in the service up to his sixtieth birthday if he is still considered efficient.

4. In the second place the Lieutenant-Governor directs that the following procedure shall be observed in future for the purpose of ensuring that, as at present, the case of every officer shall be taken up and considered when he is 55 years old and after each extension of service.

The Accountant-General is required to submit annually to the Local Government lists of gazetted and non-gazetted officers who have attained or will, before the 1st April next, attain the age of 55 years. On receipt of the returns in the Secretariat printed extracts containing the entries relating to (1) all gazetted officers, and (2) to non-gazetted officers who are at or near their sixtieth birthday, will be prepared and forwarded to Heads of Departments or other controlling authorities for report as to the efficiency or otherwise of the officers named in the extract and whether they should be compulsorily retired or permitted to remain in the service for a specified period. These reports will be laid before the Lieutenant-Governor, and His Honor's orders in each case will be communicated to the Accountant-General and all concerned. Extracts containing the remaining entries of the Accountant-General's lists, that is to say of non-gazetted officers who are not yet sixty years of age, will simultaneously be forwarded to the authorities mentioned in column 1 of the annexed schedule for disposal as follows. If the authority is of opinion that any officer named in the extract is still efficient and should be permitted to retain his appointment, he should pass an order extending the officer's service by a specified period and send a copy of the order to the Accountant-General for information. If, on the other hand, the authority considers the officer inefficient and that he should be compelled to retire at once, he should apply to Government, through the proper channel, for sanction to remove the officer from his appointment. In this case the grounds for the recommendation should be fully stated.

5. Thus Heads of Departments and other controlling authorities will be relieved of the duty hitherto imposed on them of reporting annually on the qualifications of every officer who has attained the age of 55 years and will henceforward be required to report only on gazetted officers and those subordinates who have attained the age of 60 years or whose removal from the service while still under that age is considered by them to be expedient.

6. In conclusion, it is to be noted that when it is thought necessary that an officer should be retired in anticipation of the report on his case consequent on the submission of the Accountant-General's annual list, a special report should be submitted for the Lieutenant-Governor's orders.

ORDER.—Ordered that the foregoing Resolution be communicated to the Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, Punjab, and to the Registrar of the Chief Court, Punjab, for the information and guidance respectively of the Financial Commissioner and the learned Judges of the Chief Court.

Also that it be communicated to the other Heads of Departments and offices named in the annexed schedule for information and guidance.

SCHEDULE.

Heads of Departments and others to whom the Local Government has delegated the power of permitting non-gazetted subordinates to remain in the service up to the age of 60 years.	Establishments in respect of which the power is delegated to each Head of Department or other authority.
Deputy Commissioners	District Land Revenue Establishments except Tahsildárs. Ditto Stamps Establishments. Ditto Excise ditto. Ditto Income Tax ditto. Ditto Registration ditto. Ditto Judicial ditto except Munsiffs and the establishments subordinate to the District Judge where the District Judge is not the Deputy Commissioner. Any other District Establishment not specifically mentioned below.
Settlement Officers	All Settlement Establishments except Settlement Tahsildárs.
Inspector-General of Registration and Stamps ...	His own office.
Conservator of Forests	The whole of his Department.
Postmaster-General	District Dâk Establishments.
Accountant-General	His own office and the Currency Office.
Private Secretary to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor	His own office.
Secretary to Government (Civil)	The Civil Secretariat and Government Press.
Financial Commissioners	Their own office and Tahsildárs, including Settlement Tahsildárs.
Commissioners	Their own offices.
Judges of the Chief Court	Their own office and Munsiffs.
Government Advocate	His own office.
Divisional Judges	Their own offices and the establishments subordinate to the District Judge where the District Judge is not the Deputy Commissioner.
Judges of Small Cause Courts	Their own offices.
Cantonment Magistrates	Ditto.
Inspector-General of Prisons	The whole of his Department.
Inspector-General of Police	Ditto ditto.
Director of Public Instruction	Ditto ditto.
Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals	Ditto ditto.
Political Officers	Their own offices.
Principal, Veterinary College, Lahore	His own establishment.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 29th November 1888.

No. 185.—*Notification.*—In continuation of Notification No. 169, dated 30th October 1888, and in supersession of so much of it as relates to Karámat-ulla Khán—

Ala Bakhsh (I), Tahsíldár, 3rd Grade, sub. *pro tem.*, is confirmed in his appointment, *vice* Mír Alam Khán, promoted;

Karámat-ulla Khán, Tahsíldár, 4th Grade, is appointed Tahsíldár, 3rd Grade, sub. *pro tem.*, *vice* Ala Bakhsh (I);

Sher Dil Khán, Tahsíldár, 4th Grade, sub. *pro tem.*, is confirmed in his appointment, *vice* Karámat-ulla Khán, promoted.

The 30th November 1888.

No. 186.—*Transfer.*—The following transfers amongst Tahsíldárs are made on the public service with effect from the 7th and 12th November 1888, respectively:—

Nand Lál, Tahsíldár, from the Daska Tahsíl, Siálkot District, to the Khárián Tahsíl, Gujrát District;

Nawáb Mirza, Tahsíldár, from the Khárián Tahsíl, Gujrát District, to the Raya Tahsíl, Siálkot District, *vice* Ajab Singh, Tahsíldár, transferred to Murree.

2. That portion of Notification No. 161, dated 6th November 1888, transferring Nand Lál, Tahsíldár, to the Raya Tahsíl, Siálkot District, is hereby cancelled.

The 3rd December 1888.

No. 187.—*Leave.*—Mirza Zaffarulla Khán, Tahsíldár of the Dera Tahsíl, Kángra District, is granted one month's privilege leave with effect from the 16th November 1888, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

No. 188.—*Appointment.*—Ghulám Kadir, Náib-Tahsíldár of the Nakodar Tahsíl, Jullundur District, is appointed to officiate as Tahsíldár of the Dera Tahsíl, Kángra District, *vice* Mirza Zaffarulla Khán, granted one month's privilege leave.

The 4th December 1888.

No. 189.—*Leave.*—Pindi Dás, Náib-Tahsíldár of Khusháb, Shahpur District, is granted 2 months' leave, without allowances, with effect from the forenoon of the 20th October 1888.

By order, &c.,

D. C. JOHNSTONE,

Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

NOTICE.

The 28th November 1888.

THE Paper Currency Office, the Office of the Accountant-General, and the Lahore Treasury will be closed to the public on the following days during the month of December 1888:—

Christmas Vacation, 25th to 31st December 1888.

G. B. BLEAZBY,

Chief Superintendent to Accountant-General, Punjab.

PUNJAB UNIVERSITY.

NOTIFICATION.

Report of the Eighth Convocation of the Punjab University, held in the Government Co[llege] Hall, Lahore, on the 5th November 1888, *at* 11-30 A. M.

THE Senate of the Punjab University assembled in Convocation for the purpose of conferring degrees on Monday, the 5th November 1888, at 11-30 A. M. The following Fellows of the University were present, and received His Honor the Chancellor on his arrival at the west door of the College Hall :—

W. H. Rattigan, Esquire, LL.D., *Vice-Chancellor.*
J. D. Tremlett, Esquire, M.A.
C. Roe, Esquire, B.A.
Colonel E. G. Wace.
T. C. Lewis, Esquire, M.A.
H. C. Fanshawe, Esquire.
E. S. Robertson, Esquire, M.A.
W. Bell, Esquire, M.A.
Deputy Commissioner, Lahore (W. O. Clark, Esquire).
Colonel Gordon Young.
G. S. Lewis, Esquire, B.A.
F. C. Channing, Esquire.
R. Logan, Esquire.
Major-General Æ. Perkins, C.B., R.E.
C. L. Tupper, Esquire.
J. L. Kipling, Esquire.
T. Gordon Walker, Esquire.
Dr. Gray, B.M.
Dr. W. P. Dickson.
Inspector of Schools, Lahore Circle (F. H. Cope, Esquire, M.A.).
Rája Harbans Singh.
Nawáb Sir Nawázish Ali Khán, K.C.I.E.
Nawáb Abdul Majíd Khán, C.S.I.
Rája Jahándád Khán.
Representative of His Highness the Mahárája of Kashmír.
Representative of His Highness the Nawáb of Baháwalpur.
Representative of His Highness the Rája of Jínd.
Representative of His Highness the Rája of Kapurthala.
Lála Madan Gopál, M.A., Barrister-at-Law.
Diwán Rámjas.
Faqír Saiyid Kamar-ud-dín, Khán Bahádur.
Faqír Saiyid Jamál-ud-dín.
Rái Bahádur Brij Lál Ghose.
Khán Bahádur Muhammad Hussain Khán.
Khán Bahádur Rahím Khán, Honorary Surgeon.
Maulavi Abdul Alí, Qári.
Seth Rám Ratan, Rái Bahádur.
Khán Bahádur Barkat Alí Khán.
Sheikh Nának Bakhsh.
Bábu Káli Prosono Roy, M.A., B.L.
Bábu Protul Chandra Chaterji, M.A., B.L.
Khán Bahádur Muhammad Hayát Khán, C.S.I.
Maulavi Muhammad Hussain, Azad, S.'U.
Principal, Central Training College (Lála Umrao Singh, M.A.).
Bábu Chandra Náth Mitra, *Assistant Registrar.*
Dr. M. A. Stein, PH.D., *Registrar.*

His Honor the Chancellor was conducted by the Senate to the raised platform in the Hall, the Vice-Chancellor occupying the seat on his left hand. The Fellows were seated on the right and left of the Chancellor.

The Vice-Chancellor having asked His Honor to declare the Convocation open, His Honor did so. Copies of the annual report on the operations of the University were circulated amongst the Fellows of the Senate, and extracts from it were then read in the Vernacular by Maulavi Muhammad Hussain, Azád.

The Registrar next announced the names of those who had been selected by the Senate for the ordinary degrees of B. O. L., M. A. and B. A., after which these degrees were conferred by His Honor the Chancellor on the individual candidates in accordance with the procedure laid down in the rules of the University. The candidates who were present to receive their degrees were :—

IN THE ORIENTAL FACULTY.

(Ordinary Degree).

BACHELOR OF ORIENTAL LEARNING.

Second Division.

Háfiz 'Ali Ahmad ...	Lahore Oriental College.

Third Division.

Sukhrám Dás ...	Oriental College, Lahore.
Bhawáni Shankar ...	Ditto.
Díwán Chand ...	Ditto.

IN THE ARTS FACULTY.

(Ordinary Degree).

MASTER OF ARTS.

Sunder Dás, Súri ...	Private Student.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

First Division.

Hari Krishna Kaul ...	Lahore Government College.

Second Division.

Ahmad Dín ...	Lahore Government College.
Mádho Rám ...	Ditto.
Dhanpat Rái ...	Ditto.
Ganesh Dás ...	Ditto.
Súraj Bhán ...	Ditto.
Táj-ud-dín ...	Ditto.
Manohar Chandra Mukerji ...	Delhi St. Stephen's Mission College.
Ishar Dás ...	Lahore Government College.
Chelá Rám ...	Ditto.
Jowála Sahái, II ...	Ditto.

Third Division.

Shib Charn Dás ...	Lahore Government College.
Sri Rám ...	Ditto.
Khushi Rám ...	Ditto.
Rahím Bakhsh ...	Ditto.
Damodar Dás ...	Delhi St. Stephen's Mission College.
Basant Lál ...	Lahore Government College.
Niranjan Dás ...	Ditto.
Guláb Chand ...	Ditto.

Bans Gopál	...	Delhi St. Stephen's Mission Colleg
Makhan Lál	...	Lahore Government College.
Girdhári Lál	...	Private Student.
Achhru Rám	...	Lahore Government College.
Iqbál Kishan, Pandit	...	Ditto.
Káshi Rám	...	Ditto.
Manohar Lál	...	Ditto.
Dhani Rám, Khanna	...	Ditto.

BACHELOR OF ARTS, 1887.

Third Division.

Pandit Kidár Náth	...	Government College, Lahore.
Sadanand	...	Ditto.

After all the degrees had been conferred and the roll signed by the Chan following medals and special prizes were awarded :—

I.—Medalists—

1.	Viceroy's Gold Medal	...	Ranjít Singh, of Lahore Medical Col standing first in the final exam Licentiate in Medicine.
2.	Alwar Gold Medal	...	Hari Krishna Kaul, of the Lahore G ment College, for passing highest skrit in the B. A. Examination.
3.	Máler Kotla-McLeod Gold Medal	...	Sunder Dás, Súri, private student, ing highest in English in the M. A. nation.
4.	Maclagan Gold Medal	...	Ishar Dás, of the Lahore Governm lege, for passing highest in Scien B. A. Examination.
5.	Arnold Gold Medal	...	Sunder Dás, Súri, private student, ing highest in English in the M. A. nation.
6.	Arnold Silver Medal	...	Hari Krishna Kaul, of the Lahore G ment College, for taking the high in the B. A. Examination.
7.	Watson Silver Medal	...	M. C. Mukerji, of St. Stephen's C Delhi, for passing highest in Poli nomy in the B. A. Examination.
8.	Jaishi Rám Gold Medal	...	Lakhu Rám, of the Law School, f ing first in the Licentiate Exa Law.
9.	Jaishi Rám Silver Medal	...	Moti Rám, of the Law School, fo first in the First Certificate Ex in Law.

II.—Special Prizemen—

1.	Mr. Lewis' Prize	...	Súraj Bhán, of the Lahore Gover lege, for passing highest in Mathematical Courses in the B. A. nation.
2.	Dr. Stülpnagel's Prize in Philosophy.		Hari Krishna Kaul, of the Lahore G ment College, for standing highest sophy in the B. A. Examination.

3. Punjab Science Institute Science Prize.	Ishar Dás, of the Lahore Government College, for standing highest in Science in the B. A. Examination.

The Registrar read out the names of the following students who have earned distinction by gaining scholarships.

III.—Scholars—

1. Baháwalpur Arabic Scholar ...	Syad Aftáb Hussain, of the Lahore Oriental College, for standing highest in the Honors in Arabic Examination.
2. Nábha-Jind Scholar ...	Rukn-ud-dín, of the High School, Gujránwála, for standing first in the Entrance Examination.
3. Aitchison-Rám-Ratan Sanskrit Scholar.	Hari Krishna Kaul, of the Government College, Lahore, for standing first in Sanskrit in the B. A. Examination.
4. Fuller Exhibitioner ...	Hari Krishna Kaul, of the Government College, Lahore, for standing highest in the B. A. Examination.
5. Dr. Rattigan's Sanskrit Scholar ...	Buláqi Rám, for standing highest among Lahore Oriental College Students in the Honors in Sanskrit Examination.
6. R. B. Kanhya Lál's Persian Scholar.	Maulavi Abdulla, Teacher of the Lahore Oriental College, for standing highest in the Honors in Persian Examination.

The Vice-Chancellor then addressed the Senate as follows:—

FELLOWS, GRADUATES AND UNDER-GRADUATES OF THE PUNJAB UNIVERSITY,—I am sure that you will all share my regret that our respected Chancellor has not been able, owing to the many calls upon his time, to address you on the present occasion. But it is, at least, gratifying that he and Lady Lyall should grace this assembly with their presence, and that he should honor those students who have gained academical distinction by presenting them with their diplomas and the other insignia of the degrees they have won. It thus happens that the privilege of delivering the annual Convocational address devolves upon me as your Vice-Chancellor, and although I highly esteem this privilege, I would fain have wished that some better speaker had held my office on such an occasion.

The ceremony we have just witnessed is one, I think, which possesses peculiar interest for all who are concerned in the cause of education and of intellectual advancement. It marks, on the one hand, the close of that period of scholastic training which crowns the diligent student with the just reward of his labours, while it heralds, on the other hand, the commencement of that period when the successful graduate will have to enter on the practical side of life, and be obliged to carve out his own future career. Who can fail to have his emotions touched when he reflects on how much patience, industry and intellectual effort have been spent to win the distinctions which have this day been awarded; or who can refuse to sympathise with the just hopes and aspirations of those who have laboured thus hard to prepare themselves better for that future battle for life which they will soon have to enter upon? Each and all of those who have come up to-day to receive the honors they have won from the hands of the Chancellor of this University have felt no doubt a glow of pride as they have returned to their seats amidst the plaudits of their comrades, friends and admirers; and who is there amongst us whose heart has not been in sympathy with this natural pride, or who has not recalled a similar scene perhaps in his own earlier life, when he, too, advanced amidst similar plaudits to receive the reward which merit alone can achieve? This pride is indeed the most natural of which the human mind is susceptible—for it is the outcome of conscientious labour, long and diligently applied to the end which has at length been reached, and the conscious satisfaction of a reward of one's own merit, which no interest, however powerful, can secure, and no wealth, however great, can purchase. Thus, you students who have just matriculated, you have now the glorious prospect of the highest academical distinctions before you, and your present success should serve only to stimulate you to greater efforts in the future. You again who have passed the Intermediate, you have already climbed half way up the ladder, and another year's honest labour ought to see you on the last rung. And you Graduates who have this day received the diploma and insignia of a Bachelor of Arts, you can congratulate yourselves on the honorable distinction you have won—a distinction which is prized in every civilized country as being the mark of education and ability. But remember that

there is still a higher degree you can obtain, and let it be your object, at least to such of still pursue your collegiate studies, to reach that highest goal, when you will be entitled name enrolled amongst the Masters of Arts. And lastly, you who have now reached that have thus completed the highest course of University instruction, I congratulate you high and honorable reward your industry and diligence have gained for you. You can to enter upon the active duties of life with the consciousness of having made the best time in the past—a consciousness which ought to be the best pledge of your success in the

But here let me remind each and all of you who will henceforth cease to be University that if you have ended your University instruction, your education in a broader sense will mence. It is upon the foundation of the knowledge you have now gained that it remains to build a lasting superstructure—one that time will only serve to consolidate and Knowledge of books is good, for "books are the blessed chloroform of the mind." As greatest among modern French poets* has said, the book is—

"Ton medicin, ton guide, ton gardien,

Ta haine, il a guérit ; ta demence, il te l'ote ;"

which has thus been rendered into spirited English—

"The book is your physician, guardian, guide,

It heals your hate, and cures your frenzied mood."

For what do books not mean? They mean Truth, Knowledge, Duty, Virtue, Progress and every lover of books feels—

"There is no Past, so long as books shall live !"

They possess, indeed, the most absorbing interest for a cultivated mind, and where is of books who would not heartily re-echo the moral with which old Chaucer ends his *House of*

"To study and read alway

I purpose to do day by day"?

But to utilize this knowledge of booke to any useful purpose you must bring a spirit to your reading, without which, as the immortal Milton has said, you will remain—

"Uncertain and unsettled,

Deep versed in books but shallow in yourselves,

Crude or intoxicate, collecting toys,

And trifles for choice matters, worth a sponge."

You must, in short, exercise that great principle of order in thinking which is the term "ratiocination," which, in the language of one of the most accurate thinkers Dr. Newman,† "serves to reduce a chaos into harmony, catalogues the accumulation of and maps out for us the relations of its separate departments." Random reading without judgment, if it be productive of anything, can only be so of confused ideas. You must books as you select your companions, with discrimination and judgment; for there is science necessary in the taking of them." And again, if you wish your reading to be must approach every book you open with an earnest desire to gain some good from it. A acquaintance with its text, when your mind is not imbued with the spirit of the author, is ing at full speed over a beautiful landscape. The force and excellence of the true, not fail to strike you as you pass from page to page, just as the charm and scenery around him may reflect for a moment its fleeting image on the eye of the rider; inner harmony which pervades the book as a whole, which constitutes its true worth, no impression on the casual and unreflective reader, and the purpose which the have had in view will be lost upon him; just as the unobservant rider may have through grove and meadow, "knowing scarcely more concerning them than is known by beast, that the one has shade for the head, and the other softness for the foot."‡ We live, in an age when it is commonly said we must "run and read." But do not misunderstand pression. It does not mean—at least it ought not to be understood to mean—that the bustle of the times are such that you can only afford to skim through the printed you as you speed on to your journey's end. It is this unfortunate misinterpretation which has much of that superficiality which now unhappily so largely prevails. But let me beg of you stand it in a different and truer sense. The phrase really means only this, that although the busy one compelling those who are in it to traverse it at a running speed, you can nevertheless employ your time, that even when running at this speed you can still improve your mind by not imagine that having taken your degree you need no further study. That is an entirely which you had better eradicate from your minds as soon as possible. No man, believe me,

* Victor Hugo.

† In the "*Grammar of Assent.*"

‡ *Arrows of the chase.* By J. Ruskin, Vol. I, p. 25.

eminence by simply contenting himself with the knowledge he has acquired at school or college. If he wishes to succeed in life he must expand that knowledge, he must build upon it, and extend it by constant application and study. Remember that if you make no progress, you must inevitably fall back; for in the department of knowledge to stand still where you are is an impossible position—there must either be advancement or retrogression—for the current of knowledge, like the stream of time, is ever running, and if you do not keep abreast of that current, your present stock of knowledge will not avail you, and you will soon become only too conscious of its insufficiency.

And this brings me to another matter to which I have already alluded incidentally. One of the great evils of the present day is "superficiality"—a form of knowledge presenting a polished surface, but hiding a hollow and empty cavern beneath, emitting the false brilliancy of diamondtine but vanishing into dulness at the first test of its genuineness. This evil is unfortunately fostered by the system pursued in many of our educational institutions in this country. Science and language are too frequently taught not from the standpoint of thoroughness, but with the sole view of ultimate success at an examination. So with history. It is often taught as if it were a mere dry collection of independent facts, and not, as it is, a record of the play of forces. Leading events disconnected from the social and political causes which produced them, and dates of battles without reference to the great issues which they decided, or the influence they may have had in shaping the destinies of nations, are committed to memory only to be forgotten when the purposes of an examination are over. So again with Law, the subject with which I am best acquainted. The text of positive codes or enactments is learnt by heart, but the great principles out of which the law has been evolved, or the process by which order and a sense of individual right have gradually sprung from chaos and indiscriminate communism, are cast aside and neglected as unworthy of a practical lawyer. Law, in fact, is taught, especially in India, as a purely empirical branch of knowledge and not, as it should be, as a science; and with what result? Take a man away from his code, give him an illustration from ordinary life, and ask him to apply the law to it, and in nine cases out of ten you will find the law student completely at sea; and why is this? The answer is simple—because he has never learnt principles, and has simply mastered texts. Take, again, another illustration. We all know how ardent is the desire felt by native students to learn English and to speak and write it with fluency—a desire which is worthy of all commendation and encouragement. But instead of directing this desire into a proper channel, by teaching the student to acquire English as it is actually spoken, as an English boy himself acquires it—by a process of gradual development—the native youth is initiated early into the tricks and niceties of the language. The works of Shakespeare, Milton, Tennyson, Browning and Macaulay are read and expounded to him, and his mind is at once fired with the ambition of writing in the style of one of these masters. He thus contracts the habit of writing in a forced and unnatural style, copying a phrase here and adopting a turn of expression there, which he has met with in some of the works he has read; and the result is lamentable. *His essays become laboured productions*, disfigured with metaphor and ornament; his letters, instead of embodying the spontaneous effusions of a genial mind, are cramped and artificial compositions. All this arises from "superficiality;" from the desire to appear to know much more than one really does, and to clothe one's language in studied ornament. Let me impress upon you the great danger of this present tendency for superficial knowledge. It not only undermines all taste for honest labour—without which no true knowledge can be attained—but it creates a spurious learning which has neither depth nor thoroughness. If there is one direction then in which I would strongly advocate intolerance, it is here. Be tolerant of opinions which differ from your own—be tolerant of new subjects of thought—be tolerant even of error—when it is the outcome of conscientious but mistaken belief; but let your intolerance of superficiality be pronounced and manifest. It is a too common ambition of young men of every nation to desire, like a Benjamin Franklin or an Auguste Comte, to become perfectly wise by means of encyclopædic knowledge. But although it may be reserved for very few to fulfil this ambitious design, it is yet within the reach of all of you to emulate that tenacity with which Comte as well as Franklin, in the face of a thousand obstacles, pursued his ideal of a vocation. Some of you may remember what is said by an old Sanscrit sage as to the condition under which success can alone be hoped for. His words are—

> "Success is like a lovely woman wooed
>
> By many men, but folded in the arms
>
> Of him alone who, free from over-zeal,
>
> Firmly persists and calmly perseveres."*

Here you have summed up for you the best advice I can give you. In whatever sphere of life your lot may be eventually cast, do not fail to firmly persist and calmly persevere in your calling; not, indeed, as the Hindu sage warns you against, from over-zeal, but with a determined spirit to conquer obstacles and to reach success.

I will now turn to a brief survey of the events which have marked the history of this University during the past year.

It has been throughout a period of purification and reform. The grave scandals of the previous year had cast a dark cloud upon the horizon of the hopes and fortunes of this University. Its examinations had fallen into disrepute in other Provinces besides our own, and had

* Monier Williams's *Indian Wisdom*, page 459.

been proved to be corrupt in more than one instance; and the internal working of the two ... which the University was bound by Statute to maintain was found to be defective and ... But thanks to the firmness displayed by the Syndicate and Senate, the scandals I have ... were boldly faced; the tainted examinations were set aside and fresh ones held with special ... against leakage or other unfair dealing in connection therewith; and the state of the Oriental ... and Law School was carefully scrutinized. It is due to this attitude on the part of the ... body of the University that the atmosphere so lately charged with jobbery and corruption has ... purified, and that our good ship has been saved from being wrecked. During the present year, ... Report that has been read to you has pointed out, the Oriental College has been re-organized, ... classes and courses of teaching have been re-arranged, and the teaching staff re-constituted on a ... efficient and at the same time a more economical scale. It is now hoped that this institution will ... able to attain the purpose for which its donors liberally subscribed. That purpose was to ... enlightened study of the classical languages of the East, to revive a fresh interest in the ... literature of those languages—so rich in all that is imaginative and poetical—and thus to ... foundation as the dawn of what I may call a period of Renaissance in this Province. Now it has ... felt that the fulfilment of this laudable object could not be realized unless the system of teaching ... more or less assimilated to the comparative and historical method pursued in Universities of the ... To continue, for instance, to load the young mind with the complicated rules of Panini, and ... cause it to commit to memory several hundred *slokas* from Sanscrit literature, would not be ... to turn out Sanscrit scholars in the proper sense of the expression, or to promote the enlightened ... of Sanscrit, but to adhere slavishly to an antiquated system which required a lifetime to ... curriculum. Again, it has been thought that the period of Renaissance which, as I have said, ... the object of the founders of the Oriental College to inaugurate in this Province, should be ... also by a revival of Vedic literature. That this literature should have become almost ... land which was the early home of those who composed and sang the Vedic hymns was a ... regretted on both historical and philological grounds, for there is much in those ancient ... which still possesses a deep interest for the historical student, while a knowledge of the earliest ... the language which now enshrines all that is sacred and worth knowing from a Hindu point of ... cannot but be instructive to the student of Sanscrit. It has accordingly been arranged that ... lectures should be yearly delivered on the structure and composition of the ancient Vedas, and ... course has, I am happy to learn, already aroused much interest, and is very well attended. It ... early to predict what will be the precise results of the changes which have thus been introduced; ... let us hope that under its new constitution the Oriental College of the Punjab will be ... name and that its *Alumni* will not only be distinguished for their Oriental learning, but for their ... spreading it for the benefit of their countrymen.

Another institution connected with the University which needed reform was the Law ... and naturally this was an institution in whose welfare I felt a deep and personal interest. ... profession is one which opens out perhaps the most lucrative as well as one of the most ... professions to which the native student can aspire, and it is natural, therefore, that it should ... very large part of the foremost amongst the educated youth of this country. Nor is this ... peculiar to India. It has been so in every country as the first result of intellectual ... Greece and Rome and Modern Europe have all alike experienced it, and the reason for this ... is not hard to find. As was observed many years ago by one who was himself the ... example of a cultivated and accomplished lawyer, and whose recent death has deprived ... of one of her most learned and instructive writers—I allude to the late Sir Henry Sumner ... when addressing the Convocation of the University of Calcutta, of which he was Vice-Chancellor ... many successive years:—"The practice of the law, combines the attractions of the closet and ... market place; it is money-making and study at the same time."* Those who regard the ... of law as a dry and barren study of hard-and-fast technical rules have not realized what the ... they profess to despise really embraces. No system of law can of course be devoid of ... for it is, in its application an art, and every art requires certain technical forms before it can ... fection. But, as Sir Henry Maine remarked in the address from which I have already quoted: ... very technical lawyer will always be a third-rate lawyer." He may indeed be found with an ... for the empirical side of his profession, but he will always be wanting in that scientific ... law without which his application of its rules will be harsh and unbending. It would be ... indeed, if a branch of knowledge which is essential for the right administration of every civilized ... ment should be distinguished only by its quibbles and subtleties, and that that Law which was ... promote justice, and which was said by a great English writer to have "Her seat in the bosom of ... and whose "voice was the harmony of the world," should produce, by a strange perversity, ... but pitfalls and snares. But this is nevertheless a very common belief amongst laymen. Be ... however, that it is not by his skill in hair-splitting or in devising quibbles that a true ... distinguished. Between a lawyer who cultivates these qualities and the true scientific lawyer ... the same distinction as between a skilled medical practitioner and a quack, or between an ... journeyman. Now, in re-arranging the classes and the courses of teaching in the Law School, ... Faculty has wisely endeavoured to keep two points in view—(1) that law should be taught ... principles, (2) that no one should be permitted to obtain the Degree of Licentiate in Law who ... already obtained a liberal education. And it is hoped that when we are able to increase our ... which we hope to do gradually, we shall be able to produce a better class of native legal ... who will have undergone a scientific training, and who will also have had a more liberal ...

* Address to the Calcutta University; *Village Communities*, 4th Ed., 57.

tion than has hitherto been required. In thus improving the standard of qualification, and in increasing our teaching staff we are also hastening the day when, I trust, we shall be able to satisfy the very reasonable aspiration of the law students in the Punjab, and when it will be found possible to confer degrees in law upon our successful students, who are now obliged to look to one of the sister Universities for the honor which their own *Alma Mater* is not able to grant to them.

The last conspicuous event to which I need refer in connection with the affairs of this University is the reconstitution of the Syndicate, which has been approved by the Senate. This change was felt to be most necessary by all those who had any practical experience of the difficulty of transacting business under the old constitution. The reformed Syndicate will now be more assimilated in its constitution to the similar body in the three older Universities in India, and it will be, in the truer sense of the expression, an Executive Committee of the Senate, with members carefully chosen on the representative principle from the various Faculties, and having a due sense of personal responsibility.

Thus, then, you will see that the Academical year which is now brought to a close has been an eventful one, and that every effort has been made to place the University of the Punjab on a footing where it will command respect. Like the Phœnix of old, which is said to have risen again with renewed beauty and strength from its own ashes, your University has already come forth, chastened but not harmed, out of the mire into which it had lucklessly fallen. The future is now full of hope and promise, but it will rest mainly with you and those who come after you to make it rich in its fruits. Bear in mind that the degrees which have this day been conferred upon you are not only rewards for work accomplished, but are, as it were, bonds which ought to unite you to this University in the closest ties of association. Henceforth what redounds to your honor will add to her's, what brings disgrace to you will tarnish her reputation. Cherish, therefore, in your future lives the honor of your *Alma Mater*, which has this day admitted you to the innermost circles of her favoured *Alumni*. Let your boast be that of Horace that "your life and heart are devoid of blame," and be faithful to your promise to promote the cause of morality and sound learning, and to uphold and advance social order and the well-being of your fellow-men. If you do so, you may well be proud of the diplomas and insignia that have this day been given to you, but if you neglect that promise, the possession of those symbols of academical honor will only aggravate your own degradation, and render your humiliation more poignant. It is beautifully said in a Sanscrit verse :—

"The lamp that burns most brightly owes its force
"To oil drawn upwards by a hidden wick."

Let a clear conscience be the oil, and a spirit of truth the hidden wick to keep your lamps burning; and in conclusion let me impress upon you those words of wisdom uttered long ago by one of your own sages, words which you would do well to hang up in your study and bear constantly in mind, for they sum up all the qualities of a man of culture, prudence and moderation:—

"A good man's intellect is piercing, yet
"Inflicts no wound; his actions are deliberate,
" * * *; his heart is warm, but never burns;
"His speech is eloquent, yet ever true."

I have only one more word to add, and that is to say farewell to you, for this will probably be the last occasion on which I shall publicly address you. But although I will soon cease to act as your Vice-Chancellor, I shall always continue to take a deep interest in the welfare of this University, with which I have been connected since its foundation. I owe the members of the Senate my best thanks for their cordial support and advice on all occasions of difficulty and trouble, and my special acknowledgments are also due to Mr. W. Bell for the valuable assistance I have received from him. During the period he held office as Registrar, he discharged his onerous duties with zeal, ability and success, and it is a source of pleasure to me to make this public acknowledgment of his services.

Farewell, then, my friends. May your prosperity, and that of your University, continue to increase :—

مانصیب بجائی خود کردیم
روزگارے دریں بسر بردیم

When the Vice-Chancellor had finished speaking, His Honor the Chancellor declared the Convocation closed. He was then conducted by the Vice-Chancellor and Fellows of the University to the west door of the Hall, and took his departure.

SENATE HALL, LAHORE: }
The 5th November 1888. }

M. A. STEIN,
Registrar.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

The 4th December 1888.

No. 3681.—*Notification.*—On return from the privilege leave granted him in *Punjab Gazette*, Medical Department, Notification No. 3491, dated the 13th of November 1888, 3rd Class Hospital Assistant No. 233 Abdul Hamid Khán, resumed charge of his duties at the 2nd Sub-Division, Sirhind Canal Dispensary, on the forenoon of the 17th November 1888.

GEO. FARRELL,

Offg. Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals,

Punjab.

JAIL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 30th November 1888.

No. 57.—Assistant Surgeon Mehta ... Chand made over charge of the duties ... Superintendent of the Montgomery Jail ... Honorary Surgeon J. Rehill on the forenoon of the 5th October 1888.

The 1st December 1888.

No. 58.—Assistant Surgeon Thákur ... Rái Bahádur, made over charge of the duties of Superintendent of the Ferozepore Jail ... Surgeon-Major J. MacDonnell on the forenoon of the 13th November 1888.

R. GRAY,

Inspector-General of Prisons, Pu...

Miscellaneous Notices and Advertisements.

RULES MADE BY DISTRICT BOARDS.

The 29th November 1888.

RULES FRAMED UNDER SECTION 26 OF ACT XX, OF 1883, AS TO THE BUSINESS AND AFFAIRS OF THT MONTGOMERY DISTRICT BOARD.

Clause (*a*).—*Time and place of the meetings of the Board, and the manner in which notice of meetings shall be given.*

1. Subject to the provisions of rule XV, of the rules (hereinafter called general rules) published in Punjab Government Notification No. 528½, dated 26th February 1884, ordinary meetings of the District Board shall be held at Montgomery and at such hours as the Chairman shall direct on and about the 15th of each alternate month or on such other days as the Chairman may fix on this behalf.

2. The Chairman, or in his absence a Vice-Chairman, may, whenever he thinks fit, and shall on a requisition made in writing by not less than one-fifth of the members of the District Board, convene a special meeting at any other time.

3. A written notice shall be issued not less than fifteen clear days previous to the date fixed for the meeting of the Board, and a copy shall be served on each member of the Board. Such notice shall specify the time and place of meeting, and shall inform each member that if he desires to bring forward any proposal, intimation thereof must reach the office of the Secretary to the Board in writing not less than four days previous to the date of the meeting of the Board.

Before the meeting takes place members shall be, as far as possible, informed of the matters coming on for discussion.

4. Such notice shall be signed by the Secretary to the Board, or the Chairman, or a Vice-Chairman, and may be circulated through the Tahsíldárs.

Clause (*b*).—*The conduct of proceedings at meetings and the adjournment of meetings.*

5. Subject to the provisions of general rule XIV, the quorum necessary for the transaction of business shall be (*a*) for ordinary meetings one-third of the members and (*b*) for special meetings half of the members.

6. At every meeting of a District Board the Chairman shall preside.

If when any meeting is held the office of Chairman is vacant, or the Chairman is absent from the meeting and a Vice-Chairman is present, the Vice-Chairman shall preside as Chairman. In any cases not provided for in the foregoing portion of this rule, the members present shall elect one of their number to be Chairman of the meeting.

7. An abstract of the business to be disposed of at the meeting shall be prepared by the Secretary to the Board, and its contents shall be read out to the members present, previous to the commencement of discussion.

8. The Chairman presiding at a meeting at which a quorum is present may, with the consent of the majority of the meeting present, adjourn the meeting if he considers this course necessary.

9. Proposals other than those referred to in rule 7 shall not be discussed except with the permission of the Chairman presiding at the meeting.

10. No subject on which the Board has recorded a resolution shall be re-opened within three months from the date of the same except:—

(1) upon the written request of at least three members; and

(2) with the permission of the Chairman.

Clause (c).—The custody of the common seal and the purposes for which it shall be used.

11. The Secretary to the District Board shall have the custody of the common seal, or, when there is more than one Secretary, the Secretary of longest standing shall keep the seal. If the office of Secretary be vacant, the seal shall be kept by the Chairman. The common seal shall be affixed to the following documents:—

(a)—All deeds of sale or purchase executed by or on behalf of the District Board, and whether relating to moveable or immoveable property;

(b)—All written contracts entered into by the District Board;

(c)—The record of the proceedings of the Board, both English and Vernacular;

(d)—All cheques for payment issued under the authority of the Board;

(e)—All receipts for money granted under the authority of the Board;

(f)—All notices issued under Section 31, Clause (2) of Act XX of 1883;

(g)—All applications for the recovery of arrears of rates or taxes under Section 70 of Act XX of 1883;

(h)—All notices of meetings issued under rule 3 of these rules;

(i)—All other documents on which the Board or its Chairman may direct the affixture of the seal.

Clause (d).—The Division of duties amongst its members.

12. The duties of the District Board shall be divided amongst its members by the appointment of Sub-Committees consisting of five or more members to be chosen by the Board as follows:—

Sub-Committee of Finance.
Ditto of Dispensaries.
Ditto of Education.
Ditto of Arboriculture.
Ditto of Civil Buildings.
Ditto of Communications.
Ditto of Provincial Properties.

Clause (e).—The powers to be exercised by Sub-Committees or members to whom particular duties have been assigned.

13. Every Sub-Committee shall exercise a general supervision in respect of the matters placed under its control, and shall report upon questions connected therewith either on its own motion or on a reference made to it by the District Board.

14. Such reports shall be submitted in writing through the Secretary for the consideration of the Board at its next meeting.

15. Papers, institutions and works connected with any matter placed under the control of a Sub-Committee shall be open to the inspection of its members.

Clause (f).—The persons by whom receipts shall be granted for money received under the Act.

16. Receipts for money paid to the credit of the District Board shall be granted by the Secretary to the Board, or, if the appointment of Secretary be vacant, by the Chairman or Vice-Chairman.

Clause (g).—The duties, appointment, leave, suspensoin and removal of the officers and servants of the Board.

17. The Chairman of the District Board shall have authority to appoint or dismiss any officer or servant of the Board whose salary is less than Rs. 20 per mensem *or for recorded necessity to reduce the salary of any such officer or servant, or to punish him by fine or otherwise,* provided that it shall be competent to the Board thereafter to cancel or modify any order passed under the preceding portion of this rule.

18. The appointment and dismissal of officers or servants of the Board, employed on a salary of Rs. 20 per mensem or upwards, shall rest with the District Board, subject to provision of general rule II, (2), (*c*), (*d*).

19. The Chairman of the District Board shall have power to suspend any officer or servant of the Board, subject to report of the circumstances of the case at the next meeting of the Board.

20. Casual leave for a period not exceeding ten days may be granted with or without pay, and with or without the appointment of a substitute, to any officer or servant of the Board by the Chairman. Leave for longer periods must be granted only in accordance with the rules prescribed in the Civil Leave Code, and all applications for such leave must be submitted in writing through the Secretary for the orders of the Chairman.

Clause (h).—The term for which the Vice-Chairman shall hold office.

21. When a Vice-Chairman has been appointed, he shall hold office for one calendar year from the date of such appointment.

Clause (i).—Miscellaneous.

22. The Secretary shall be the channel of communication between the District and Local Boards

T. J. KENNEDY, *Chairman,*
District Board, Montgomery.

The 4th December 1888.

No. 913.—*Notification.*—The following order by the Municipal Committee of Murree, under Section 92 (1) of Act XIII of 1884 (The Punjab Municipal Act) is published for general information :—

ORDER.

The following fees shall be levied on animals slaughtered in the Municipal slaughter-houses :—

Goats	anna 1 each.
Sheep	annas 2 „
Bullocks or cows	„ 4 „

AITCHISON COLLEGE.

The 18th October 1888.

The following subscriptions have been received up to date in response to the ... of the Council of the Aitchison College :—

Name.	
The Hon'ble Sir James Lyall, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab ...	
His Highness the Mahárája of Kashmír	
His Highness the Mahárája of Patiála	
The Sardár of Kalsia	
Rái Anúp Singh, Lahore	
His Highness the Rája of Biláspur	
His Highness the Rája of Suket	
The Nawáb of Lohárn	
The District Board of Montgomery	
H. C. Fanshawe, Esquire	
Fakír Syad Zahúr-ud-dín, Lahore	
Total ...	

S. BLACK, MAJOR-GENERAL,
Governor, Aitchison College.

The 25th October 1888.

The following further subscriptions have been received up to date in response to the appeal of the Council of the Aitchison College :—

Name.	
His Highness the Nawáb of Máler Kotla and Kháns of Máler Kotla	
His Highness the Rája of Kapurthala	
His Highness the Rája of Nábha	
His Highness the Rája of Jínd	
His Highness the Rája of Farídkot	
District Board of Ráwalpindi	
His Highness the Rája of Chamba	
His Highness the Rája of Sirmúr	
Sardár Suchet Singh (Allúwália)	
District Board of Muzaffargarh	
Sardár Uttam Singh of Rámgarh	
Nawáb Sarfaráz Khán	
Nawáb Abdulla Khán	
Nawáb Ghulám Qásim Khán	
Sardár Muhammad Afzal Khán	
Sardár Allahwurdi Khán	
Total ...	

S. BLACK, MAJOR-GENERAL,
Governor, Aitchison College.

The 27th November 1888.

THE following further subscriptions have been received up to date in response to the appeal of the Council of the Aitchison College :—

Name.	Amount.
	Rs.
His Highness the Nawáb of Baháwalpur	2,000
Sardár Jaggat Singh, C.I.E.	50
W. Mackworth Young, Esquire	200
Munshi Harsukh Rái, Lahore	5
His Highness the Rája of Mandi	500
Hoshiárpur (Local Bodies)	85
Native Gentlemen of the Hoshiárpur District	120
Bhái Naráin Singh of Ludhiána	50
District Board of Ferozepore	500
Municipal Committee, Kunjah (Gujrát District)	25
Zaildárs of the Gujrát Tahsíl	68
Rája Jai Chand of Lambagraon	100
Collections by Kotwál, Lambagraon	6
Rája Jaswant Singh of Núrpur	5
District Board of Siálkot	500
Mahant Prem Singh of Siálkot	25
Sardár Rachpál Singh of Siálkot	25
District Board of Ludhiána	500
Maulvi *Sharíf Hussain of Jagraon,* Ludhiána District	25
Rái Ahmad Shah of Talwandi, ditto	25
Sardár Uttam Singh of Manoki, ditto	20
Sardár Prem Singh of Manoki, ditto	20
Sardár Ghuláb Singh of Nathowál, ditto	15
Sardár Jaggat Singh of Manoki, ditto	15
Sardár Natha Singh of Jhorra, ditto	15
Sardár Khewa Singh of Rasúlpur, ditto	15
Lála Karm Chand of Jagraon, ditto	10
Lála Chhit Rám of Jagraon, ditto	10
Mahant Sarúp Dás of Hirán, ditto	10
Ganesha Mal of Akálgarh, ditto	10
Himmat Rái of Hatur, ditto	10
Sardár Rattan Singh of Rámgarh, ditto	10
Lala Pohloo Mal of Raekot, ditto	10
Rái Faiz Talab of Raekot, ditto	10
Lála Devi Chand of Jagraon, ditto	10
Collections by Tahsíldár of Jagraon, ditto	114
Collections by Tahsíldár of Ludhiána	24
Total	5,187

S. BLACK, MAJOR-GENERAL,

Governor, Aitchison College.

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

LAHORE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

Hours of Business.

THE General Post Office is open for the transaction of business at the following hours:—

On week days.

For references and applications „ registration and insurance „ posting parcels „ posting value-payable articles „ granting certificates of posting „ sale of postage stamps, envelopes and post-cards	From 7 A.M. to 6 P.M.
For issue and payment of money orders „ depositing and withdrawing money from Post Office Savings Bank „ Sale of British Postal Orders	From 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
„ Issue of Telegraphic Money Orders „ Payment of Do. do.	From 7 A.M. to 6 P.M.

No business will be transacted on Sundays or on the following Post Office holidays, but Telegraphic Money Orders will be received for despatch while work is going on in the office:—

New Year's Day, Good Friday, the Queen's Birthday and Christmas Day.

Inland Post.

The following hours of delivery and closing of mails at the General Post Office are notified for the information of the Public:—

Delivery.

1st delivery, Calcutta, Bombay, Europe, Mooltan and Peshawar mails at	... 10-30 A. M.	Only one delivery at 10-30 A. M. on Sundays and Post Office Holidays.
2nd delivery, Peshawar, Mooltan, Sindh, Delhi, &c., mails at	... 5-30 P.M.	

Despatch.

1. All stations between Lahore, Mooltan, Sindh, Derajat, Ferozepore and Kasur ...	8-20 A. M.	The last Letter Box will be cleared at 3 P. M. on Sundays and Post Office Holidays.
2. All stations between Lahore and Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan	8-40 „	
3. All stations between Lahore and Delhi ...	9-40 „	
4. Meean Meer (1st despatch) ...	9-40 „	
5. Amritsar, Dharmsala, Dalhousie, &c.	1 P. M.	
6. Meean Meer, Kasur, Ferozepore, Raewind, Sirsa, Hissar, &c., and Rajputana, Bombay, Madras and Europe* ...	4-15 „	
7. All stations between Lahore and Calcutta, including North-Western Provinces, Oudh, Burmah, Assam and the Central Provinces, Batala, Pathankot, Palampur, Dalhousie, Dharmsala, &c. ...	4-35 „	
8. All stations between Lahore and Peshâwar (2nd despatch) ...	4-35 „	
9. All stations between Lahore, Mooltan, Jhang, Dera Ghazi Khan and Muzaffargarh ...	4-15 „	
10. Chung and Sharakpur ...	6 „	
11. Lahore station	9-45 A. M. & 5-30 P. M.	
12. Gujranwala, Wazirabad, Gujrat and Sialkot ...	6 „	

N.B.—The days and hours for the posting of Overland parcels (Thursdays in the rainy, and Saturdays in the fair, months) will remain unaltered.

*Every Tuesday except during the monsoons, when the English Mail day is altered to Saturday.

Certificates of Posting

Are granted for unregistered articles half an anna, payable by means of a postage stamp.

Postal Acknowledgments

For the delivery of a registered letter, or parcel, can be obtained on payment of in stamps in the case of registered letters packets; and in cash in the case of parcels.

Late Letters

Will be received at the window minutes before the despatch of the mails must be fully prepaid by stamps, include ordinary postage and late-letter fee half an anna.

Foreign Post.

The latest safe day and hour for the posting of overland letters, post-cards, newspapers, printed and commercial papers, and samples mixed packets, is every Tuesday up to P.M.

For foreign parcels every Saturday up to 4 P.M.

Delivery of Letter and Parcel Mail.

The hours of delivery are dependent on the hours of arrival of the several trains. If they arrive punctually at the advertised hours, first delivery will take place at 10-30 A.M. and the second at 5-30 P.M. On Sundays and holidays only one delivery is made of letters at 10-30 A.M.

Parcels are delivered at *10-30 A.M. only.*

Insured articles exceeding Rs. 1,000 in value will be delivered only at the Post Office window.

Postage.

Whatever postage is marked on a letter, card, newspaper, packet or parcel must be paid at once on delivery, after which any complaint of overcharge will be duly attended to.

Complaints.

In all complaints of overcharge or unnecessary delay in delivering letters, the covers bearing the Post Office stamps must be presented for inspection; and when any complaint is preferred against any postman, the number on his badge must be specified.

Registration

Makes the transmission of a letter secure, but the Post Office is not responsible for loss unless the letter be also insured. Currency Notes or part of a Currency Note, Stamps, Cheques, and the like, must be registered. Registration fee 2 annas in stamps.

Insurance.

Registered letters and parcels can be insured without limit of value. Coin, jewels, must be insured. Rates of insurance annas up to Rs. 50 of value, 4 annas up to Rs. 100, and 4 annas for every additional Rs. 100. Insurance charge payable in stamps in the case of letters and in cash in the case of parcels.

Value Payable

Parcels, registered letters and book packets can-be sent value payable, the value being realized from the addressee and paid to the sender by the Post Office. Limit of value is Rs. 1,000. Value payable can also be insured.

Inland Parcels

May be sent prepaid or unpaid at sender's option. Rates of postage are 4 annas for 20 tolas, 8 annas for 40 tolas, and 4 annas for every additional 40 tolas; postage payable in cash.

Savings Bank.

Floating Deposits are received from 4 annas up to Rs. 500, and interest allowed. Printed rules obtainable at the Post Office.

Inland and Foreign Money Orders.

Remitter of a money order has nothing to do with its transmission to payee; this work is done entirely by the Post Office. When the money order is delivered, the remitter will receive an acknowledgment of its delivery. Maximum limit for a money order is Rs. 600, and the same remitter cannot remit in one day more than Rs. 600 to the same office or to the same person. Forms of money order application supplied gratis.

British Postal Orders.

British Postal Orders for fixed sums from 1*s*. to £1 available for sale to the public.

Full particulars obtainable at the Post Office.

Postal Books for sale.

Indian Postal Guide, price ... 4 annas.

Do. Postal Abstract, price ... 1 anna.

Calendar of Mail Steamer departures from Bombay, price 4 annas.

Postage stamps, post-cards, embossed envelopes of all descriptions, at the value denoted upon each.

LAHORE: *The* 4*th December* 1888. } SAZAVAR, *Post Master.*

For Sale.

MUSKETRY INSTRUCTION of the Native Army, Regulations for conducting the, 1888. Royal 32mo. full leather. 8*a*. (2*a*.).

ROYAL Artillery in India, Regulations for the, 1888. Super royal, 8vo, full cloth. Rs. 2 (5*a*).

OFFICE OF SUPDT. OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING,

No. 8, *Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

[341-9.]

Commissariat Notice—No. 7.

SEALED tenders for the supply to the Western Circle, Bengal Commissariat, of kerosine oil of a flashing power of over 100° Fahrenheit, for one year, from 1st April 1889 to 31st March 1890, and for five years, from 1st April 1889 to 31st March 1894, at the station and in the quantities noted in the memorandum at foot, will be received by the Commissariat Store Officer at Lahore up to noon on the 20th December 1888, and then and there opened in the presence of all parties who may choose to attend.

Kerosine oil.

2. No tenders will be received except on forms obtainable from the Commissariat Store Office at Lahore, which, as well as any information required regarding the contract, will be given on application to the Commissariat Store Officer at Lahore up to 4 o'clock P. M. on the 9th December 1888. No addition or alteration must be made in tender forms.

3. Seals of tenderers (unable to write) will not be accepted; they should have their marks verified by witnesses.

4. Covers to be superscribed—"Tender for the supply of kerosine oil."

5. The tender may be in part or for the whole requirement, but the term of contract must be as noted above and the rate an average for the whole period. Commissary-General will also have the power to accept a tender in whole or in part, or to reject a tender without assigning any cause for so doing; but in the event of tender being accepted in part only and the tenderer failing to take up contract, the whole earnest-money deposited will be confiscated.

6. Each tender must be accompanied as earnest-money by Government Promissory Note duly endorsed to the Commissariat Store Officer, or Stock Note, or by Bank of Bengal or Treasury Receipt* for an amount equal to 2½ per cent. of the value at the tendered rate of one year's supply of the quantity tendered for, but the earnest-money of any one tender need not exceed Rs. 1,000. Tenders without earnest-money will not be attended to.

* The Receipt may be for currency notes or cash.

7. Earnest-money will be confiscated if the tenderer withdraws from his tender.

Memorandum of station and quantities referred to in paragraph 1.

Station.	Estimated quantities.	REMARKS.
	Imperial Gallons.	
Commissariat Store Depôt, Lahore.	80,528	For one year's contract, from 1st April 1889 to 31st March 1890.
	426,916	For five years' contract, from 1st April 1889 to 31st March 1894.

L. W. CHRISTOPHER, *Major*, *Commissariat Store Officer.*

LAHORE: *The* 1*st November* 1888. } [342-1.]

In the Small Cause Court at Lahore,

WITH POWERS OF A DISTRICT COURT UNDER CHAPTER XX, ACT XIV OF 1882.

CASE NO. 40 OF 1888.

In re *Dost Muhammad, Insolvent.*

WHEREAS Dost Muhammad, son of Nazar Muhammad, insolvent, petitioned this Court to be adjudicated an insolvent under the provisions of Chapter XX of the Civil Procedure Code, and whereas the said Dost Muhammad has satisfied this Court that the statements made by him in his application are substantially true, and that he is not guilty of any of the disqualifications mentioned in Section 351 of the Civil Procedure Code, this Court has declared him an insolvent under the provisions of the said section, and notice is published under Section 354 of the Civil Procedure Code.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this 23rd day of November 1888.

By order,
R. SWIFT,
Registrar.

[718-1.]

Notice.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

THIS preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine, and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta. *for cash only*, at the following rates—per four-ounce tin, *Rs.* 4 *annas* 8; per eight-ounce tin, *Rs.* 8 *annas* 8; per pound tin, *Rs.* 16 *annas* 8. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only*, at the undernoted rates—per four-ounce tin, *Rs.* 5 *annas* 8; per eight-ounce tin, *Rs.* 10 *annas* 8; per pound tin, *Rs.* 20. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage eight annas per 4 and 8 *oz.* tins and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

سرکاری سنکونا دافع بخار

یہہ دوا بجائے کونین کے نہایت عمدہ ہے سرکاری عہدہ دار سرکاری اور خیراتی کاموں کے لئے اور اور اشخاص جو یک لخت ۲۰ پونڈ خریدنا چاہیں بوٹینیکل گارڈن کلکتہ کے صاحب سپرنٹنڈنٹ سے نقد قیمت پر بشرح مندرجہ ذیل خرید سکتے ہیں

فی بکس ٹن بوزن چار آنس—۴ روپیہ ۸ انہ

ایضا ایضا آٹھہ آنس—۸ روپیہ ۸ انہ

ایضا ایضا ایک پونڈ—۱۶ روپیہ ۸ انہ

عام خریداروںکو یہہ دوا صاحب سپرنٹنڈنٹ بوٹینیکل گارڈن سے نقد قیمت پر حسب شرح ذیل مل سکتی ہے

فی بکس ٹن بوزن ۴ آنس—۵ روپیہ ۸ آنہ

ایضا ایضا ۸ آنس—۱۰ روپیہ ۸ آنہ

ایضا ایضا ایک پونڈ—۲۰ روپیہ

یہہ دوا کلکتہ کے بڑے بڑے انگریز اور ہندوستانی دوا فروشوں کے ہاں سے بھی مل سکتی ہے شرح ہائے مذکورہ بالا کے علاوہ ۴ اور ۸ آنس والے بکس کے لیے ۸ انہ اور ایک پونڈ والے بکس کےلیے ۱۲ آنہ محصول ڈاک ادا کرنا پڑیگا

CALCUTTA:
The 6th March 1888.

[124-16.]

Notice.

THE Deputy Commissioner's Office … minal Courts will be closed on the following … the month of December 1888:—

25th to 31st December on account Christmas …

W. O. CLARK,
Deputy Commissioner …

LAHORE:
The 28th November 1888.

[…

Commissariat Notice—No. 8.

SEALED tenders for the supply … Western Circle, Bengal Commissariat, of Indian … tea for one year, from 1st April 1889, or date of … to 31st March 1890, at the stations and … tity noted in the memorandum at foot, will be … Commissariat Store Officer at Lahore up to … January 1889, and then and there opened in the … parties who may choose to attend.

2. No tenders will be received except on forms … from the Commissariat Store Office at Lahore, which, … any information required regarding the contract, will … on application to the Commissariat Store Officer … up to 4 o'clock P. M. on the 27th December 1888. … or alteration must be made in tender forms.

3. Seals of tenderers (unable to write) will not be … they should have their marks verified by witnesses.

4. Covers to be superscribed—"Tender for the … Indian grown black tea."

5. The tender may be in part, but not less than … or for the whole requirement, and the Government … power to accept a tender in whole or in part, or … tender without assigning any cause for so doing; … event of tender being accepted in part only, and the … *failing to take* up contract, the *whole* earnest-money … will be confiscated.

6. Each tender must be accompanied as earnest-… Government Promissory … endorsed to the Commissariat … Officer or Stock Note, or by … Bengal or Treasury Receipt* … amount equal to 2½ per cent. of the value at the … of the quantity of tea tendered for; but the earnest-… any one tender need not exceed Rs. 1,000. Tenders … earnest-money will not be attended to.

* The receipt may be for Currency Notes or cash.

7. Earnest-money will be confiscated if the tenderer … draws from his tender.

8 Sample of the tea to be supplied can be inspected … Commissariat Office.

Memorandum of station and quantity referred to … paragraph 1.

Station.	Estimated quantity.	REMARKS.
	lbs.	
Commissariat Store Depôt, Lahore ...	150,000	To be delivered in … ments :— On 1st August 1889 … On 1st November 1889 … On 1st February 1890 …

L. W. CHRISTOPHER, Maj…
Commissariat Store …

LAHORE:
The 17th November 1888.

[377…

Notice.

THE following official publications can be obtained on payment from Messrs. E. Gillon & Co., Lahore :—

List of Books.

No.	Name of Work.	Price per copy. Rs.	A.	P.
1	Civil Justice Report, 1884 ...	0	10	0
	Ditto ditto, 1885 ...	0	8	0
	Ditto ditto, 1886 ...	0	9	0
2	Criminal Justice Report, 1884 ...	0	10	0
	Ditto ditto, 1885 ...	0	11	0
	Ditto ditto, 1886 ...	0	12	0
3	Police Report, 1884 ...	0	11	0
	Ditto, 1885 ...	2	3	0
	Ditto, 1886 ...	2	8	0
4	Municipal Report, 1883-84 ...	0	6	0
5	Stamp Report, 1884-85 ...	0	4	0
	Ditto, 1885-86 ...	0	3	0
	Ditto, 1886-87 ...	0	2	0
6	Forest Report, 1884-85 ...	1	4	0
	Ditto, 1885-86 ...	1	12	0
	Ditto, 1886-87 ...	1	0	0
7	Excise Report, 1884-85 ...	1	3	0
	Ditto, 1885-86 ...	0	14	0
	Ditto, 1886-87 ...	1	4	0
8	Revenue Report, 1884-85 ...	2	9	0
	Ditto, 1885-86 ...	1	12	0
	Ditto, 1886-87 ...	2	4	0
9	Jail Report, 1884 ...	1	2	0
	Ditto, 1885 ...	1	0	0
	Ditto, 1886 ...	1	8	0
	Ditto, 1887 ...	1	8	0
10	Registration Report, 1884-85 ...	0	6	0
	Ditto ditto, 1885-86 ...	0	5	0
	Ditto ditto, 1886-87 ...	0	7	0
	Ditto ditto, 1887-88 ...	0	6	0
11	Arboriculture Report, 1884-85 ...	0	6	0
	Ditto ditto, 1885-86 ...	0	8	0
	Triennial Report on Arboriculture, 1884-85 to 1886-87.	1	8	0
12	Education Report, 1884-85 ...	1	6	0
13	Report on Lunatic Asylums in the Punjab for 1885.	0	6	0
	Ditto ditto, 1886 ...	0	9	0
	Ditto ditto, 1887 ...	0	10	0
14	External Land Trade Report, Punjab, 1885-86, with map.	0	12	0
	Ditto ditto, 1886-87 ...	0	10	0
	Ditto ditto, 1887-88 ...	0	12	0
15	Internal Trade Report, Punjab, 1886-87	2	0	0
16	License Tax Report, 1885-86 ...	0	12	0
17	Income Tax Report, 1886-87 ...	0	10	0
18	Monograph on Woollen Manufactures in the Punjab.	0	2	0
19	Monograph on Silk Industry ...	0	2	0
	Ditto on Brass and Copper ...	1	0	0
	Ditto on Cotton Manufactures...	0	2	0
20	Punjab Administration Report, 1882-83	4	8	0
	Ditto ditto, 1883-84	4	8	0
	Ditto ditto, 1884-85	4	0	0
	Ditto ditto 1885-86	2	12	0
21	Dispensary Report, Punjab, 1886 ...	2	0	0
	Ditto ditto, 1887 ...	1	10	0
22	Vaccination Report, Punjab, 1887-88...	0	4	0
23	Chemical Examiner's Report, Punjab, 1886.	0	6	0
	Ditto ditto, 1887 ...	0	6	0
24	Sanitary Report, Punjab, 1886 ..	2	0	0
25	Report on the Agricultural Statistics of the Punjab for the year 1884-85.	2	0	0
26	Ditto ditto, 1885-86 ...	3	8	0
27	Standing Orders, Punjab Frontier Force, Part II.	1	0	0
28	Report on the Land Revenue Settlement of the Jhelum District, 1874-80, with Atlas.	2	0	0
	Ditto Dera Ismail Khan District with Atlas.	5	3	0
	Ditto Bannu District ...	3	3	0
	Ditto Síba Jágír ...	0	8	0
	Ditto Simla District ...	1	10	0
	Ditto Jhang District with map.	4	0	0
	Ditto Dera Ghází Khan District with map.	3	8	0
	Ditto Delhi District without map.	4	1	0
	Ditto Muzaffargarh District with map.	2	4	0
	Ditto Kohát District ...	2	4	0
	Ditto Peshávar District (Hastings).	5	8	0
	Ditto Rohtak District with map.	4	0	0
	Ditto Hazára ...	5	10	0
	Ditto Pánipat Tahsíl, Karnál District.	3	8	0
29	Punjab Customary Law in 6 Volumes	15	2	0
30	Bilúchi-Náma, by Rái Bahádur Hittu Rám.	1	8	0
31	Hand-book of the Bilúchi Language, by Mr. C. E. Gladstone, B. C. S.	5	1	10
32	Kalíd-i-Afgháni ...	10	0	0
33	Punjab Chiefs (Urdu) ...	6	8	0
34	Trumpp's Pashtu Grammar ...	10	0	0
35	Æsop's Fables in Pashtu (Raverty) ...	6	0	0
36	Manual and Vocabulary of Bilúchi Dialect.	2	0	0
37	A brief account of the history and antiquities of Lahore, Part I.	0	6	0
38	General Report on Yúsafzai in six chapters.	5	0	0
39	Griffin's Punjab Rájas ...	12	0	0
40	Powell's Punjab Products, Vol. I ...	21	0	0
41	O'Brien's Glossary of the Mooltani Language.	13	14	0

List of Books—concluded.

No.	Name of Work.	Price per copy. Rs.	A.	P.
42	Punjab Census Report in 3 Vols. ...	24	0	0
43	Barkley's Directions to Revenue Officers.	10	0	0
44	Ditto in Vernacular ...	5	0	0
45	Jail Manual ...	3	12	8
46	Hutchinson's Police Catechism, 2nd Edition, revised by Mr. Goldney.	1	0	0
47	Stewart's Punjab Plants ...	4	8	0
48	Punjab Code, second edition ...	5	0	0
49	Griffin's Law of Inheritance to Punjab Chiefships.	3	0	0
50	Selections from Records of Punjab Government, New Series—			
	No. 1.—Notes on the Bannu District, by Major H. B. Urmston.	0	8	0
	No. 3.—Memorandum on the Bilúch Tribes in the Dera Gházi Khan District, by Captain C. Minchin.	0	8	0
	No. 4.—Administration of the Baháwalpur, Chamba and Pataudi States.	0	8	0
	No. 5.—*Tea cultivation in the Kángra District.*	0	8	0
	No. 6.—Sanitary Survey of villages watered by the Western Jumna Canal.	0	8	0
	No. 7.—Trial of Muhammad Bahádur Shah, Titular King of Delhi, and of Mogal Beg and Háji, all of Delhi, for rebellion against the British Government and murder of Europeans during 1857.	2	0	0
	No. 9.—Notes on the Dera Ghází Khan District, North-Western Frontier and its Border Tribes, by R. I. Bruce.	0	14	0
	No. 10.—Himalayan Districts of Lahoul and Spiti, by Captain A. F. P. Harcourt.	1	0	0
	No. 12.—Report on current rates of interest on loan transactions in the Punjab.	0	8	0
	No. 13.—Papers regarding alienation of estates of Insolvent Proprietors to the money-lending class.	1	0	0
	No. 15.—The "Chos" (Sandy bedded torrents of Hoshiárpur), by B. H. Baden-Powell.	0	8	0
	No. 16.—Note on the Revenue and Resources of the Punjab.	1	0	0
	No. 17.—Note on the system of fluctuating assessments in the Punjab.	1	0	0
	No. 18.—A Report on the Trans-Border Trade of the Bannu District.	[illegible]		
	No. 19.—Report on the Kohát Pass Afrídís.	[illegible]		
	No. 20.—Treatment of cattle disease in the Punjab.	[illegible]		
	No. 21.—Note on Coal and Iron in the Punjab.	[illegible]		
	No. 22.—Report on the Punjab Exhibition of 1881-82.	[illegible]		
51	Gazetteer, Delhi District ...	[illegible]		
	Gurgaon " ...	[illegible]		
	Karnál " ...	[illegible]		
	Hissar " ...	[illegible]		
	Rohtak " ...	[illegible]		
	Umballa " ...	[illegible]		
	Jullundur " ...	[illegible]		
	Hoshiárpur " ...	[illegible]		
	Kángra " Vol. I ...	[illegible]		
	Ditto " II ...	[illegible]		
	Amritsar District ...	[illegible]		
	Gurdáspur " ...	[illegible]		
	Siálkot " ...	[illegible]		
	Lahore " ...	[illegible]		
	Gujránwála " ...	[illegible]		
	Ferozepore " ...	[illegible]		
	Ráwalpindi " ...	[illegible]		
	Jhelum " ...	[illegible]		
	Gujrát " ...	[illegible]		
	Shahpur " ...	[illegible]		
	Mooltan " ...	[illegible]		
	Jhang " ...	[illegible]		
	Montgomery District ...	[illegible]		
	Muzaffargarh " ...	[illegible]		
	Dera Ismail Khan District ...	[illegible]		
	Dera Ghází Khan " ...	[illegible]		
	Bannu " ...	[illegible]		
	Peshawar " ...	[illegible]		
	Hazára " ...	[illegible]		

For Sale.

In two Vols., Foolscap Folio.

CORRESPONDENCE relating to the Famine in Bengal and Behar, from October 1873 to May 1st, 1874.—*Price, Rs.* 2-8-0 *per Vol.; packing and postage, Rs.* 1-4-0 *extra per Vol.*

CONTENTS:—Vol. I. The principal official correspondence relating to the Famine. Vol. II. Special Narrative and Minutes by the Hon'ble Sir R. Temple, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

OFFICE OF SUPDT. OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING,

No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

[437-*l.-f.-o.*]

The Indian Law Reports.

PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY.

THE "Indian Law Reports," published under the authority of the Governor-General in Council, appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month, at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and Allahabad, and comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court are reported in the series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court are reported in the Calcutta Series.

The Calcutta Series is distributed by the Bengal Secretariat; the copies for subscribers registered by Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co. are distributed by that firm; and the Madras, Bombay and Allahabad Series are distributed direct from Madras, Bombay and Allahabad, respectively.

In supersession of previous advertisements, on and from the 1st January 1885 the terms of subscription and sale will be as follows:—

Terms of subscription, payable annually in advance.

For the Complete Series, *including postage*, Rs. 22-8-0.

	Without postage. Rs. A. P.	With postage. Rs. A. P.
For the Calcutta Series ...	10 0 0	12 8 0
" each of the Madras, Bombay and Allahabad Series ...	6 0 0	7 0 0
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" a part of each of the Madras, Bombay and Allahabad Series purchased separately (*inclusive of postage in India*) ...		1 0 0

Persons desiring to subscribe for or purchase the Reports should apply to—

Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta.

" Thacker & Co., Bombay.

" Higginbotham & Co., Madras.

The Government Central Book Depôt, Bombay.

" Curator of Government Books, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

" Superintendent of Government Printing, Bengal.

Back parts of the Indian Law Reports may now be had at the above-quoted rates.

[18-*l.-f.-o.*]

Notice.

OUDH FOREST DEPARTMENT,

BAHRAMGHAT DEPOT,

On the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

FROM this date the prices of Sál Beams and Scantlings supplied from this Depôt will be as follows:—

Beams—21 feet length	at Rs.	2	10	0	per cubic foot.
22 ditto	"	2	12	0	ditto.
23 ditto	"	2	14	0	ditto.
24 ditto	"	3	0	0	ditto.

Above the lengths given, two annas per foot run will be charged; any inches over the foot will be charged as a foot.

Scantlings—From 12 to 20 feet at Rs.	2	8	0	per cubic foot.
Under 12 and over 7 "	2	4	0	ditto.
Under 7 feet "	2	0	0	ditto.

The above prices are for ordinary building purposes.

For *planking, sleepers, &c.*, special rates will be fixed by agreement.

The Department will still take orders for buildings all over at Rs. 2-4-0 per cubic foot, provided the scantlings are taken in fair proportion.

Second and *third class timber* will be sold, and price fixed by agreement.

Auction sales will be held from time to time to clear off stock.

For further particulars apply to the Officer in charge of the Depôt.

By order of the Conservator of Forests, N.-W. P. and Oudh, Oudh Circle.

KANHYA LAL,

Sub-Asst. Conservator of Forests,

Bahramghat Division.

BAHRAMGHAT:
The 1st April 1886.

[119-*l.-f.-o.*]

Notice.

INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

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[20-*l.-f.-o.*]

NOTICE TO

Register of Men who, on discharge from Regiments, &c., noted, are desir

[The previous List was published in Part III

Pension No.	Rank and Name (also Surname).	Former Corps and Regimental No.	Nationality.	Religion.	Caste.	Age. Years.	Age. Months.	Length of service. Years.	Length of service. Months.	Date of discharge.	Cause of discharge, *i.e.*, remarks of the Medical Committee.	Rate of pension on discharge.	If in possession of Order of Merit pay, state the amount.
...	Sepoy Santa Singh.	14th Sikhs, No. 957.	Sikh.	Sikh.	Ját Sikh, Gill.	34	10	15	8	30th April 1888.	Unfit for any further service in consequence of greatly and chronically enlarged spleen.	Rs. 4.	...

OF DEPARTMENTS.

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are specially recommended by Commanding Officers, to have their names
employment—continued.

Gazette of the 26th July 1888, *vide* pages 816 and 817.]

War service.	*Educational Qualifications.* Reading and writing,—efficient or rudimentary.	*Educational Qualifications.* Arithmetic,—efficient or rudimentary.	*Educational Qualifications.* Languages, or English,—to what extent.	*Educational Qualifications.* General intelligence, apart from education.	*Physical Qualifications.* General health.	*Physical Qualifications.* If strong, active and energetic.	*Physical Qualifications.* Whether fit for out-door labour or for in-door employment only.	Character and conduct during service.	What particular situations the man would be willing to accept, the one preferred being stated first; also place where he would like to be employed.	Commanding Officer's recommendation.	Circle of Pension Paymaster in which the applicant receives his pension.	Permanent address, Village, Thána, Tahsíl, or Pargana, and District.	Remarks by Civil authorities.	REMARKS.
(1). Afghán War, 1878-79—Medal.	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	Gurmukhi.	Good.	Good.	Yes.	Yes. Fit for civil employment.	Very good.	(1) Canal Chaukídár. (2) Tahsíl Chaprási. (3) Forest Chaukídár.	Of excellent character and trustworthy.	N.-W. Circle.	Kaloke, Moga, Ferozepore.	...	...

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Subject.	Title of book.	Name of Author, Compiler or Publisher.	Contents.	Price per copy. Rs.	A.	P.	Postage per copy. Rs.	A.	P.
	ARABIC, PERSIAN AND URDU, &c.								
Literature ...	Faizí ...	Maulví Faizul Hassan ...	A Commentary on Diwán Himásah ...	2	8	0	0	4	0
	Riyáz-ul-faiz ...	Ditto ...	Ditto on Saba Mu'allaqa in Arabic, Persian and Urdu	2	8	0	0	4	0
	Ta'líq-ul-Jalálain in Arabic ...	Ditto ...	Notes on Tafsír-i-Jalálain ...	1	4	0	0	3	0
	Tohfa-i-Siddíqiá do. ...	Ditto ...	Commentary on Hadís-i-umm-i-zará ...	0	2	6	0	0	6
	Diwán-i-Himásah do. ...	Habíb, son of Aus ...	Poetry ...	1	8	0	0	2	0
	Atbáq-uz-Zaháb do. ...	Abdul Momin ...	Idiomatic and Proverbial phrases in Arabic ...	0	6	0	0	0	6
	Rauza-tul-udabá in Urdu ...	Maulví Muhammad Dín ...	Lives of Ancient and Modern Poets or Authors of Arabia ...	0	10	0	0	1	0
	Najm-ul-amsál do. ...	Maulví Najm-ud-dín ...	Urdu Idioms and Proverbs explained ...	1	0	0	0	1	0
	Intermediate Course in Arabic ...	Punjab University, Lahore ...	Selections from standard works of Arabic Literature ...	1	0	0	0	2	0
	Ditto Persian ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto Persian Literature ...	1	0	0	0	2	0
	B. A. Course in Persian ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto ditto ...	1	4	0	0	2	0
	Ditto Arabic ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto Arabic Literature ...	1	4	0	0	2	0
	Intikháb-i-Násikh-ut-Tawáríkh ...	Ditto ...	Selections from Násikh-ut-Tawáríkh, a text-book for Munshi Examination ...	1	0	0	0	1	0
	Intikháb-i-Inshá Qáim Maqám ...	Ditto ...	Selections from Insha Qáim Maqám, a text-book for the Munshi 'Alim Examination ...	0	10	0	0	1	0
	Tawáríkh-i-Mo'jám ...	...	A text-book of Persian Literature recommended for the Munshi 'Alim Examination ...	1	8	0	0	2	0
	Intikháb-i-Durra-i-Nádira ...	Punjab University, Lahore ...	Ditto ditto Munshi Fázil Examination...	0	14	0	0	1	0
	Diwán-i-Hassan, with notes in Arabic ...	Maulví Faizul Hassan ...	A treatise on the eulogy of Muhammad, the Prophet ...	0	8	0	0	0	6
Muhammadan Law ...	Kitáb-ul-faráiz min Sharáya'-ul-Islám in Arabic ...	Shaikh Najm-ud-dín ...	A book on the Shia Law of Inheritance ...	1	0	0	0	1	0
	I'lm-i-faráiz in Urdu ...	Maulví Abdul Malik ...	A treatise on the Law of Inheritance for the Sunnís ...	0	11	0	0	1	0
Grammar ...	Muqaddamát-us-sarf in Arabic ...	Dr. G. W. Leitner, LL.D. ...	A philosophical introduction to Arabic Grammar ...	0	10	0	0	1	0
	Ditto in Urdu ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	1	0	0	0	1	0
	Ditto in English ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	1	2	0	0	1	0
	Technical Terms in Urdu ...	Ditto ...	Technical Terms in Urdu ...	0	12	0	0	1	0
	An Urdu Translation of Risála-i-Nahv-i-Fársi, compiled by Imám Bakhsh, Sahbái.	Durga Parshád ...	Rules of Persian Grammar in Urdu ...	0	3	0	0	0	6
	Tahqíq-ul-haráf ...	Mufti Safdar Ali ...	A Persian Grammar ...	0	4	0	0	0	6
	Tashríh-ul-Izáfá ...	Maulví Muhammad Abdul Hakím. ...	A Persian Grammar treating of Izáfats ...	0	1	6	0	0	6
	Makhzan-ul-Fawáid ...	Pandit Bishan Naráin ...	A Persian Grammar ...	0	10	0	0	1	0
	Gulzár-i-Káshmírí ...	[illegible]	Rules of the Káshmírí Language ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ethics [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Rhetoric ...	Faiz-ul-Maáni, Part I ...	Háfiz Umar Daráz ...	The Rhetoric of the Urdu Language ...	0	12	0	0	1	0
	Faiz-ul-Beyán, Part II ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	0	8	0	0	1	0
	Tibyán-ul-Sanáyá ...	Maulví Muhammad Dín ...	The Rhetoric of the Persian Language ...	0	2	0	0	0	6
	Hadíqá-i-Balágat ...	Maulví Fazl Iláhí (Pleader) ...	Selections from Chahár Gulzár ...	0	2	0	0	0	6
	Umm-ut-Tawárikh ...	Husain Ali Farhat ...	A work on the subject of finding out historical names, &c. ...	2	4	0	0	4	0
Philosophy ...	Mantaq Qiási ...	Lála Madan Gopál, M.A. ...	Translation of Fowler's Deductive Logic in Urdu ...	0	8	0	0	1	0
	Mantaq Istaqráí ...	M. Pirzádá Muhammad Husain, M.A.	Translation of Fowler's Inductive Logic in Urdu ...	0	10	0	0	1	0
	Ilm-un-nafs wal quwa ...	Maulví Inám Ali, B.A. ...	An Epitome of Hamilton's Lectures on Psychology ...	1	0	0	0	1	0
	Háfizah-i-Ahmadi ...	Ahmad Shafi ...	A treatise on the best way of retaining a sharp memory ...	0	8	0	0	1	0
	Risála-i-Faiziyáh ...	Maulví Faizul Hassan ...	A treatise on Dialectics in Urdu ...	0	2	0	0	0	6
History and Geography...	Sanín-ul-Islám, Part I ...	Dr. G. W. Leitner, LL.D., D.O.L.	History of Muhammadanism ...	1	4	0	0	1	0
	Ditto, Part II ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2	8	0	0	4	0
	Tawáríkh-i-Rájgán-i-Punjab ...	Khalífa Sayyid Muhammad Husain.	Translation of Griffin's Punjab Rájas in Urdu ...	9	0	0	0	9	0
	An epitome in Urdu of Taylor's Ancient History ...	Maulví Ghulám Mustafá, M.O.L.	Urdu translation of Taylor's Ancient History ...	0	14	0	0	2	0
	Ditto on demy paper ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	1	4	0	0	2	0
	Khulása-i-Aqwám-i-Hind ...	Mr. T. W. H. Tolbort, C.S. ...	A treatise on "the races of India" ...	1	0	0	0	1	0
	Jugráfia-i-Patiála ...	Sardár Partáb Singh ...	A Geography of the Patiála State ...	0	6	0	0	0	6
	Jugráfia-i-'Alam ...	Nizám-ud-dín ...	A Geography of the World ...	0	1	6	0	0	6
	Tárikh-ul-Hukámá in Urdu ...	Hasíb-ud-dín ...	Lives of eminent Hakíms and Poets ...	0	8	0	0	1	0
	Námái Khusraván ...	Jalalpur Fateh Ali Shah Qachár	Lives of the Kings of Persia ...	7	0	0	0	6	0
	Safarnámá-i-Hakím Násir Khusrau in Persian ...	Maulví Altáf Husain ...	Descriptive notes on a visit to Persia, Siam, Egypt, &c. ...	1	1	0	0	1	0
Mathematics ...	Najam-ul-Hisáb ...	Muhammad Najm-ud-dín ...	An Arithmetic in Urdu ...	0	8	0	0	1	0
	Nukát-ul-Hisáb ...	Durga Parshád ...	Ditto ...	0	5	0	0	1	0
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	Hall-i-Sawálát-i-Mashki Barnard Smith ...	Amolak Rám, Head Master, Gurdáspur.	Key to Barnard Smith's Arithmetic in Urdu ...	0	13	0	0	1	0
	Calendar for 1884-85 ...	Punjab University ...	{ Part I (Statutes, Rules and Regulations) ...	4	0	0	0	4	0
			{ ,, II (Examination Papers) ...	4	0	0	0	4	0
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	Umdat-ul-Masáhat ...	Pandit Budhan Lál, Teacher ...	A treatise on Mensuration in Urdu ...	0	3	0	0	0	6
	'Ilm-i-Sakun ...	Lála Aya Rám, B.A. ...	A work on Statics in Urdu ...	1	0	0	0	2	0
	'Ilm-i-Harakat ...	Bábú Sasi Bhushan, M.A. ...	Dynamics in Urdu ...	0	12	0	0	1	0
	'Ilm-i-Sakún-i-Sayyálát ...	Maulví Pírzádá Muhammad Husain, M.A.	Hydrostatics in Urdu ...	1	0	0	0	1	0
	Miftáh-ul-Aflák ...	Ditto ...	Astronomy in Urdu ...	1	0	0	0	1	0
Science ...	Mubádi-i-Usúl-i-'Ilm-i-Geology ...	Maulví Altáf Husain ...	Elements of Geology ...	0	6	0	0	1	0
	Tadrísát-i-'Ilm-i-Taba'í ...	Dr. Sayad Amír Shah ...	Introductory Lectures on Physical Science in Urdu ...	1	0	0	0	1	0
	Kitáb-i-'Ilm-i-Kímia ...	Ditto ...	Translation of Roscoe's Chemistry in Urdu ...	3	0	0	0	6	0
	Usúl-i-Barqi Miqnátísí ...	Lála Rughnáth Dás ...	A treatise on Magnetism, Electricity, &c. ...	1	0	0	0	1	0
	Tabríd-i-Ahmadí ...	Ahmad Shafi ...	A treatise on the method of preparing Ice in Urdu ...	0	4	0	0	0	6
	Mirat-ul-Hukámá ...	Sayad Imdád Imám ...	A treatise on the reasoning of properties of matter ...	2	8	0	0	4	0

Publications in Arabic, Sanskrit, Persian, Urdu, Hindi and Gurmukhi, &c.—concluded.

Subject.	Title of book.	Name of Author, Compiler or Publisher.	Contents.	Price per copy. Rs.	A.	P.	Postage per copy. Rs.	A.	P.
European Medicine ...	Risála-i' Ilm-o-Amal-i-Fann-i-Qábla ...	Dr. Rahím Khán, Khán Bahádur.	A treatise on Midwifery in Urdu ...	3	0	0	0	4	0
	Risálá-i-Af'ál-ul-'Ázá ...	Ditto ...	A treatise on Physiology in Urdu ...	2	8	0	0	4	0
	Amráz-us-Sibyán ...	Ditto ...	Diseases and treatment of Children in Urdu ...	3	0	0	0	4	0
	Qarábádín-i-Rahímí ...	Ditto ...	A Materia Medica in Urdu ...	4	0	0	0	6	0
	Tibb-i-Rahímí ...	Ditto ...	Treatment of Diseases in Urdu ...	5	0	0	0	6	0
	Tibb Mut'alliqa-i-Adálat ...	Ditto ...	Medical Jurisprudence in Urdu ...	3	0	0	0	4	0
	'Ilm-o-amal-i-fann-i-Jarráhi ...	Dr. Brij Lál Ghose ...	Surgery in Urdu ...	6	0	0	0	8	0
	Mashir-i-Niswán, Part I ...	Háfiz Fakhar-ud-dín ...	Treatment of Children, &c., in Urdu ...	0	8	0	0	0	6
Law ...	Jurisprudence ...	Bábú Sasi Bhushan Mukerjí, M.A., B.L.	Elements of Jurisprudence in English ...	0	12	0	0	1	0
	Outlines of Jurisprudence ...	Mr. E. W. Parker ...	A Manual of Law, No. I, in English ...	5	0	0	0	4	0
	Ditto, with binding ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	6	0	0	0	4	0
	Mubádí-i-'Ilm-i-Usul-i-Qánún ...	Maulví Pírzádá Muhammad Husain, M.A.	Translation of Outlines of Jurisprudence in Urdu ...	2	0	0	0	2	0
	Notes on Criminal Law ...	Mr. S. Clifford ...	Notes on Criminal Law in English ...	1	0	0	0	2	0
	Qánún-i-Mi'yád ...	Lála Maya Dás, Mukhtár ...	Limitation Act XV of 1877, with commentary in Urdu ...	2	0	0	0	2	0
	Constitution of Law ...	Syad Amír Shah, Mukhtár ...	Constitutional Law in Urdu ...	1	8	0	0	1	0
	Majmúa-i-Hidáyat-i-Rajistrí ...	Gopí Náth ...	A treatise on Registration in Urdu ...	0	8	0	0	0	6
	Hídáyat Náma-i-kar-ravái Muqaddamát-i-Díwání...	Bábú Baij Náth, B.A. ...	A treatise on the Procedure of Civil Courts in Urdu ...	0	8	0	0	0	6
	SANSKRIT AND HINDI BOOKS.								
Hindu Law ...	Yagnya Valkya Sanhita, with Hindí translation ...	Pandit Guru Prasad ...	A book on the Hindu Law (Dharmshastra) in Sanskrit and Hindí.	2	0	0	0	1	0
	Parásarí ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	0	4	0	0	0	6
Grammar ...	Saral Vyákarana ...	Pandit Navina Chandra Rái ...	Elements of Sanskrit Grammar in Hindí ...	1	0	0	0	1	0
	Laghú Vyákarana ...	Ditto ...	A Practical Grammar of Sanskrit in do. ...	0	8	0	0	1	0
	Vyákarana Prabhákar, Part I ...	Chief Pandit Radha Kishan ...	Elements of Sanskrit Grammar ...	1	8	0	0	2	0
	Ditto Part II ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2	0	0	0	2	0
	Dhátú Kámdhenú ...	Ditto ...	An Alphabetical List of Sanskrit Roots with their meanings ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	Pandit [illegible] Dás ...	Conjugation of Sanskrit Verbs alphabetically arranged ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	Pandit [illegible] Chandra Rái ...	Elements of Hindí Grammar ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Mathematics ...	Ghanajyámití ...	Pandit Kirpa Rám ...	Solid Geometry with a Vocabulary of Mathematic terms in Sanskrit and English.	1	0	0	0	2	0
	Gati Vigyán ...	Bábú Sasi Bhushan Mukerjí, M.A., B.L.	Dynamics in Hindí ...	1	0	0	0	1	0
Civil Engineering ...	Sthití Tattwa and Gati Tattwa ...	Pandit Navína Chandra Rái ...	Elements of Statics and Dynamics ...	0	6	0	0	0	6
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Logic ...	Lakhshanávalí ...	Pandit Sukh Dayál, Shástrí ...	A treatise on Sanskrit Logic—Definitions ...	0	4	0	0	0	6
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	Nyáya-Sutra Vrittí ...	Ditto ...	Ditto (Aphorisms of Goutama with commentary in Hindí).	1	4	0	0	2	0
Literature ...	Tattwa Bodha ...	Pandit Navína Chandra Rái ...	Essays in Hindí ...	0	8	0	0	0	6
	Kumár Sambhava ...	Pandit Sukh Dayál, Shástrí ..	A standard work of Sanskrit Literature with Hindí translation.	0	4	0	0	0	6
Rhetoric ...	Kávya Dípiká ...	...	An elementary treatise on Sanskrit Rhetoric ...	0	4	0	0	0	6
History and Geography...	Bhugol Sár ...	Pandit Rishi Kesh, Shástrí ...	Geography in Hindí ...	1	0	0	0	2	0
	Taylor's Ancient History ...	Bhái Gurmukh Singh ...	Translation of Taylor's Ancient History in Hindí, Part I ...	1	0	0	0	2	0
	Bhárat Bhánu ...	Pandit Bhánudatta ...	History of India in Hindí ...	0	8	0	0	1	0
Literature ..	Chárúpáth, Part II ...	Ditto ...	Elementary Lessons on Science and Literature in Hindí ...	0	6	0	0	0	6
	Ditto, Part III ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	0	6	0	0	0	6
	Shástra Sár ...	Pandit Guru Prasad ...	Translation of Weber's History of Indian Literature in Hindí	2	0	0	0	3	0
Science ...	Tattwa Bodha ...	Syad Amír Shah, Asst. Surgeon	Elements of Physics in Hindí ...	1	0	0	0	1	0
	Jar Vigyán Tattwa ...	Pandit Harkishan, M.A. ...	Translation of Balfour Stewart's Physics Primer in Hindí ...	0	12	0	0	1	0
	Rasáyan Tattwa ...	Ditto ...	Translation of Roscoe's Chemistry Primer in Hindí ...	0	12	0	0	1	0
	Nyáya Kaumudi ...	Pandit Sukh Dayál, Shástri ...	Dr. Ballantyne's Synopsis of Science in Sanskrit ...	1	2	0	0	2	0
	GURMUKHI BOOKS.								
Prosody ...	Pingal Manjarí ...	Lála Bihári Lál ...	A treatise on Prosody ...	0	0	6	0	0	6
Psychology ...	A'tma Tattwa Vidyá ...	Ditto ...	A treatise on relation of soul to God ...	0	1	6	0	0	6
Philosophy ...	Vedánt Sár ...	Pandit Bhánudatta ...	A treatise of Pantheistic Philosophy ...	0	1	6	0	0	6
Logic ...	Tarka Sangrah ...	Ditto ...	An elementary treatise on Sanskrit Logic ...	0	1	6	0	0	6
History ...	Táríkh Hind ...	Jogí Shiv Náth ...	History of India in Punjabí ...	1	0	0	0	2	0
Geometry ...	Uqlaidas ...	Ditto ...	Euclid in Gurmukhí ...	0	12	0	0	1	0
Medicine ...	Ajírna Manjarí ...	Ditto ...	A treatise on cure of indigestion ...	0	1	0	0	0	6
History ...	Guru Singh Itihas ...	Pandit Bhánudatta ...	History of the Sikhs ...	0	14	0	0	2	0

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Third ditto	... Maulavi Abdu[illegible]
Sanskrit Teacher	... Pandit Maya Ra[illegible]
Gurmukhi Ditto	... Bhai Chanda Si[illegible]

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Course of Study.

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Vacation.

There is a vacation of two months from the 15th August to the 15th October.

Fees.

Fee for lodging and education, books and stationery, lighting, medical attendance and College servants, Rs. 50 per mensem.

The ordinary fee may, with the sanction of the Committee, be reduced, but not below Rs. 25 per mensem.

Fees for Wards of Court are fixed under the orders of the Punjab Government.

All fees and the sums necessary for the personal expenses of pupils must be paid quarterly in advance to the Governor.

Day Students.

A limited number of day students may be admitted on payment of ordinary fees, provided satisfactory arrangements are made for their board and lodging and supervision out of College.

Scholarships.

Twenty-eight scholarships have been founded for youths of good family

Applications for admission to be made to the Governor.

S. BLACK, MAJOR-GENERAL,

Governor of the Aitchison College.

RULES OF THE PUNJAB PUBLIC LIBRARY.

I.—CONSTITUTION AND COMMITTEE.

1. The Committee shall consist of not less than 14 members including the President and Se

2. The Deputy Commissioner of Lahore and the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, shall b members.

3. The Municipality of Lahore, the Punjab University, the Bishop of Lahore, and the Comm Lahore and Meean Meer Institute shall each nominate a member.

4. The life members shall annually elect two members to be on the Committee for one year.

5. The remaining members will be nominated by Government, who will also appoint the Presid

6. The Committee shall appoint its own Secretary.

7. Standing Sub-Committees shall be appointed by the Committee to carry on the manage different departments of the Library.

8. The Secretary shall be a member of every Sub-Committee.

9. A meeting of the Committee shall be held on the 1st Monday in every month.
Three members shall form a quorum.

10. A special meeting of the Committee may be called by the President or a Sub-Committee notice.

11. A general meeting of the life members and Committee shall be held once a year in the December, and at the meeting the two annual members to represent the life members shall be elected life members may vote at the election by proxy.

12. The current business of the Committee to be brought up at each monthly meeting shall examination of the accounts, of the suggestion books, of orders to book-sellers, of breaches of the rules

13. The funds shall be kept in the name of the Punjab Public Library by the Bank of Bengal, Committee may from time to time direct.

14. All cheques shall be signed by the Secretary and a member of the Committee appointed by purpose.

15. Expenditure on fixed charges, for which sanction already exists, and on contingencies up Rs. 50 a month, may be incurred on the joint authority of the persons empowered to sign cheques. expenditure requires the previous sanction of the Committee.

16. A donation of money of Rs. 100 or upwards, or of books not already in the Library accepted mittee and valued by them as worth not less than Rs. 100, shall entitle the donor to the privileges of a li

17. Any donor of books may make it a condition of the donation that any of the books he gives lent out except to himself.

18. Life members shall be exempt from payment of deposits, subscriptions and other fees the rules.

II.—THE READING-ROOM.

1. The Reading-Room is open to the public free of charge.

2. Books may not be removed from the shelves by any one except the Librarian.

3. Catalogues and application forms are on the table. The Librarian will get any book for wh handed to him ; and books must be returned to him before leaving.

4. The Committee will exclude from the building persons who disregard any rules or who dama perty of the Library.

5. CLOSED DAYS :—Queen's Birthday, also from 1st to 7th October, and from 1st to 7th April

6. DAILY HOURS :—In the winter 8 A.M. to noon and 3 to 8 P.M., and in the hot weather and 4 to 8 P.M., and on Sunday 2 to 5 P.M.

III.—RULES FOR LENDING OUT BOOKS.

Books will be issued on the following conditions :—

1. An applicant must deposit Rs. 10 with the Secretary. The deposit will be liable to forfeit loss of a book, or for breach of any of the rules. Books lost must be replaced or paid for.

2. An annual subscription of Rs. 5 must be paid in advance, which may be compounded for by Rs. 25.

3. Not more than six volumes may be kept out on one subscription.

4. Residents at Lahore or Meean Meer shall return within 20 days every book so taken out. other places ten days longer will be allowed. But all books lent out must be returned by the 30th 31st March each year.

5. The cost of forwarding books will be recovered by sending them by Value Payable Post. due under Rules 1 and 2 may be added.

6. Books may not be transferred from one person to another.

7. The Committee will reserve from issue, under these rules, new or valuable books, at their

8. Forms of application for books can be supplied, and their use is requested, but is not oblig

9. Deposits under Rule 1 (if free of claims) will be returned on request to persons who ha the Library in their possession.

F. MAITLAND,
Offg. Secretary, Punjab Pu

Commissariat Notice—No. 9.

SEALED tenders for the supply of the under-mentioned articles for the Western Circle, Bengal Commissariat, from 1st April 1889 to 31st March 1894, will be received by the Commissariat Store Officer at Lahore up to noon on the 7th January 1889, and opened by him then and there in the presence of all parties who may choose to attend.

2. No tenders will be received except on forms obtainable from the Commissariat Store Office, Lahore, which, as well as any information required regarding the contract, will be given on application to the Commissariat Store Officer, Lahore, up to 4 o'clock P.M. on the 27th December 1888.

3. Seals of tenderers (unable to write) will not be accepted; they should have their marks verified by witnesses.

4. Covers to be superscribed—"Tender for animal charcoal."

5. The tender may be in part or for the whole requirement and the Commissary-General reserves to himself the right to accept the tender in whole or in part; but in the event of his accepting in part only and the tenderer failing to take up the contract, the whole earnest deposit will be confiscated.

6. Tenders without earnest-money will not be attended to. Cash will not be accepted as earnest-money. The earnest-money should be in the form of either Treasury (or Bank of Bengal) Receipt or Government Promissory Notes, or Stock Notes for the amount.

7. Samples of the articles required to be supplied are to be seen at Commissariat Store Depôt, Fort Lahore, Commissariat Godowns, Meerut, and Store and Shipping Godowns, Baloghat, Calcutta, and every facility will be afforded to tenderers to see them before they tender.

Nomenclature of Articles.	Amount of earnest-money required.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	
Animal charcoal in the proportion of two-thirds coarse to one-third fine.	25	

L. W. CHRISTOPHER, *Major*,

Asst. Commy.-General,

Commissariat Store Officer.

FORT LAHORE:
The 23rd November 1888.

[398-3.]

For Sale.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

ART MANUFACTURES of India, being a brief account of the most important art manufactures of India. By T. N. Mukharji, F.L.S. Demy 8vo. cloth-bound. Rs. 3 (5*a.*)

PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENNT PRINTING, INDIA.

No, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

[710-12.]

Notice.

DISTRICT MAPS.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS and other Government Officers are informed that the following small scale maps of the Survey of India are available on application to this office, having been prepared under the orders of Government for use in illustrating correspondence and annual reports. The maps are issued free of charge:—

District or Tract.	Scale—Miles per inch.	District or Tract.	Scale—Miles per inch.
Hissar	8 Miles=1 inch.	Gurdaspur	8 Miles=1 inch.
Rohtak	Ditto.		
Gurgaon	Ditto.	Sialkot	Ditto.
Delhi	Ditto.	Gujrat	Ditto.
Karnal	Ditto.	Gujranwala	Ditto.
Umballa	Ditto.	Shahpur	Ditto.
Simla	16 Miles=1 inch.	Jhelum	Ditto.
Kangra	8 Miles=1 inch.	Hazara	Ditto.
Hoshiarpur ...	Ditto.	Peshawar	Ditto.
Jullundur ...	Ditto.	Bannu	Ditto.
Ludhiana ...	Ditto.	Dera Ismail Khan ...	Ditto.
Ferozepore ...	Ditto.	Dera Ghazi Khan ...	16 Miles=1 inch.
Mooltan	Ditto.	Muzaffargarh ...	Ditto.
Jhang	Ditto.		
Montgomery ...	Ditto.	Rohtak	4 Miles=1 inch.
Lahore	Ditto.	Kangra	Ditto.
Amritsar	Ditto.	Gurdaspur	Ditto.

E. B. STEEDMAN,

Director of Settlements and Revenue Records, Punjab.

[344-*t.-f.-o.*]

Notice

UNDER SECTION 354 OF THE CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE.

In the Court of W. B. DeCourcy, Esquire, District Judge, Jhelum.

MISCELLANEOUS CIVIL SUIT No. OF 1887.

IN THE MATTER OF PRABH DIAL AND RAMJI, INSOLVENTS.

WHEREAS Prabh Dial and Ramji, sons of Duni Chand, bankers of Pind Dadan Khan, petitioned this Court to be declared insolvents under the provisions of Chapter XX of the Civil Procedure Code, and whereas the said Prabh Dial and Ramji have satisfied this Court that the statements made by them in thier application are substantially true, and that they are not guilty of any of the disqualifications mentioned in Section 351 of the Civil Procedure Code, this Court has declared them insolvents under the provisions of the said Section 351, and this notice is published as required by Section 354 of the Civil Procedure Code.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this **15th** day of November 1888.

W. B. DECOURCY,

District Judge.

[392-2.]

Punjab Government Press, Lahore.—6-12-88—690.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1888.

PART III.

Notifications by Chief Court, Financial Commissioner, Accountant-General, &c.

CHIEF COURT.

NOTIFICATION.

The 4th December 1888.

No. 4573.—The following list of days to be observed as holidays in the Chief Court and the Civil Courts subordinate thereto during the year 1889 has been prepared by the Chief Court and approved by the Local Government, as required by Section 67, clause (1) of the Punjab Courts Act, 1884, and is published for general information.

By order, &c.,

E. W. PARKER,

Registrar.

List of General Holidays to be observed by the Chief Court and all Civil Courts in the Punjab subordinate thereto during the year 1889.

Description of Holidays.	Names of Holidays.	Dates on which they fall.	Day or days of the week.	Number of days.
E.	Proclamation of Empress of India	1st January ...	Tuesday ...	1
H.	Lohri ...	11th „ ...	Friday ...	1
H.	Basant Panchmi ...	5th February ...	Tuesday ...	1
H.	Sheorátri ...	28th „ ...	Thursday ...	1
E.	Ash Wednesday ...	6th March ...	Wednesday ...	1
H.	*Holi* ...	15th to 17*th March* ...	Friday to *Sunday* ...	3
H.	Durga Ashtmi ...	8th April ...	Monday ...	1
H.	Baisákhi ...	11th „ ...	Thursday ...	1
M.	Shab-barát ...	15th „ ...	Monday ...	1

List of Holidays to be observed by the Chief Court, &c.—concluded.

Description of Holidays.	Names of Holidays.	Dates on which they fall.	Day of days of week.	[illegible]
E.	Good Friday ...	19th April ...	Friday ...	[illegible]
E.	Queen-Empress' Birthday ...	24th May ...	Do. ...	[illegible]
M.	Juma-ul-wida ...	31st ,, ...	Do. ...	[illegible]
M.	*Id-ul-Fitar* ...	1st and *2nd June* ...	Saturday and *Sunday* ...	[illegible]
H.	*Nirjala Ikádshi* ...	9th *June* ...	*Sunday* ...	[illegible]
H.	Beas Puja ...	12th ,, ...	Wednesday ...	[illegible]
H.	Eclipse of the Moon ...	13th July ...	Saturday ...	[illegible]
M.	Id-ul-zuha ...	8th and 9th August ...	Thursday and Friday ...	[illegible]
H.	*Salono* ...	11th *August* ...	*Sunday* ...	[illegible]
H.	Janam Ashtmi ...	19th ,, ...	Monday ...	[illegible]
H.	Somáwati Amáwas ...	26th ,, ...	Do. ...	[illegible]
M.	Muharram ...	29th ,, to 7th Septr....	Thursday to Saturday ...	[illegible]
H.	*Anant Chowdas* ...	8th *September* ...	*Sunday* ...	[illegible]
H.	Dasehra ...	1st to 4th October ...	Tuesday to Friday ...	[illegible]
M.	Akhri Chár Shamba ...	23rd October ...	Wednesday ...	[illegible]
H.	Dewáli ...	24th and 25th October ...	Thursday and Friday ...	[illegible]
H.	Jum Dutia ...	26th October ...	Saturday ...	[illegible]
H.	*Deo Uthan* ...	3rd *November* ...	*Sunday* ...	[illegible]
M.	Bára Wafát ...	6th ,, ...	Wednesday ...	[illegible]
H.	Tukri Fair ...	7th ,, ...	Thursday ...	[illegible]
E.	Christmas Vacation ...	25th to 31st December...	Wednesday to Tuesday...	[illegible]

Every Sunday in the year.

The last Saturday in every month, provided the state of business in the Courts admits.

All Subordinate Civil Courts, Original and Appellate (with the exception of those located at Hill Sta... will be closed during the month of September.

The vacation of the Chief Court will commence on Thursday, the 15th August 1889, and terminate on ... the 15th October 1889.

NOTE.—Local holidays have been omitted from this list.

E. W. PARKER,

Registrar.

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

CIRCULAR MEMO. No. 55 OF 1888.

(No. 7240.)

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,

Dated Lahore, 10th December 1888.

To

ALL REVENUE OFFICERS IN THE PUNJAB.

Attention drawn to Circular No. 15 of 1881.

As applications for promotion and other cognate matters have recently been addressed by officials ... Financial Commissioners by name instead of to their Secretaries ... manner prescribed, it appears that the instructions contained in ... No. 15 of 1881 have been lost sight of. Attention is therefore ... thereto with the request that they may be strictly acted up to in future.

By order, &c.,

D. C. JOHNSTONE,

Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 6th December 1888.

No. 189.—*Appointment.*—In continuation of this office Notification No. 143 of the 8th September last, Kanhya Lál, Náib-Tahsíldár of Jámpur, Dera Ghází Khan District, officiated as Tahsíldár of Jámpur, pending the arrival of Malik Takht Rám, candidate, from the afternoon of the 3rd August to the forenoon of the 1st October 1888.

The 8th December 1888.

No. 191.—*Leave.*—Pandit Mannu Lál, Tahsíldár of the Palwál Tahsíl, Gurgaon District, is granted one month's privilege leave with effect from the 9th November 1888.

No. 192.—*Appointment.*—Hirde Rám, Náib-Tahsíldár, is appointed to officiate as Tahsíldár of the Palwál Tahsíl, Gurgaon District, *vice* Pandit Mannu Lál, granted one month's privilege leave.

By order, &c.,

D. C. JOHNSTONE,

Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

LIST OF OFFICERS IN EXECUTIVE CHARGE OF TREASURIES IN THE PUNJAB ON THE LAST DAY OF NOVEMBER 1888.

No.	Names of Treasuries.	Date of assumption of charge.	Names of Officers.
1	Amritsar ...	May 9, 1888 ...	Sardár Shere Ahmad Khán, Offg. Extra Assistant Commissioner.
2	Bannu ...	December 25, 1887 ...	Maulvi Muhammad Hussain, Extra Assistant Commissioner.
3	Delhi ...	November 30, 1888 ..	H. W. Gee, Assistant Commissioner.
4	Dera Ghází Khan ...	November 3, 1888 ...	Mr. F. Field, Extra Judicial Assistant Commissioner.
5	Dera Ismail Khan ...	November 1, 1888 ...	Lieutenant C. M. Dallas, Assistant Commissioner.
6	Ferozepore ...	March 6, 1888 ...	Naráin Dás, No. 2, Extra Assistant Commissioner.
7	Gujránwála ...	October 3, 1888 ...	Chúni Lál, Offg. Extra Assistant Commissioner.
8	Gujrát ...	November 12, 1887 ...	Búta Mal, Offg. Extra Assistant Commissioner.
9	Gurdáspur ...	September 12, 1888 ...	Pandit Hari Kishen, Extra Assistant Commissioner.
10	Gurgaon ...	November 10, 1888 ...	Kidár Náth, Extra Assistant Commissioner.
11	Hazára ...	November 30, 1888 ...	Captain E. Inglis, Assistant Commissioner.
12	Hissar ...	July 15, 1888 ...	Sheo Naráin, Offg. Extra Assistant Commissioner.
13	Hoshiárpur ...	October 22, 1888 ...	Maulvi Inám Ali, Assistant Commissioner.
14	Jhang ...	June 20, 1888 ...	Múlráj, Extra Assistant Commissioner.
15	Jhelum ...	September 29, 1888 ...	Sardár Haidar Jang, Extra Assistant Commissioner.
16	Jullundur ...	April 16, 1881 ...	Mr. C. M. Burton, Extra Assistant Commissioner.
17	Kángra ...	September 24, 1888 ...	Kishen Chand, Offg. Extra Assistant Commissioner.
18	Karnál ...	August 9, 1888 ...	Sardár Alamgír, Extra Assistant Commissioner.
19	Kohát ...	September 22, 1888 ...	Lieutenant A. H. McMahon, Assistant Commissioner.
20	Lahore ...	April 6, 1887 ...	Mr. J. A. Robinson, Extra Assistant Commissioner.
21	Ludhiána ...	April 14, 1886 ...	Chúni Lál, Extra Assistant Commissioner.
22	Montgomery ...	June 11, 1888 ...	Sardár Charat Singh, Extra Assistant Commissioner.
23	Mooltan ...	March 9, 1888 ...	Sardár Gurdiál Singh, Assistant Commissioner.
24	Muzaffargarh ...	November 10, 1888 ...	Sardár Muhammad Afzal Khán, Khán Bahádur, Assistant Commissioner.
25	Pesháwar ...	September 24, 1888 ...	Mr. F. B. R. Spencer, Offg. Extra Assistant Commissioner.
26	Ráwalpindi ...	November 7, 1888 ...	Makhan Lál, Offg. Extra Assistant Commissioner.
27	Rohtak ...	September 20, 1886 ...	Sri Rám, Offg. Extra Assistant Commissioner.
28	Shahpur ...	November 1, 1888 ...	Ijáz Nabi, Offg. Extra Assistant Commissioner.
29	Siálkot ...	April 16, 1888 ...	Lakhpat Rái, Offg. Extra Assistant Commissioner.
30	Simla ...	July 3, 1888 ...	Zia-ud-dín, Extra Assistant Commissioner.
31	Umballa ...	September 1, 1888 ...	Mr. J. G. Delmerick, Extra Assistant Commissioner.

LAHORE : }
The 8th December 1888. }

J. A. ROBERTSON,

Assistant Accountant-General, Punjab.

PUNJAB PUBLIC LIBRARY.

VI.—MEETING 1888.

Members of the Committee.

W. H. Rattigan, Esq., LL. D., *President.*
The Deputy Commissioner, Lahore.
The Director of Public Instruction, Punjab.
Mián Chirágh Dín.
E. S. Robertson, Esq., M. A.
Dr. W. P. Dickson.
Dr. T. E. B. Brown.
Bábu P. C. Chatterji, M. A., B. L.
Sheikh Nának Bakhsh.
C. L. Tupper, Esq., B. A., C. S.
Diwán Narendra Náth, M. A.
D. C. J. Ibbetson, Esq., B. A., C. S.
E. W. Parker, Esq.
J. L. Kipling, Esq., C. I. E.
J. E. Hilton, Esq.
T. C. Lewis, Esq., M. A.
F. C. Channing, Esq., C. S.
Dr. Brij Lál Ghose, Rái Bahádur.
Pandit Amar Náth.

THE monthly meeting of the Committee was held on Tuesday, December 4th, at 5

The following members were present:—

W. H. Rattigan, Esq., LL. D., *President.*
Dr. T. E. B. Brown.
E. S. Robertson, Esq., M. A.
Dr. Brij Lál Ghose, Rái Bahádur.
Sheikh Nának Bakhsh.

1. The accounts for October and November 1888 were examined and passed.

2. Resolved that the General Meeting of the Life Members and Committee shall be h on Saturday, the 15th December, at 7 P. M., in the Library. (At this meeting two members of Committee to represent the Life Members will be elected. The present repres members are Bábu Protul Chandra Chatterji and Sheikh Nának Bakhsh, who are eli for re-election.)

3. Read letter, dated 3rd October, from Pandit Jwála Datt Parshád, offering place books to the value of Rs. 100 (including a copy of the *Shabdkalpdrom* in the Beng character) in the Library on condition that Lála Umráo Singh, M. A., be nominated a L Member.

Ordered that Bábu Protul Chandr Chattaerji be asked to value the books and also state if they are complete.

4. The annexed Budget Estimate of Income and Expenditure of the Library for the current year was laid before the meeting and passed.

5. On the representation of the Officiating Secretary that a servant was required to keep the valuable furniture and books of the Library clean, the employment of a Fa on Rs. 6 per mensem was sanctioned.

6. The Officiating Secretary reported that in 1886 a Mr. F. Elliott took out a book entitled " Half hours with the best authors " and that it had not been returned by him to date. Efforts had been made to discover his address, but without success. and it was added that his subscriptions for 1887 and 1888 had not been paid up. It was ordered that the sum of Rs. 10 deposited by this subscriber under No. 2, Part III, of the Rules should be credited in the Library accounts and that another copy of the work be procured for the Library.

7. The President having intimated that, with reference to paragragh 3 of the proceedings of the Committee dated 26th March 1888, Mr. Lewis would rejoin as Secretary on the 1st proximo, a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Maitland for the satisfactory manner in which he had carried on the duties of Secretary during the absence of Mr. Lewis.

8. The following private donations were announced and accepted with the thanks of the Committee :—

Colonel C. H. T. Marshall—Nos. 5 to 23 of the 5th Series of the " Ibis. "

Rái Bahádur Ganga Rám, Executive Engineer, 1 book.

9. New subscribers :—

Lála Gopál Dás, Superintendent, Public Works, Chamba.

Lála Charn Dás, Law Student.

LAHORE :
The 5th December 1888.

F. MAITLAND,
Offg. Secretary, Punjab Public Library.

PUNJAB PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Budget Estimate of Income and Expenditure for 1888-89.

RECEIPTS.	Amount.	EXPENDITURE.	Amount.
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
Balance from last year	3,394 6 7	Establishment	2,127 0 6
Government grant-in-aid	3,600 0 0	Book-binding	562 6 6
Government special grant for purchase of books	2,000 0 0	Printing...	181 1 0
Subscriptions and donations	1,950 0 0	Purchase of books	3,930 9 1
Sale of books, &c.	164 0 0	Ditto furniture	1,676 9 0
		Office Contingencies	255 0 0
		Reserve	2,375 12 6
Total ...	11,108 6 7	TOTAL	11,108 6 7

F. MAITLAND,
Offg. Secretary, Punjab Public Library.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 12th December 1888.

No. 3750.—*Notification.*—On expiry of the cholera duty at Shahpur, 3rd Class Hospital Assistant No. 328 Lachman Dás was placed in charge of the Sadr Dispensary, Shahpur, with effect from the afternoon of the 7th November 1888, *vice* 2nd Class Hospital Assistant No. 145 Hukam Chand, transferred.

Hospital Assistant Hukam Chand on relief at the Shahpur Sadr Dispensary was transferred to the Railway Dispensary at Lála Músa, of which he assumed charge on the forenoon of the 12th November 1888 from 2nd Class Hospital Assistant No. 196 Ganesh Rám, transferred to Mayo Hospital, Lahore, for general duty, where he reported his arrival on the forenoon of the 19th November 1888.

No. 3751.—*Notification.*—The services of 3rd Class Hospital Assistant No. 315 Barkat Rái, being no longer required for cholera duty at Gujrát, were placed at the disposal of the Consulting Physician, North-Western Railway, for charge of the travelling duties in connection with that Railway, Gujrát, with effect from the forenoon of the 30th September 1888.

No. 3752.—*Notification.*—On being [illegible] of his cholera duties at Kohát on the [illegible] October 1888, 3rd Class Hospital Assistant No. 340 Khwája Ahmad was directed to proceed to Jhelum, where he reported his arrival for duty on the 4th November 1888, where he was transferred to Mayo Hospital, Lahore, for general duty, with effect from forenoon of the 6th November 1888.

GEO. FARRELL,

Offg. Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals,

Punjab.

JAIL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

The 8th December 1888.

No. 59.—Surgeon W. A. Sykes made over charge of the duties of Superintendent of Jhelum Jail to Mr. W. B. DeCourcy, District Judge, on the forenoon of the 29th November 1888.

R. GRAY,

Inspector-General of Prisons, Punjab.

Miscellaneous Notices and Advertisements.

AITCHISON COLLEGE.

The 18*th October* 1888.

The following subscriptions have been received up to date in response to the appeal of the Council of the Aitchison College :—

Name.	Amount.
	Rs.
The Hon'ble Sir James Lyall, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab	1,000
His Highness the Mahárája of Kashmir	5,000
His Highness the Mahárája of Patiála	5,000
The Sardár of Kalsia	1,000
Rái Anúp Singh, Lahore	500
His Highness the Rája of Biláspur	400
His Highness the Rája of Suket	250
The Nawáb of Lohárú	125
The District Board of Montgomery	100
H. C. Fanshawe, Esquire	100
Fakír Syad Zahúr-ud-dín, Lahore	50
Total	13,525

S. BLACK, MAJOR-GENERAL,
Governor, Aitchison College.

The 25*th October* 1888.

The following further subscriptions have been received up to date in response to the appeal of the Council of the Aitchison College :—

Name.	Amount.
	Rs.
His Highness the Nawáb of Máler Kotla and Kháns of Máler Kotla	5,500
His Highness the Rája of Kapurthala	5,000
His Highness the Rája of Nábha	3,000
His Highness the Rája of Jínd	2,500
His Highness the Rája of Farídkot	1,000
District Board of Ráwalpindi	1,000
His Highness the Rája of Chamba	500
His Highness the Rája of Sirmúr	300
Sardár Suchet Singh (Allúwália)	200
District Board of Muzaffargarh	150
Sardár Uttam Singh of Rámgarh	100
Nawáb Sarfaráz Khán	50
Nawáb Abdulla Khán	50
Nawáb Ghulám Qásim Khán	50
Sardár Muhammad Afzal Khán	50
Sardár Allahwurdi Khán	40
Total	19,490

S. BLACK, MAJOR-GENERAL,
Governor, Aitchison College.

The 27th November 1888.

The following further subscriptions have been received up to date in response to the appeal of the Council of the Aitchison College :—

Name.	Amount.
His Highness the Nawáb of Baháwalpur	[illegible]
Sardár Jaggat Singh, C.I.E.	[illegible]
W. Mackworth Young, Esquire	[illegible]
Munshi Harsukh Rái, Lahore	[illegible]
His Highness the Rája of Mandi	[illegible]
Hoshiárpur (Local Bodies)	[illegible]
Native Gentlemen of the Hoshiárpur District	[illegible]
Bhái Naráin Singh of Ludhiána	[illegible]
District Board of Ferozepore	[illegible]
Municipal Committee, Kunjah (Gujrát District)	[illegible]
Zaildárs of the Gujrát Tahsíl	[illegible]
Rája Jai Chand of Lambagraon	[illegible]
Collections by Kotwál, Lambagraon	[illegible]
Rája Jaswant Singh of Núrpur	[illegible]
District Board of Siálkot	[illegible]
Mahant Prem Singh of Siálkot	[illegible]
Sardár Rachpál Singh of Siálkot	[illegible]
District Board of Ludhiána	[illegible]
Maulvi Sharíf Hussain of Jagraon, Ludhiána District	[illegible]
Rái Ahmad Shah of Talwandi, ditto	[illegible]
Sardár Uttam Singh of Manoki, ditto	[illegible]
Sardár Prem Singh of Manoki, ditto	[illegible]
Sardár Ghuláb Singh of Nathowál, ditto	[illegible]
Sardár Jaggat Singh of Manoki, ditto	[illegible]
Sardár Natha Singh of Jhorra, ditto	[illegible]
Sardár Khewa Singh of Rasúlpur, ditto	[illegible]
Lála Karm Chand of Jagraon, ditto	[illegible]
Lála Cahit Rám of Jagraon, ditto	[illegible]
Mahant Sarúp Dás of Hirán, ditto	[illegible]
Ganehsa Mal of Akálgarh, ditto	[illegible]
Himmat Rái of Hatur, ditto	[illegible]
Sardár Rattan Singh of Rámgarh, ditto	[illegible]
Lala Pohloo Mal of Raekot, ditto	[illegible]
Rái Faiz Talab of Raekot, ditto	[illegible]
Lála Devi Chand of Jagraon, ditto	[illegible]
Collections by Tahsíldár of Jagraon, ditto	[illegible]
Collections by Tahsíldár of Ludhiána	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

S. BLACK, Major-General,
Governor, Aitchison College.

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

LAHORE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

Hours of Business.

THE General Post Office is open for the transaction of business at the following hours:—

On week days.

Business	Hours
For references and applications " registration and insurance " posting parcels " posting value-payable articles " granting certificates of posting " sale of postage stamps, envelopes and post-cards	From 7 A.M. to 6 P.M.
For issue and payment of money orders " depositing and withdrawing money from Post Office Savings Bank " Sale of British Postal Orders	From 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
" Issue of Telegraphic Money Orders " Payment of Do. do.	From 7 A.M. to 6 P.M.

No business will be transacted on Sundays or on the following Post Office holidays, but Telegraphic Money Orders will be received for despatch while work is going on in the office:—

New Year's Day, Good Friday, the Queen's Birthday and Christmas Day.

Inland Post.

The following hours of delivery and closing of mails at the General Post Office are notified for the information of the Public:—

Delivery.

Delivery	Time	Sundays and Holidays
1st delivery, Calcutta, Bombay, Europe, Mooltan and Peshawar mails at	... 10-30 A. M.	Only one delivery at 10-30 A. M. on Sundays and Post Office Holidays.
2nd delivery, Peshawar, Mooltan, Sindh, Delhi, &c., mails at	... 5-30 P.M.	

Despatch.

Stations	Time	
1. All stations between Lahore, Mooltan, Sindh, Derajat, Ferozepore and Kasur ...	8-20 A. M.	The last Letter Box will be cleared at 3 P. M. on Sundays and Post Office Holidays.
2. All stations between Lahore and Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan	8-40 "	
3. All stations between Lahore and Delhi ...	9-40 "	
4. Meean Meer (1st despatch) ...	9-40 "	
5. Amritsar, Dharmsala, Dalhousie, &c.	1 P. M.	
6. Meean Meer, Kasur, Ferozepore, Raewind, Sirsa, Hissar, &c., and Rajputana, Bombay, Madras and Europe* ...	4-15 "	
7. All stations between Lahore and Calcutta, including North-Western Provinces, Oudh, Burmah, Assam and the Central Provinces, Batala, Pathankot, Palampur, Dalhousie, Dharmsala, &c. ...	4-35 "	
8. All stations between Lahore and Peshâwar (2nd despatch) ...	4-35 "	
9. All stations between Lahore, Mooltan, Jhang, Dera Ghazi Khan and Muzaffargarh ...	4-15 "	
10. Chung and Sharakpur ...	6 "	
11. Lahore station	9-45 A. M. & 5-30 P. M.	
12. Gujranwala, Wazirabad, Gujrat and Sialkot ...	6 "	

N.B.—The days and hours for the posting of Overland parcels (Thursdays in the rainy, and Saturdays in the fair, months) will remain unaltered.

*Every Tuesday except during the monsoons, when the English Mail day is altered to Saturday.

Certificates of Posting

Are granted for unregistered articles. Fee half an anna, payable by means of a postage stamp.

Postal Acknowledgments

For the delivery of a registered letter, packet or parcel, can be obtained on payment of 1 anna in stamps in the case of registered letters and packets; and in cash in the case of parcels.

Late Letters

Will be received at the window until 15 minutes before the despatch of the mails, and must be fully prepaid by stamps, so as to include ordinary postage and late-letter fee of half an anna.

Foreign Post.

The latest safe day and hour for the posting of overland letters, post-cards, newspapers, printed and commercial papers, and sample and mixed packets, is every Tuesday up to 4-15 P.M.

For foreign parcels every Saturday up to 4 P.M.

Delivery of Letter and Parcel Mail.

The hours of delivery are dependent on the hours of arrival of the several trains. If they arrive punctually at the advertised hours, the first delivery will take place at 10-30 A.M., and the second at 5-30 P.M. On Sundays and holidays only one delivery is made of prepaid letters at 10-30 A.M.

Parcels are delivered at 10-30 A.M. only.

Insured articles exceeding Rs. 1,000 in value will be delivered only at the Post Office window.

Postage.

Whatever postage is marked on a letter, post-card, newspaper, packet or parcel must be paid at once on delivery, after which any complaint of overcharge will be duly attended to.

Complaints.

In all complaints of overcharge or unnecessary delay in delivering letters, the covers bearing the Post Office stamps must be presented for inspection; and when any complaint is preferred against any postman, the number on his badge must be specified.

Registration

Makes the transmission of a letter more secure, but the Post Office is not responsible for loss unless the letter be also insured. Currency Notes or part of a Currency Note, Stamps, Cheques, and the like, must be registered. Registration fee 2 annas in stamps.

Insurance.

Registered letters and parcels can be insured without limit of value. Coin, jewels, &c., must be insured. Rates of insurance are 2 annas up to Rs. 50 of value, 4 annas up to Rs. 100, and 4 annas for every additional Rs. 100. Insurance charge payable in stamps in the case of letters and in cash in the case of parcels.

Value Payable

Parcels, registered letters and book packets can be sent value payable, the value being realized from the addressee and paid to the sender by the Post Office. Limit of value is Rs. 1,000. Value payable can also be insured.

Inland Parcels

May be sent prepaid or unpaid at sender's option. Rates of postage are 4 annas for 20 tolas, 8 annas for 40 tolas, and 4 annas for every additional 40 tolas; postage payable in cash.

Savings Bank.

Floating Deposits are received from 4 annas up to Rs. 500, and interest allowed. Printed rules obtainable at the Post Office.

Inland and Foreign Money Orders

Remitter of a money order has nothing to do with its transmission to payee; this work is done entirely by the Post Office. When the money order is delivered, the remitter will receive an acknowledgment of its delivery. Maximum limit for a money order is Rs. 600, and the same remitter cannot remit in one day more than Rs. 600 to the same office or to the same person. Forms of money order application supplied gratis.

British Postal Orders.

British Postal Orders for fixed sums from 1*s.* to £1 available for sale to the public.

Full particulars obtainable at the Post Office.

Postal Books for sale.

Indian Postal Guide, price ... 4 annas.

Do. Postal Abstract, price ... 1 anna.

Calendar of Mail Steamer departures from Bombay, price 4 annas.

Postage stamps, post-cards, embossed envelopes of all descriptions, at the value denoted upon each.

LAHORE: *The* 11*th December* 1888. } SAZAVAR, *Post Master*.

For Sale.

Commissariat Notice—No. 6[illegible]

SEALED tenders for the purch[illegible] undermentioned articles for the Lahore [illegible] Commissariat Command [illegible] prises the stations noted [illegible] from 1st April 1889 [illegible] 1890, will be received by [illegible] Commissariat Office at [illegible] up to noon on the [illegible] and opened by him [illegible] in the presence of all [illegible] may choose to attend.

LAHORE COMMAND—
Plain.
Mooltan.
Amritsar.
Meean Meer.
Ferozepore.
Jullundur.
Hills.
Dalhousie.
Bhagsu.

2. No tenders will be received except on form[illegible] from the Chief Commissariat Office, Meean Meer, [illegible] as any information required regarding the contract [illegible] given on application to the Chief Commissariat Office [illegible] Meer, up to 4 o'clock P. M. on the 24th December [illegible]

3. Seals of tenderers (unable to write) will not [illegible] they should have their marks verified by witnesses.

4. Covers to be superscribed—"Tender for hides [illegible] as the case may be.

5. The tender may be in part or for the whole [illegible] and the Chief Commissariat Officer reserves to him[illegible] right to accept the tender in whole or in part; but in [illegible] of his accepting in part only and the tenderer failing [illegible] the contract, the whole earnest deposit will be confiscated.

6. Tender for each article and description of article [illegible] separately accepted or rejected, and separate Treasury [illegible] for earnest-money will be required for each. Tenders [illegible] earnest-money will not be attended to.

7. Only one rate for the Division is to be tendered [illegible] a separate rate for each station.

Nomenclature of Articles.	Amount of earnest-money required.	[illegible]
	Rs.	
Hides of all the Government cattle slaughtered in the Lahore Plain Commissariat Command.	780	
Hides of all the Government cattle slaughtered in the Lahore Hill Commissariat Command.	130	
Skins of all Government sheep slaughtered in the Lahore Plain Commissariat Command.	150	
Skins of all Government sheep slaughtered in the Lahore Hill Commissariat Command.	25	

E. A. F. CARTER, Captain,
for *Chief Commissariat Officer,*
Lahore Division.

MEEAN MEER: *The* 4*th December* 1888. }

[illegible]

Notice.

UNDER SECTION 354 OF THE CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE.

In the Court of F. L. Bailey, Esquire, District Judge, Ferozepore.

IN THE MATTER OF SHADA, INSOLVENCY PETITION[illegible]

WHEREAS Shada, son of Khawja, [illegible] Luthar, tahsil Ferozepore, petitioned this Court [illegible] adjudicated insolvent under the provisions of Chapter [illegible] the Civil Procedure Code, and whereas the said Shada [illegible] satisfied this Court that the statements made by him [illegible] petition are substantially true, and that he is not guilty [illegible] of the disqualifications mentioned in Section 351 of [illegible] Procedure Code, this Court has declared him insolvent [illegible] provisions of the said Section 351, and this notice is [illegible] as required by Section 354 of the Civil Procedure Code.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this [illegible] of December 1888.

F. L. BAILEY,
District Judge.

Notice.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

THIS preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine, and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates—per four-ounce tin, *Rs.* 4 *annas* 8; per eight-ounce tin, *Rs.* 8 *annas* 8; per pound tin, *Rs.* 16 *annas* 8. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only*, at the undernoted rates—per four-ounce tin, *Rs.* 5 *annas* 8; per eight-ounce tin, *Rs.* 10 *annas* 8; per pound tin, *Rs.* 20. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage eight annas per 4 and 8 *oz.* tins and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

سرکاری سنکونا دافع بخار

یہہ دوا بجائے کونین کے نہایت عمدہ ہے
سرکاری عہدہ دار سرکاری اور خیراتی
کاموں کے لئے اور اور اشخاص جو یکلخت
۲۰ پونڈ خریدنا چاہیں بوتینیکل گارڈن کلکتہ
کے صاحب سپرنٹنڈنٹ سے نقد قیمت پر
بشرح مندرجہ ذیل خرید سکتے ہیں

فی بکس ٹن بوزن چار ائنس—۴ روپیہ ۸ آنہ
ایضا ایضا آٹھہ ائنس—۸ روپیہ ۸ آنہ
ایضا ایضا ایک پونڈ—۱۶ روپیہ ۸ آنہ

عام خریداروںکو یہہ دوا صاحب سپرنٹنڈنٹ
بوتینیکل گارڈن سے نقد قیمت پر حسب
شرح ذیل مل سکتی ہے

فی بکس ٹن بوزن ۴ ائنس—۵ روپیہ ۸ آنہ
ایضا ایضا ۸ ائنس—۱۰ روپیہ ۸ آنہ
ایضا ایضا ایک پونڈ—۲۰ روپیہ

یہہ دوا کلکتہ کے بڑے بڑے انگریز اور
ہندوستانی دوا فروشوں کے ہاں سے بھی
مل سکتی ہے شرح ہائے مذکورہ بالا کے
علاوہ ۴ اور ۸ ائنس والے بکس کے لئے ۸ آنہ
اور ایک پونڈ والے بکس کےلئے ۱۲ آنہ محصول
ڈاک ادا کرنا پڑیگا

CALCUTTA: }
The 6th March 1888. } [124-15.]

Notice.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY POLICE.

CAN any District Superintendent of Police kindly recommend a pensioned Deputy Inspector or Sub-Inspector, possessing a thorough knowledge of law and procedure and able to read and write Urdu and Hindi fluently, for the post of School Master in this Force. The pay is Rs. 20 per mensem, but Rs. 25 will be given to a man having a fair knowledge of English.

AJMERE: }
The 3rd December 1888. }

(Sd.) R. E. ACKLOM,
Superintendent of Police,
Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

[730-1.]

Commissariat Notice—No. 8.

SEALED tenders for the supply to the Western Circle, Bengal Commissariat, of Indian grown black tea for one year, from 1st April 1889, or date of commencement, to 31st March 1890, at the stations and in the quantity noted in the memorandum at foot, will be received by the Commissariat Store Officer at Lahore up to noon on the 7th January 1889, and then and there opened in the presence of all parties who may choose to attend.

2. No tenders will be received except on forms obtainable from the Commissariat Store Office at Lahore, which, as well as any information required regarding the contract, will be given on application to the Commissariat Store Officer at Lahore up to 4 o'clock P. M. on the 27th December 1888. No addition or alteration must be made in tender forms.

3. Seals of tenderers (unable to write) will not be accepted; they should have their marks verified by witnesses.

4. Covers to be superscribed—"Tender for the supply of Indian grown black tea."

5. The tender may be in part, but not less than 5,000 lbs., or for the whole requirement, and the Government to have the power to accept a tender in whole or in part, or to reject a tender without assigning any cause for so doing; but in the event of tender being accepted in part only, and the tenderer failing to take up contract, the whole earnest-money deposited will be confiscated.

6. Each tender must be accompanied as earneast-money by Government Promissory Note duly endorsed to the Commissariat Store Officer or Stock Note, or by Bank of Bengal or Treasury Receipt * for an amount equal to 2½ per cent. of the value at the tendered rate of the quantity of tea tendered for; but the earnest-money of any one tender need not exceed Rs. 1,000. Tenders without earnest-money will not be attended to.

* The receipt may be for Currency Notes or cash.

7. Earnest-money will be confiscated if the tenderer withdraws from his tender.

8. Sample of the tea to be supplied can be inspected at any Commissariat Office.

Memorandum of station and quantity referred to in paragraph 1.

Station.	Estimated quantity.	REMARKS.
	lbs.	
Commissariat Store Depôt, Lahore ...	150,000	To be delivered in three instalments:— lbs.
		On 1st August 1889 ... 50,000
		On 1st November 1889 ... 50,000
		On 1st February 1890 ... 50,000

L. W. CHRISTOPHER, *Major,*
Commissariat Store Officer.

LAHORE: }
The 17th November 1888. } [377-2.]

Notice.

THE following official publications can be obtained on payment from Messrs. [illegible] & Co., Lahore:—

List of Books.

No.	Name of Work.	Price per copy. Rs.	A.	P.
1	Civil Justice Report, 1884 ...	0	10	0
	Ditto ditto, 1885 ...	0	8	0
	Ditto ditto, 1886 ...	0	9	0
2	Criminal Justice Report, 1884 ...	0	10	0
	Ditto ditto, 1885 ...	0	11	0
	Ditto ditto, 1886 ...	0	12	0
3	Police Report, 1884 ...	0	11	0
	Ditto, 1885 ...	2	3	0
	Ditto, 1886 ...	2	8	0
4	Municipal Report, 1883-84 ...	0	6	0
5	Stamp Report, 1884-85 ...	0	4	0
	Ditto, 1885-86 ...	0	3	0
	Ditto, 1886-87 ...	0	2	0
6	Forest Report, 1884-85 ...	1	4	0
	Ditto, 1885-86 ...	1	12	0
	Ditto, 1886-87 ...	1	0	0
7	Excise Report, 1884-85 ...	1	3	0
	Ditto, 1885-86 ...	0	14	0
	Ditto, 1886-87 ...	1	4	0
8	Revenue Report, 1884-85 ...	2	9	0
	Ditto, 1885-86 ...	1	12	0
	Ditto, 1886-87 ...	2	4	0
9	Jail Report, 1884 ...	1	2	0
	Ditto, 1885 ...	1	0	0
	Ditto, 1886 ...	1	8	0
	Ditto, 1887 ...	1	8	0
10	Registration Report, 1884-85 ...	0	6	0
	Ditto ditto, 1885-86 ...	0	5	0
	Ditto ditto, 1886-87 ...	0	7	0
	Ditto ditto, 1887-88 ...	0	6	0
11	Arboriculture Report, 1884-85 ...	0	6	0
	Ditto ditto, 1885-86 ...	0	8	0
	Triennial Report on Arboriculture, 1884-85 to 1886-87.	1	8	0
12	Education Report, 1884-85 ...	1	6	0
13	Report on Lunatic Asylums in the Punjab for 1885.	0	6	0
	Ditto ditto, 1886 ...	0	9	0
	Ditto ditto, 1887 ...	0	10	0
14	External Land Trade Report, Punjab, 1885-86, with map.	0	12	0
	Ditto ditto, 1886-87 ...	0	10	0
	Ditto ditto, 1887-88 ...	0	12	0
15	Internal Trade Report, Punjab, 1886-87	2	0	0
16	License Tax Report, 1885-86 ...	0	12	0
17	Income Tax Report, 1886-87 ...	0	10	0
18	Monograph on Woollen Manufactures in the Punjab.	0	2	0
19	Monograph on Silk Industry ...	0	2	0
	Ditto on Brass and Copper ...	1	0	0
	Ditto on Cotton Manufactures...	0	2	0
20	Punjab Administration Report, 1882-83	4	8	0
	Ditto ditto, 1883-84	4	8	0
	Ditto ditto, 1884-85	4	0	0
	Ditto ditto 1885-86	2	12	0

No.	Name of Work.	Price per copy.
21	Dispensary Report, Punjab, 1886 ...	[illegible]
	Ditto ditto, 1887 ...	[illegible]
22	Vaccination Report, Punjab, 1887-88...	[illegible]
23	Chemical Examiner's Report, Punjab, 1886.	[illegible]
	Ditto ditto, 1887 ...	[illegible]
24	Sanitary Report, Punjab, 1886 ...	[illegible]
25	Report on the Agricultural Statistics of the Punjab for the year 1884-85.	[illegible]
26	Ditto ditto, 1885-86 ...	[illegible]
27	Standing Orders, Punjab Frontier Force, Part II.	[illegible]
28	Report on the Land Revenue Settlement of the Jhelum District, 1874-80, with Atlas.	[illegible]
	Ditto Dera Ismail Khan District with Atlas.	[illegible]
	Ditto Bannu District ...	[illegible]
	Ditto Síba Jágír ...	[illegible]
	Ditto Simla District ...	[illegible]
	Ditto Jhang District with map.	[illegible]
	Ditto Dera Gházi Khan District with map.	[illegible]
	Ditto Delhi District without map.	[illegible]
	Ditto Muzaffargarh District with map.	[illegible]
	Ditto Kohát District ...	[illegible]
	Ditto Peshâwar District (Hastings).	[illegible]
	Ditto Rohtak District with map.	[illegible]
	Ditto Hazára ...	[illegible]
	Ditto Pánipat Tahsíl, Karnál District.	[illegible]
29	Punjab Customary Law in 6 Volumes	[illegible]
30	Bilúchi-Náma, by Rái Bahádur Hittu Rám.	[illegible]
31	Hand-book of the Bilúchi Language, by Mr. C. E. Gladstone, B. C. S.	[illegible]
32	Kalíd-i-Afghání ...	10 [illegible]
33	Punjab Chiefs (Urdu) ...	[illegible]
34	Trumpp's Pashtu Grammar ...	[illegible]
35	Æsop's Fables in Pashtu (Raverty) ...	[illegible]
36	Manual and Vocabulary of Bilúchi Dialect.	[illegible]
37	A brief account of the history and antiquities of Lahore, Part I.	[illegible]
38	General Report on Yúsafzai in six chapters.	[illegible]
39	Griffin's Punjab Rájas ...	[illegible]
40	Powell's Punjab Products, Vol. I ...	[illegible]
41	O'Brien's Glossary of the Mooltani Language.	[illegible]

List of Books—concluded.

No.	Name of Work.	Rs.	A.	P.
42	Punjab Census Report in 3 Vols. ...	24	0	0
43	Barkley's Directions to Revenue Officers.	10	0	0
44	Ditto in Vernacular ...	5	0	0
45	Jail Manual ...	3	12	8
46	Hutchinson's Police Catechism, 2nd Edition, revised by Mr. Goldney.	1	0	0
47	Stewart's Punjab Plants ...	4	8	0
48	Punjab Code, second edition ...	5	0	0
49	Griffin's Law of Inheritance to Punjab Chiefships.	3	0	0
50	Selections from Records of Punjab Government, New Series—			
	No. 1.—Notes on the Bannu District, by Major H. B. Urmston.	0	8	0
	No. 3.—Memorandum on the Bilúch Tribes in the Dera Ghází Khan District, by Captain C. Minchin.	0	8	0
	No. 4.—Administration of the Baháwalpur, Chamba and Pataudi States.	0	8	0
	No. 5.—Tea cultivation in the Kángra District.	0	8	0
	No. 6.—Sanitary Survey of villages watered by the Western Jumna Canal.	0	8	0
	No. 7.—Trial of Muhammad Bahádur Shah, Titular King of Delhi, and of Mogal Beg and Háji, all of Delhi, for rebellion against the British Government and murder of Europeans during 1857.	2	0	0
	No. 9.—Notes on the Dera Ghází Khan District, North-Western Frontier and its Border Tribes, by R. I. Bruce.	0	14	0
	No. 10.—Himalayan Districts of Lahoul and Spiti, by Captain A. F. P. Harcourt.	1	0	0
	No. 12.—Report on current rates of interest on loan transactions in the Punjab.	0	8	0
	No. 13.—Papers regarding alienation of estates of Insolvent Proprietors to the money-lending class.	1	0	0
	No. 15.—The "Chos" (Sandy bedded torrents of Hoshiárpur), by B. H. Baden-Powell.	0	8	0
	No. 16.—Note on the Revenue and Resources of the Punjab.	1	0	0
	No. 17.—Note on the system of fluctuating assessments in the Punjab.	1	0	0
	No. 18.—A Report on the Trans-Border Trade of the Bannu District.	0	8	0
	No. 19.—Report on the Kohát Pass Afrídís.	0	8	0
	No. 20.—Treatment of cattle disease in the Punjab.	0	8	0
	No. 21.—Note on Coal and Iron in the Punjab.	3	0	0
	No. 22.—Report on the Punjab Exhibition of 1881-82.	0	8	0
51	Gazetteer, Delhi District ...	4	0	0
	Gurgaon " ...	3	8	0
	Karnál " ...	4	0	0
	Hissar " ...	1	8	0
	Rohtak " ...	3	8	0
	Umballa " ...	2	8	0
	Jullundur " ...	2	8	0
	Hoshiárpur " ...	3	8	0
	Kángra " Vol. I ...	4	0	0
	Ditto " II ...	3	8	0
	Amritsar District ...	2	8	0
	Gurdáspur " ...	2	8	0
	Siálkot " ...	2	8	0
	Lahore " ...	4	0	0
	Gujránwála " ...	2	8	0
	Ferozepore " ...	2	8	0
	Ráwalpindi " ...	3	8	0
	Jhelum " ...	3	8	0
	Gujrát " ...	2	8	0
	Shahpur " ...	2	8	0
	Mooltan " ...	4	0	0
	Jhang " ...	3	8	0
	Montgomery District ...	4	0	0
	Muzaffargarh " ...	3	8	0
	Dera Ismail Khan District ...	4	0	0
	Dera Ghází Khan " ...	3	8	0
	Bannu " ...	4	0	0
	Pesháwar " ...	4	0	0
	Hazára " ...	4	0	0

NOTICE TO

Register of Men who, on discharge from Regiments, &c., noted, are desirous

registered

[The previous List was published in Part III of

Pension No.	Rank and Name (also Surname).	Former Corps and Regimental No.	Nationality.	Religion.	Caste.	Age. Years.	Age. Months.	Length of service. Years.	Length of service. Months.	Date of discharge.	Cause of discharge, *i.e.*, remarks of the Medical Committee.	Rate of pension on discharge.	If in possession of Order of Merit pay, state the amount.	Personal appearance and particulars.
...	Sepoy Santa Singh.	14th Sikhs, No. 957.	Sikh.	Sikh.	Ját Sikh, Gill.	34	10	15	8	30th April 1888.	Unfit for any further service in consequence of greatly and chronically enlarged spleen.	Rs. 4.	...	Tall spare figure. Black mole on left malar-bone. Irregular scar, front of left thigh, upper third.

OF DEPARTMENTS.

are specially recommended by Commanding Officers, to have their names *employment*—continued.

Gazette of the 26th July 1888, *vide* pages 816 and 817.]

War service.	Educational Qualifications.				Physical Qualifications.			Character and conduct during service.	What particular situations the man would be willing to accept, the one preferred being stated first; also place where he would like to be employed.	Commanding Officer's recommendation.	Circle of Pension Paymaster in which the applicant receives his pension.	Permanent address, Village, Thána, Tahsíl, or Pargana, and District.	Remarks by Civil authorities.	REMARKS.
	Reading and writing,—efficient or rudimentary.	Arithmetic,—efficient or rudimentary.	Languages, or English,—to what extent.	General intelligence, apart from education.	General health.	If strong, active and energetic.	Whether fit for out-door labour or for in-door employment only.							
(1). Afghán War, 1878-79—Medal.	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	Gurmukhi.	Good.	Good.	Yes.	Yes. Fit for civil employment.	Very good.	(1) Canal Chaukídár. (2) Tahsíl Chaprási. (3) Forest Chaukídár.	Of excellent character and trustworthy.	N.-W. Circle.	Kaloke, Moga, Ferozepore.	...	...

For Sale.

In two Vols., Foolscap Folio.

CORRESPONDENCE relating to the Famine in Bengal and Behar, from October 1873 to May 1st, 1874.—*Price, Rs.* 2-8-0 *per Vol.; packing and postage, Re.* 1-4-0 *extra per Vol.*

CONTENTS:—Vol. I. The principal official correspondence relating to the Famine. Vol. II. Special Narrative and Minutes by the Hon'ble Sir R. Temple, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

OFFICE OF SUPDT. OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING,

No. 8, *Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

[437-*t.-f.-o.*]

The Indian Law Reports.

PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY.

THE "Indian Law Reports," published under the authority of the Governor-General in Council, appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month, at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and Allahabad, and comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court are reported in the series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court are reported in the Calcutta Series.

The Calcutta Series is distributed by the Bengal Secretariat; the copies for subscribers registered by Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co. are distributed by that firm; and the Madras, Bombay and Allahabad Series are distributed direct from Madras, Bombay and Allahabad, respectively.

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„ a part of the Calcutta Series purchased separately (*inclusive of postage in India*) ...		2 0 0
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The Government Central Book Depôt, Bombay.
„ Curator of Government Books, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
„ Superintendent of Government Printing, Bengal.

Back parts of the Indian Law Reports may now be had at the above-quoted rates.

[18-*t-f-o.*]

Notice.

OUDH FOREST DEPARTMENT,

BAHRAMGHAT DEPOT,

On the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway,

FROM this date the prices of Sál ... and Scantlings supplied from this Depôt ... follows:—

Beams—21 feet length		at Rs. 2 10 0 per cubic ...	
22	ditto	„ 2 12 0	ditto
23	ditto	„ 2 14 0	ditto
24	ditto	„ 3 0 0	ditto

Above the lengths given, two annas per foot ... charged; any inches over the foot will be charged ...

Scantlings—From 12 to 20 feet at	Rs. 2 8 0 per ...
Under 12 and over 7	„ 2 4 0 ditto
Under 7 feet	„ 2 0 0 ditto

The above prices are for ordinary building purposes.

For *planking, sleepers,* &c., special rates will be ... agreement.

The Department will still take orders for building ... Rs. 2-4-0 per cubic foot, provided the scantlings ... fair proportion.

Second and *third class timber* will be sold, and prices ... agreement.

Auction sales will be held from time to time to clear ...

For further particulars apply to the Officer in charge ... Depôt.

By order of the Conservator of Forests, N.-W. P. and Oudh Circle.

KANHYA LAL,

Sub-Asst. Conservator of Forests,

Bahramghat ...

BAHRAMGHAT:
The 1*st April* 1886.

[119-...

Notice.

INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be received ... publication on the wrappers of the Indian Law ... Calcutta Series, by the Calcutta Central Press Company ... ed," 5-1, Council House Street, at the following rates ... in advance:—

	One page.	*Half page.*
	Rs.	Rs.
For one issue ...	16	10
For three issues ...	40	35
For six issues ...	70	40
For twelve issues ...	110	70

At these rates the advertisers will have the option ... ing their advertisements in each issue.

[...

Commissariat Notice—No. 2.

SEALED tenders for the supply to the Western Circle, Bengal Commissariat, of meat for troops from 1st April 1889 to 31st March 1892, at the hill stations in the Rawalpindi Commissariat Division and in the quantities noted in the memorandum at foot, will be received by the Chief Commissariat Officer at Rawalpindi up to noon on the 8th January 1889, and then and there opened in the presence of all parties who may choose to attend.

2. No tenders will be received except on forms obtainable from the Chief Commissariat Office at Rawalpindi, which, as well as any information required regarding the contract, will be given on application to the Chief Commissariat Officer at Rawalpindi up to 4 o'clock P. M. on the 3rd January 1889. No addition or alteration must be made in tender forms.

3. Seals of tenderers (unable to write) will not be accepted; they should have their marks verified by witnesses.

3a. Meat agents of the Commissariat Department are permitted to tender; and if their tenders are accepted, they will be discharged on becoming contractors.

4. Covers to be superscribed—"Tender for the supply of meat."

5. The tender must be for supply of the whole requirement, and rates must be offered for supply in camps and on command, without which tenders will not be attended to. Government will have the power to accept or reject a tender without assigning any cause for so doing.

6. Each tender must be accompanied as earnest-money by Government Promissory Note duly endorsed to the Chief Commissariat Officer, or Stock Note, or by Bank of Bengal or Treasury Receipt* for Rs. 1,940. Tenders without earnest-money will not be attended to.

* The Receipt may be for currency notes or cash.

7. Earnest-money will be confiscated if the tenderer withdraws from his tender.

Memorandum of stations and quantities referred to in paragraph 1.

Stations.		Estimated quantities.
Rawalpindi Commissariat Division.		
Stations { Murre, Cliffden, Kuldana, Ghurrial, Topa, Chunglagully, Khyragully, Kalabagh, Baragully, Ghoragully, Dhaka and Thobba.	Beef ...	1,599,500 lbs.
	Mutton	2,85,000 lbs.

C. M. KEIGHLEY, *Major*,

Chief Commissariat Officer.

RAWALPINDI:
The 4*th December* 1888. [734-3.]

In the Court of A. Meredith, Esquire, District Judge, Rawalpindi.

Citation.

WHEREAS application has been made by Mrs. Emma Grose of Rawalpindi for a Probate of will to the Estate of Mr. F. J. Grose, who died testate at Rawalpindi on the 30th November 1888, this citation is issued calling on all persons who claim to have any interest in the Estate of the deceased to come and see the proceedings on the 2nd January 1889 before the grant of Probate.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this 10th day of December 1888.

A. MEREDITH,

District Judge.

[741-1.]

Commissariat Notice—No. 5.

SEALED offers for the selling of unserviceable articles by public auction in the Mooltan Commissariat Station for one year from 1st April 1889 to 31st March 1890 will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Mooltan up to noon on the 2nd January 1889, and opened by him then and there in the presence of all parties who may choose to attend.

2. Offers will be received on plain paper written in English. Any information required regarding the contract will be given on application to the Executive Commissariat Officer, Mooltan, up to 10 o'clock A.M. on the 24th December 1888.

3. Seals of applicants (unable to write) will not be accepted; they should have their marks verified by witnesses.

4. Covers to be superscribed—"Offer for selling unserviceable articles by public auction."

5. Offers without earnest-money will not be attended to.

6. Successful applicant will be required to sign an agreement and lodge security deposit equal to 10 per cent. of the annual realization.

Nomenclature of Articles.	Amount of earnest-money required.	REMARKS.
Selling unserviceable articles by public auction.	Rs. 80	From 1st April 1889 to 31st March 1890.

H. JAMES, *Lieut.*,

Deputy Assistant Commissary-General.

MOOLTAN:
The 7*th December* 1888. [732-3.]

Notice

UNDER SECTION 354 OF THE CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE.

In the Court of W. B. DeCourcy, Esquire, District Judge, Jhelum.

MISCELLANEOUS CIVIL SUIT No. OF 1887.

IN THE MATTER OF PRABH DIAL AND RAMJI, INSOLVENTS.

WHEREAS Prabh Dial and Ramji, sons of Duni Chand, bankers of Pind Dadan Khan, petitioned this Court to be declared insolvents under the provisions of Chapter XX of the Civil Procedure Code, and whereas the said Prabh Dial and Ramji have satisfied this Court that the statements made by them in their application are substantially true, and that they are not guilty of any of the disqualifications mentioned in Section 351 of the Civil Procedure Code, this Court has declared them insolvents under the provisions of the said Section 351, and this notice is published as required by Section 354 of the Civil Procedure Code.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this 15th day of November 1888.

W. B. DECOURCY,

District Judge.

[392-1.]

For Sale.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

ART MANUFACTURES of India, being a brief account of the most important art manufactures of India. By T. N. Mukharji, F.L.S. Demy 8vo. cloth-bound. Rs. 3(5*a.*)

PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENNT PRINTING, INDIA.

No. 8, *Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

[710-11.]

Commissariat Notice—No. 96.

SEALED tenders for the supply to the Western Circle, Bengal Commissariat, of Troops, from 1st April 1889 to 31st March 1892, at the hill stations in the Sirhind Commissariat in the quantities noted in the memorandum at foot, will be received by the Chief Commissariat Officer up to noon on the 4th January 1889, and then and there opened in the presence of all parties who may attend.

2. No tenders will be received except on forms obtainable from the Chief Commissariat Office which, as well as any information required regarding the contract, will be given on application to the Commissariat Officer at Umballa up to 2 o'clock P. M. on the 28th December 1888. No addition or alteration made in tender forms.

3. Seals of tenderers (unable to write) will not be accepted; they should have their marks witnesses.

3a. Meat agents of the Commissariat Department are permitted to tender; and if their tenders accepted, they will be discharged on becoming contractors.

4. Covers to be superscribed—"Tender for the supply of meat."

5. The tender must be for supply of the whole requirement, and rates must be offered for supply and on command, without which tenders will not be attended to. Government will have the power to reject a tender without assigning any cause for so doing.

6. Each tender must be accompanied as earnest-money by Government Promissory Note duly the Chief Commissariat Officer, or by Bank of Bengal or Receipt * for Rs. 1,800. Tenders without earnest-money attended to.

* The receipt may be for currency notes or cash.

7. Earnest-money will be confiscated if the tenderer withdraws from his tender.

Memorandum of stations and quantities referred to in paragraph 1.

Stations.			Estimated qua
Sirhind Commissariat Division.			
Stations ...	Kasauli, Dagshai, Subathu, Solon, Jutogh, Simla, Kalka ...	Beef ...	1,932,00
		Mutton ...	288,00

J. R. BURLTON-BENNET, Major,
Chief Commissariat Office

UMBALLA:
The 10th December 1888.

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Commissiariat Notice—No. 96.

Sealed tenders for the supply to the Western Circle, Bengal Commisssariat, of meat Troops, from 1st April 1889 to 31st March 1892, at Umballa, and in the quantities noted in the memorandum at foot, will be received by the Chief Commissariat Officer at Umballa up to noon on the 4th January 1889, and then and there opened in the presence of all parties who may choose to attend.

2. No tenders will be received except on forms obtainable from the Chief Commissiariat Office at Umballa which, as well as any information required regarding the contract, will be given on application to the Chief Commissariat Officer at Umballa up to 2 o'clock P.M., on the 28th December 1888. No addition or alteration made in tender forms.

3. Seals of tenderers (unable to write) will not be accepted; they should have their marks verified witnesses.

3a. Meat agents of the Commissariat Department are permitted to tender; and if their tenders are accepted, they will be discharged on becoming contractors.

4. Covers to be superscribed—"Tender for the supply of meat."

5. The tender must be for supply of the whole requirement, and rates must be offered for supply in and on command, without which tenders will not be attended to. Government will have the power to reject a tender without assigning any cause for so doing.

6. Each tender must be accompanied as earnest-money by Government Promissory Note duly the Chief Commissariat Officer, or by Bank of Bengal or Receipt * for Rs. 700. Tenders without earnest-money will attended to.

* The receipt may be for currency notes or cash.

7. Earnest-money will be confiscated if the tenderer withdraws from his tender.

Memorandum of station and quantities referred to in paragraph 1.

Station.		Estimated quantity
Umballa ...	Beef ...	1,266,000 lb
	Mutton ...	238,800 lb

UMBALLA:
The 10th December 1888.

J. R. BURTON-BENNET, Major,
Chief Commissariat Officer

[740

Commissariat Notice—No. 1.

SEALED tenders for the supply to the Western Circle, Bengal Commissariat, of meat for troops from 1st April 1889 to 31st March 1892, at the plain stations in the Rawalpindi Commissariat Division and in the quantities noted in the memorandum at foot, will be received by the Chief Commissariat Officer at Rawalpindi up to noon on the 8th January 1889, and then and there opened in the presence of all parties who may choose to attend.

2. No tenders will be received except on forms obtainable from the Chief Commissariat Office at Rawalpindi, which, as well as any information required regarding the contract, will be given on application to the Chief Commissariat Officer at Rawalpindi up to 4 o'clock P. M. on the 3rd January 1889. No addition or alteration must be made in tender forms.

3. Seals of tenderers (unable to write) will not be accepted; they should have their marks verified by witnesses.

3(a). Meat agents of the Commissariat Department are permitted to tender; and if their tenders are accepted, they will be discharged on becoming contractors.

4. Covers to be superscribed—"Tender for the supply of meat."

5. The tender must be for supply of the whole requirement, and rates must be offered for supply in camps and on command, without which tenders will not be attended to. Government will have the power to accept or reject a tender without assigning any cause for so doing.

6. Each tender must be accompanied as earnest-money by Government Promissory Note duly endorsed to the Chief Commissariat Officer, or Stock Note, or by Bank of Bengal or Treasury Receipt* for Rs. 2,760. Tenders without earnest-money will not be attended to.

*The Receipt may be for currency notes or cash.

7. Earnest-money will be confiscated if the tenderer withdraws from his tender.

Memorandum of stations and quantities referred to in paragraph 1.

Stations.		Estimated quantities.
Rawalpindi Commissariat Division.		
Stations { Rawalpindi, Campbellpur, Attock and Sialkot.	Beef...	3,178,100 lbs.
	Mutton.	945,300 lbs.

C. M. KEIGHLEY, *Major*,

Chief Commissariat Officer.

RAWALPINDI :
The 4th December 1888.

[733-3.]

Commissariat Notice—No. 9.

SEALED tenders for the supply of the under-mentioned articles for the Western Circle, Bengal Commissariat, from 1st April 1889 to 31st March 1894, will be received by the Commissariat Store Officer at Lahore up to noon on the 7th January 1889, and opened by him then and there in the presence of all parties who may choose to attend.

2. No tenders will be received except on forms obtainable from the Commissariat Store Office, Lahore, which, as well as any information required regarding the contract, will be given on application to the Commissariat Store Officer, Lahore, up to 4 o'clock P.M. on the 27th December 1888.

3. Seals of tenderers (unable to write) will not be accepted; they should have their marks verified by witnesses.

4. Covers to be superscribed—"Tender for animal charcoal."

5. The tender may be in part or for the whole requirement and the Commissary-General reserves to himself the right to accept the tender in whole or in part; but in the event of his accepting in part only and the tenderer failing to take up the contract, the whole earnest deposit will be confiscated.

6. Tenders without earnest-money will not be attended to. Cash will not be accepted as earnest-money. The earnest-money should be in the form of either Treasury (or Bank of Bengal) Receipt or Government Promissory Notes, or Stock Notes for the amount.

7. Samples of the articles required to be supplied are to be seen at Commissariat Store Depôt, Fort Lahore, Commissariat Godowns, Meerut, and Store and Shipping Godowns, Baloghat, Calcutta, and every facility will be afforded to tenderers to see them before they tender.

Nomenclature of Articles.	Amount of earnest-money required.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	
Animal charcoal in the proportion of two-thirds coarse to one-third fine.	25	

L. W. CHRISTOPHER, *Major*,

Asst. Commy.-General,

Commissariat Store Officer.

FORT LAHORE :
The 23rd November 1888.

[398-2.]

Punjab Government Press, Lahore.—13-12-88—690.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1888.

PART III.

Notifications by Chief Court, Financial Commissioner, Accountant-General, &c.

CHIEF COURT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 12th December 1888.

No. 4668.—*Powers.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 26, clause (1), of [th]e Punjab Courts Act, 1884, the Judges of the Chief Court are pleased to invest [F]akhr-ud-dín, Munsif of Siálkot, with the powers of a Munsif of the 1st Class (as defined [in] Chief Court Notification No. 2514½, dated 17th October 1884) with respect to cases [ge]nerally, within the limits of the Civil District of Siálkot.

The 13th December 1888.

No. 4675.—*Transfers.*—The Judges of the Chief Court have been pleased to direct the [fo]llowing transfers of Munsifs on the public service:—

Khádim Husain, Munsif of Samrála in the Ludhiána District, to Ludhiána in the Ludhiána District.

Gauri Shankar, Munsif of Ludhiána in the Ludhiána District, to Samrála in the Ludhiána District.

The 17th December 1888.

No. 4730.—*Notification.*—It is hereby notified that Bhagat Rám, son of Daulat Rám, [Ba]rrister-at-Law, has been admitted by the Chief Court of the Punjab as an Advocate, and [ha]s been duly enrolled in the Court's Register of Advocates.

By order, &c.,

E. W. PARKER,

Registrar.

PUNJAB PUBLIC LIBRARY.

THE annual General Meeting of the Life Members and Committee was held Punjab Public Library at 7 P.M. on 15th December 1888.

Present:

W. H. Rattigan, Esquire, LL.D. (*in the Chair*).
Lála Lál Chand, M. A.
Sheikh Nának Bakhsh.

Proxies were sent by His Highness the Rája of Farídkot and Bábu Protap Ch Roy.

1. The following members were elected to represent the Life Members on the Committee for one year :—

(1). Lála Lál Chand, M. A.
(2). Sheikh Nának Bakhsh (re-elected).

LAHORE : The 15th December 1888.

F. MAITLAND,
Offg. Secretary, Punjab Public Lib

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 18th December 1888.

No. 3828.—*Notification.*—With reference to *Punjab Gazette*, Medical Department, Notification No. 3343, dated the 30th October 1888, 3rd Class Hospital Assistant No. 235 Fazl Eláhi reported his arrival to the Agency Surgeon, Quetta, on the afternoon of the 25th October 1888 for duty on the Sind-Pishin Railway, Shellabágh.

No. 3829.—*Notification.*—The services of 1st Class Hospital Assistant No. 105 Sundar Singh, doing duty at the Mayo Hospital, Lahore, having been placed at the disposal of the Agency Surgeon, Quetta, he reported his arrival to the said officer on the forenoon of the 24th October 1888 for duty on the Sind-Pishin Railway, Shellabágh.

No. 3830.—*Notification.*—First Class Hospital Assistant No. 60 Mír Wáris Ali, having been relieved of his duties at the Railway Dispensary, Hirok, Bilúchistán, joined the Hospital, Lahore, for general duty on the afternoon of the 5th November 1888.

No. 3831.—*Notification.*—Assistant Surgeon Ináyat Ullah, Násir, doing general duty at Ferozepore Civil Hospital, was deputed to hold charge of Fázilka Dispensary during the absence of Assistant Surgeon Ralia Singh on 7 days' privilege leave with effect from the forenoon of the 20th November 1888.

No. 3832.—*Notification.*—The services 2nd Class Hospital Assistant No. 107 Muhammad Kaim Khán being no longer required for cholera duty at Murree, he reported his arrival to the Civil Surgeon, Ráwalpindi, for general duty on the forenoon of the November 1888.

No. 3833.—*Transfer.*—First Class Hospital Assistant No. 83 Gaur Naráin, Gujar Khan Dispensary, Ráwalpindi District, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months, and was relieved of his duties on the afternoon of the 4th December 1888, by 2nd Class Hospital Assistant No. 197 Muhammad Kaim Khán, transferred from Ráwalpindi.

No. 3834.—*Notification.*—With reference to *Punjab Gazette*, Medical Department, Notification No. 3349, dated the 30th October 1888, 3rd Class Hospital Assistant No. 343 Saiful Rahmán reported his arrival to the Agency Surgeon, Quetta, on the afternoon of the 26th October 1888 for duty in place of Hamid Hussain, resigned.

No. 3835.—*Transfer.*—Third Class Hospital Assistant No. 345 Amír Chand, doing general duty at the Mayo Hospital, Lahore, is transferred to the Lahore District Jail, of which he received charge on the forenoon of the 8th December 1888 from 1st Class Hospital Assistant No. 84 Alla Dín, granted two months' privilege leave.

No. 3837.—*Notification.*—First Class Hospital Assistant No. 60 Mír Wáris Ali from the Mayo Hospital, Lahore, to Mooltan Police Hospital, the charge of which he assumed with effect from the afternoon of the 19th November 1888, *vice* Hospital Assistant Badháwa Rám.

Third Class Hospital Assistant No. 342 Badháwa Rám held charge of the Police Hospital, Mooltan, from the afternoon of the 14th November 1888 to the afternoon of the 19th idem.

GEO. FARRELL,

Offg. Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals,
Punjab.

JAIL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 10th December 1888.

No. 60.—Surgeon G. F. W. Braide made over charge of the duties of Superintendent of the Kohát Jail to Surgeon F. P. Maynard on the afternoon of the 17th November 1888.

No. 61.—Surgeon F. P. Maynard made over charge of the duties of Superintendent of the Kohát Jail to Surgeon G. F. W. Braide on the forenoon of the 5th December 1888.

R. GRAY,

Inspector-General of Prisons, Punjab.

Miscellaneous Notices and Advertisements.

PUNJAB GAZETTE.

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE.

PUBLIC OFFICERS who are allowed to use the *Punjab Government Gazette* for the publication of their Official Notifications are requested to take notice that Thursday is the publishing day, and that matter intended to appear in the Gazette should always be forwarded so as to reach the Press not later than noon of the preceding day. Matter received at a later period will be kept over until the following week. To ensure their publication, all lengthy Notifications and Notifications containing tabular work should be sent on the preceding Tuesday.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the Gazette should be forwarded not later than a week after the day on which it is due.

All communications should be addressed to the SUPERINTENDENT, PUNJAB GOVERNMENT PRESS, LAHORE.

AITCHISON COLLEGE.

The 18*th October* 1888.

The following subscriptions have been received up to date in response to the appeal of the Council of the Aitchison College :—

Name.	Amount.
	Rs.
The Hon'ble Sir James Lyall, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab	[illegible]
His Highness the Mahárája of Kashmir	[illegible]
His Highness the Mahárája of Patiála	[illegible]
The Sardár of Kalsia	[illegible]
Rái Anúp Singh, Lahore	[illegible]
His Highness the Rája of Biláspur	[illegible]
His Highness the Rája of Suket	[illegible]
The Nawáb of Lobáru	[illegible]
The District Board of Montgomery	[illegible]
H. C. Fanshawe, Esquire	[illegible]
Fakír Syad Zahúr-ud-dín, Lahore	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

S. BLACK, Major-General,
Governor, Aitchison College.

The 25*th October* 1888.

The following further subscriptions have been received up to date in response to the appeal of the Council of the Aitchison College :—

Name.	Amount.
	Rs.
His Highness the Nawáb of Máler Kotla and Kháns of Máler Kotla	[illegible]
His Highness the Rája of Kapurthala	[illegible]
His Highness the Rája of Nábha	[illegible]
His Highness the Rája of Jínd	[illegible]
His Highness the Rája of Farídkot	[illegible]
District Board of Ráwalpindi	[illegible]
His Highness the Rája of Chamba	[illegible]
His Highness the Rája of Sirmúr	[illegible]
Sardár Suchet Singh (Allúwália)	[illegible]
District Board of Muzaffargarh	[illegible]
Sardár Uttam Singh of Rámgarh	[illegible]
Nawáb Sarfaráz Khán	[illegible]
Nawáb Abdulla Khán	[illegible]
Nawáb Ghulám Qásim Khán	[illegible]
Sardár Muhammad Afzal Khán	[illegible]
Sardár Allahwurdi Khán	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

S. BLACK, Major-General,
Governor, Aitchison College.

The 27th November 1888.

THE following further subscriptions have been received up to date in response to the ...al of the Council of the Aitchison College :—

Name.	Amount.
	Rs.
... Highness the Nawáb of Baháwalpur	2,000
...ár Jaggat Singh, C.I.E.	50
...Mackworth Young, Esquire	200
...shi Harsukh Rái, Lahore	5
... Highness the Rája of Mandi	500
...hiárpur (Local Bodies)	85
...ive Gentlemen of the Hoshiárpur District	120
...i Naráin Singh of Ludhiána	50
...trict Board of Ferozepore	500
...nicipal Committee, Kunjah (Gujrát District)	25
...dárs of the Gujrát Tahsíl	63
...a Jai Chand of Lambagraon	100
...llections by Kotwál, Lambagraon	6
...ja Jaswant Singh of Núrpur	5
...strict Board of Siálkot	500
...hant Prem Singh of Siálkot	25
...rdár Rachpál Singh of Siálkot	25
...strict Board of Ludhiána	500
...ulvi Sharíf Hussain of Jagraon, Ludhiána District	25
...i Ahmad Shah of Talwandi, ditto	25
...rdár Uttam Singh of Manoki, ditto	20
...rdár Prem Singh of Manoki, ditto	20
...rdár Ghuláb Singh of Nathowál, ditto	15
...rdár Jaggat Singh of Manoki, ditto	15
...rdár Natha Singh of Jhorra, ditto	15
...rdár Khewa Singh of Rasúlpur, ditto	15
...la Karm Chand of Jagraon, ditto	10
...la Cahit Rám of Jagraon, ditto	10
...ahant Sarúp Dás of Hirán, ditto	10
...ncha Mal of Akálgarh, ditto	10
...immat Rái of Hatur, ditto	10
...rdár Rattan Singh of Rámgarh, ditto	10
...la Pohloo Mal of Raekot, ditto	10
...i Faiz Talab of Raekot, ditto	10
...la Devi Chand of Jagraon, ditto	10
...Collections by Tahsíldár of Jagraon, ditto	114
...Collections by Tahsíldár of Ludhiána	24
Total	5,137

S. BLACK, MAJOR-GENERAL,
Governor, Aitchison College.

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

LAHORE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

Hours of Business.

THE General Post Office is open for the transaction of business at the following hours:—

On week days.

For references and applications „ registration and insurance „ posting parcels „ posting value-payable articles „ granting certificates of posting „ sale of postage stamps, envelopes and post-cards	From 7 A.M. to 6 P.M.
For issue and payment of money orders „ depositing and withdrawing money from Post Office Savings Bank „ Sale of British Postal Orders	From 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
„ Issue of Telegraphic Money Orders „ Payment of Do. do.	From 7 A.M. to 6 P.M.

No business will be transacted on Sundays or on the following Post Office holidays, but Telegraphic Money Orders will be received for despatch while work is going on in the office :—

New Year's Day, Good Friday, the Queen's Birthday and Christmas Day.

Inland Post.

The following hours of delivery and closing of mails at the General Post Office are notified for the information of the Public :—

Delivery.

1st delivery, Calcutta, Bombay, Europe, Mooltan and Peshawar mails at	... 10-30 A. M.	Only one delivery at 10-30 A. M. on Sundays and Post Office Holidays.
2nd delivery, Peshawar, Mooltan, Sindh, Delhi, &c., mails at	... 5-30 P.M.	

Despatch.

1. All stations between Lahore, Mooltan, Sindh, Derajat, Ferozepore and Kasur ...	8-20 A. M.	The last Letter Box will be cleared at 3 P. M. on Sundays and Post Office Holidays.
2. All stations between Lahore and Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan	8-40 „	
3. All stations between Lahore and Delhi ...	9-40 „	
4. Meean Meer (1st despatch) ...	9-40 „	
5. Amritsar, Dharmsala, Dalhousie, &c.	1 P. M.	
6. Meean Meer, Kasur, Ferozepore, Raewind, Sirsa, Hissar, &c., and Rajputana, Bombay, Madras and Europe* ...	4-15 „	
7. All stations between Lahore and Calcutta, including North-Western Provinces, Oudh, Burmah, Assam and the Central Provinces, Batala, Pathankot, Palampur, Dalhousie, Dharmsala, &c. ...	4-35 „	
8. All stations between Lahore and Peshávar (2nd despatch) ...	4-35 „	
9. All stations between Lahore, Mooltan, Jhang, Dera Ghazi Khan and Muzaffargarh ...	4-15 „	
10. Chung and Sharakpur ...	6 „	
11. Lahore station	9-45 A. M. & 5-30 P. M.	
12. Gujranwala, Wazirabad, Gujrat and Sialkot ...	6 „	

N.B.—The days and hours for the posting of Overland parcels (Thursdays in the rainy, and Saturdays in the fair, months) will remain unaltered.

*Every Tuesday except during the monsoons, when the English Mail day is altered to Saturday.

Certificates of Posting

Are granted for unregistered ... half an anna, payable by means of ... stamp.

Postal Acknowledgments

For the delivery of a registered ... or parcel, can be obtained on payment ... in stamps in the case of registered ... packets; and in cash in the case of ...

Late Letters

... Will be received at the window ... minutes before the despatch of the ... must be fully prepaid by stamps ... include ordinary postage and late-letter ... half an anna.

Foreign Post.

The latest safe day and hour for ... ing of overland letters, post-cards, ... printed and commercial papers, and ... mixed packets, is every Tuesday ... P.M.

For foreign parcels every Saturday ... 4 P.M.

Delivery of Letter and Parcel Mails

The hours of delivery are dependent ... hours of arrival of the several trains. ... arrive punctually at the advertised ... first delivery will take place at 10-30 ... the second at 5-30 P.M. On Sundays ... holidays only one delivery is made of ... letters at 10-30 A.M.

Parcels are delivered at 10-30 A.M. ...

Insured articles exceeding Rs. 1,000 ... will be delivered only at the Post Office ...

Postage.

Whatever postage is marked on a letter ... card, newspaper, packet or parcel must ... at once on delivery, after which any ... of overcharge will be duly attended to.

Complaints.

In all complaints of overcharge or ... sary delay in delivering letters, the ... ing the Post Office stamps must be ... for inspection; and when any ... preferred against any postman, the ... on his badge must be specified.

Registration

Makes the transmission of a letter ... secure, but the Post Office is not ... for loss unless the letter be also ... Currency Notes or part of a Currency ... Stamps, Cheques, and the like, must be ... tered. Registration fee 2 annas in ...

Insurance.

Registered letters and parcels can be insured without limit of value. Coin, jewels, &c., must be insured. Rates of insurance are 2 annas up to Rs. 50 of value, 4 annas up to Rs. 100, and 4 annas for every additional Rs. 100. Insurance charge payable in stamps in the case of letters and in cash in the case of parcels.

Value Payable

Parcels, registered letters and book packets can be sent value payable, the value being realized from the addressee and paid to the sender by the Post Office. Limit of value is Rs. 1,000. Value payable can also be insured.

Inland Parcels

May be sent prepaid or unpaid at sender's option. Rates of postage are 4 annas for 20 tolas, 8 annas for 40 tolas, and 4 annas for every additional 40 tolas; postage payable in cash.

Savings Bank.

Floating Deposits are received from 4 annas up to Rs. 500, and interest allowed. Printed rules obtainable at the Post Office.

Inland and Foreign Money Orders.

Remitter of a money order has nothing to do with its transmission to payee; this work is done entirely by the Post Office. When the money order is delivered, the remitter will receive an acknowledgment of its delivery. Maximum limit for a money order is Rs. 600, and the same remitter cannot remit in one day more than Rs. 600 to the same office or to the same person. Forms of money order application supplied gratis.

British Postal Orders.

British Postal Orders for fixed sums from 1s. to £1 available for sale to the public.

Full particulars obtainable at the Post Office.

Postal Books for sale.

Indian Postal Guide, price ... 4 annas.

Do. Postal Abstract, price ... 1 anna.

Calendar of Mail Steamer departures from Bombay, price 4 annas.

Postage stamps, post-cards, embossed envelopes of all descriptions, at the value denoted upon each.

LAHORE: } SAZAVAR,
The 18th December 1888. } *Post Master.*

Commissariat Notice—No. 67.

SEALED tenders for the purchase of the undermentioned articles for the Lahore Hill and Plain Commissariat Command which comprises the stations noted in the margin, from 1st April 1889 to 31st March 1890, will be received by the Chief Commissariat Officer at Meean Meer up to noon on the 2nd January 1889, and opened by him then and there in the presence of all parties who may choose to attend.

LAHORE COMMAND—
Plain.
Mooltan.
Amritsar.
Meean Meer.
Ferozepore.
Jullundur.
Hills.
Dalhousie.
Bhagsu.

2. No tenders will be received except on forms obtainable from the Chief Commissariat Office, Meean Meer, which, as well as any information required regarding the contract, will be given on application to the Chief Commissariat Officer, Meean Meer, up to 4 o'clock P. M. on the 24th December 1888.

3. Seals of tenderers (unable to write) will not be accepted they should have their marks verified by witnesses.

4. Covers to be superscribed—"Tender for hides or skins" as the case may be.

5. The tender may be in part or for the whole requirement, and the Chief Commissariat Officer reserves to himself the right to accept the tender in whole or in part; but in the event of his accepting in part only and the tenderer failing to take up the contract, the whole earnest deposit will be confiscated.

6. Tender for each article and description of article will be separately accepted or rejected, and separate Treasury Receipt for earnest-money will be required for each. Tenders without earnest-money will not be attended to.

7. Only one rate for the Division is to be tendered, and not a separate rate for each station.

Nomenclature of Articles.	Amount of earnest-money required.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	
Hides of all the Government cattle slaughtered in the Lahore Plain Commissariat Command.	780	
Hides of all the Government cattle slaughtered in the Lahore Hill Commissariat Command.	130	
Skins of all Government sheep slaughtered in the Lahore Plain Commissariat Command.	150	
Skins of all Government sheep slaughtered in the Lahore Hill Commissariat Command.	25	

E. A. F. CARTER, *Captain,*
for *Chief Commissariat Officer,*
Lahore Division.

MEEAN MEER: }
The 4th December 1888. } [751-2.]

For Sale.

MUSKETRY INSTRUCTION of the Native Army, Regulations for conducting the, 1888. Royal 32mo. full leather. 8*a*. (2*a*.).

ROYAL Artillery in India, Regulations for the, 1888. Super royal, 8vo, full cloth. Rs. 2 (5*a*).

OFFICE OF SUPDT. OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING,
No. 8, *Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

[341-7.]

Notice.

THE following official publications can be obtained on payment from Messrs. [illegible] & Co., Lahore :—

List of Books.

No.	Name of Work.	Price per copy. Rs.	A.	P.
1	Civil Justice Report, 1884 ...	0	10	0
	Ditto ditto, 1885 ...	0	8	0
	Ditto ditto, 1886 ...	0	9	0
2	Criminal Justice Report, 1884 ...	0	10	0
	Ditto ditto, 1885 ...	0	11	0
	Ditto ditto, 1886 ...	0	12	0
3	Police Report, 1884 ...	0	11	0
	Ditto, 1885 ...	2	3	0
	Ditto, 1886 ...	2	8	0
4	Municipal Report, 1883-84 ...	0	6	0
5	Stamp Report, 1884-85 ...	0	4	0
	Ditto, 1885-86 ...	0	3	0
	Ditto, 1886-87 ...	0	2	0
6	Forest Report, 1884-85 ...	1	4	0
	Ditto, 1885-86 ...	1	12	0
	Ditto, 1886-87 ...	1	0	0
7	Excise Report, 1884-85 ...	1	3	0
	Ditto, 1885-86 ...	0	14	0
	Ditto, 1886-87 ...	1	4	0
8	Revenue Report, 1884-85 ...	2	9	0
	Ditto, 1885-86 ...	1	12	0
	Ditto, 1886-87 ...	2	4	0
9	Jail Report, 1884 ...	1	2	0
	Ditto, 1885 ...	1	0	0
	Ditto, 1886 ...	1	8	0
	Ditto, 1887 ...	1	8	0
10	Registration Report, 1884-85 ...	0	6	0
	Ditto ditto, 1885-86 ...	0	5	0
	Ditto ditto, 1886-87 ...	0	7	0
	Ditto ditto, 1887-88 ...	0	6	0
11	Arboriculture Report, 1884-85 ...	0	6	0
	Ditto ditto, 1885-86 ...	0	8	0
	Triennial Report on Arboriculture, 1884-85 to 1886-87.	1	8	0
12	Education Report, 1884-85 ...	1	6	0
13	Report on Lunatic Asylums in the Punjab for 1885.	0	6	0
	Ditto ditto, 1886 ...	0	9	0
	Ditto ditto, 1887 ...	0	10	0
14	External Land Trade Report, Punjab, 1885-86, with map.	0	12	0
	Ditto ditto, 1886-87 ...	0	10	0
	Ditto ditto, 1887-88 ...	0	12	0
15	Internal Trade Report, Punjab, 1886-87	2	0	0
16	License Tax Report, 1885-86 ...	0	12	0
17	Income Tax Report, 1886-87 ...	0	10	0
18	Monograph on Woollen Manufactures in the Punjab.	0	2	0
19	Monograph on Silk Industry ...	0	2	0
	Ditto on Brass and Copper ...	1	0	0
	Ditto on Cotton Manufactures...	0	2	0
20	Punjab Administration Report, 1882-83	4	8	0
	Ditto ditto, 1883-84	4	8	0
	Ditto ditto, 1884-85	4	0	0
	Ditto ditto, 1885-86	2	12	0

No.	Name of Work.	Price per copy.
21	Dispensary Report, Punjab, 1886 ...	[illegible]
	Ditto ditto, 1887 ...	[illegible]
22	Vaccination Report, Punjab, 1887-88...	[illegible]
23	Chemical Examiner's Report, Punjab, 1886.	[illegible]
	Ditto ditto, 1887 ...	[illegible]
24	Sanitary Report, Punjab, 1886 ..	[illegible]
25	Report on the Agricultural Statistics of the Punjab for the year 1884-85.	[illegible]
26	Ditto ditto, 1885-86 ...	[illegible]
27	Standing Orders, Punjab Frontier Force, Part II.	[illegible]
28	Report on the Land Revenue Settlement of the Jhelum District, 1874-80, with Atlas.	[illegible]
	Ditto Dera Ismail Khan District with Atlas.	[illegible]
	Ditto Bannu District ...	[illegible]
	Ditto Síba Jágír ...	[illegible]
	Ditto Simla District ...	[illegible]
	Ditto Jhang District with map.	[illegible]
	Ditto Dera Gházi Khan District with map.	[illegible]
	Ditto Delhi District without map.	[illegible]
	Ditto Muzaffargarh District with map.	[illegible]
	Ditto Kohát District ...	[illegible]
	Ditto Peshávar District (Hastings).	[illegible]
	Ditto Rohtak District with map.	[illegible]
	Ditto Hazára ...	[illegible]
	Ditto Pánipat Tahsil, Karnál District.	[illegible]
29	Punjab Customary Law in 6 Volumes	[illegible]
30	Bilúchi-Náma, by Rái Bahádur Hittu Rám.	[illegible]
31	Hand-book of the Bilúchi Language, by Mr. C. E. Gladstone, B. C. S.	[illegible]
32	Kalíd-i-Afgháni ...	[illegible]
33	Punjab Chiefs (Urdu) ...	[illegible]
34	Trumpp's Pashtu Grammar ...	[illegible]
35	Æsop's Fables in Pashtu (Raverty) ...	[illegible]
36	Manual and Vocabulary of Bilúchi Dialect.	[illegible]
37	A brief account of the history and antiquities of Lahore, Part I.	[illegible]
38	General Report on Yúsafzai in six chapters.	[illegible]
39	Griffin's Punjab Rájas ...	[illegible]
40	Powell's Punjab Products, Vol. I ...	[illegible]
41	O'Brien's Glossary of the Mooltani Language.	[illegible]

List of Books—concluded.

No.	Name of Work.	Price per copy. Rs. A. P.
42	Punjab Census Report in 3 Vols. ...	24 0 0
43	Barkley's Directions to Revenue Officers.	10 0 0
44	Ditto in Vernacular ...	5 0 0
45	Jail Manual ...	3 12 8
46	Hutchinson's Police Catechism, 2nd Edition, revised by Mr. Goldney.	1 0 0
47	Stewart's Punjab Plants ...	4 8 0
48	Punjab Code, second edition ...	5 0 0
49	Griffin's Law of Inheritance to Punjab Chiefships.	3 0 0
50	Selections from Records of Punjab Government, New Series—	
	No. 1.—Notes on the Bannu District, by Major H. B. Urmston.	0 8 0
	No. 3.—Memorandum on the Bilúch Tribes in the Dera Ghází Khan District, by Captain C. Minchin.	0 8 0
	No. 4.—Administration of the Baháwalpur, Chamba and Pataudi States.	0 8 0
	No. 5.—Tea cultivation in the Kángra District.	0 8 0
	No. 6.—Sanitary Survey of villages watered by the Western Jumna Canal.	0 8 0
	No. 7.—Trial of Muhammad Bahádur Shah, Titular King of Delhi, and of Mogal Beg and Háji, all of Delhi, for rebellion against the British Government and murder of Europeans during 1857.	2 0 0
	No. 9.—Notes on the Dera Ghází Khan District, North-Western Frontier and its Border Tribes, by R. I. Bruce.	0 14 0
	No. 10.—Himalayan Districts of Lahoul and Spiti, by Captain A. F. P. Harcourt.	1 0 0
	No. 12.—Report on current rates of interest on loan transactions in the Punjab.	0 8 0
	No. 13.—Papers regarding alienation of estates of Insolvent Proprietors to the money-lending class.	1 0 0
	No. 15.—The "Chos" (Sandy bedded torrents of Hoshiárpur), by B. H. Baden-Powell.	0 8 0
	No. 16.—Note on the Revenue and Resources of the Punjab.	1 0 0
	No. 17.—Note on the system of fluctuating assessments in the Punjab.	1 0 0
	No. 18.—A Report on the Trans-Border Trade of the Bannu District.	0 8 0
	No. 19.—Report on the Kohát Pass Afrídís.	0 8 0
	No. 20.—Treatment of cattle disease in the Punjab.	0 8 0
	No. 21.—Note on Coal and Iron in the Punjab.	3 0 0
	No. 22.—Report on the Punjab Exhibition of 1881-82.	0 8 0
51	Gazetteer, Delhi District ...	4 0 0
	Gurgaon " ...	3 8 0
	Karnál " ...	4 0 0
	Hissar " ...	1 8 0
	Rohtak " ...	3 8 0
	Umballa " ...	2 8 0
	Jullundur " ...	2 8 0
	Hoshiárpur " ...	3 8 0
	Kángra " Vol. I ...	4 0 0
	Ditto " II ...	3 8 0
	Amritsar District ...	2 8 0
	Gurdáspur " ...	2 8 0
	Siálkot " ...	2 8 0
	Lahore " ...	4 0 0
	Gujránwála " ...	2 8 0
	Ferozepore " ...	2 8 0
	Ráwalpindi " ...	3 8 0
	Jhelum " ...	3 8 0
	Gujrát " ...	2 8 0
	Shahpur " ...	2 8 0
	Mooltan " ...	4 0 0
	Jhang " ...	3 8 0
	Montgomery District ...	4 0 0
	Muzaffargarh " ...	3 8 0
	Dera Ismail Khan District ...	4 0 0
	Dera Ghází Khan " ...	3 8 0
	Bannu " ...	4 0 0
	Peshávar " ...	4 0 0
	Hazára " ...	4 0 0

NOTICE TO HI...

Register of Men who, on discharge from Regiments, &c., noted, are desirou...

[The previous List was published in Part III of ...

Pension No.	Rank and Name (also Surname).	Former Corps and Regimental No.	Nationality.	Religion.	Caste.	Age. Years.	Age. Months.	Length of service. Years.	Length of service. Months.	Date of discharge.	Cause of discharge, *i.e.*, remarks of the Medical Committee.	Rate of pension on discharge.	If in possession of Order of Merit pay, state the amount.	Personal appearance and particular marks.
...	Sepoy Santa Singh.	14th Sikhs, No. 957.	Sikh.	Sikh.	Ját Sikh, Gill.	34	10	15	8	30th April 1888.	Unfit for any further service in consequence of greatly and chronically enlarged spleen.	Rs. 4.	...	Tall spare figure. Black scar on left malar-bone. Irregular scar, front of left thigh, upper third.

OF DEPARTMENTS.

are specially recommended by Commanding Officers, to have their names employment—continued.

Gazette of the 26th July 1888, *vide* pages 816 and 817.]

War service.	*Educational Qualifications.* Reading and writing,—efficient or rudimentary.	Arithmetic,—efficient or rudimentary.	Languages, or English,—to what extent.	General intelligence, apart from education.	*Physical Qualifications.* General health.	If strong, active and energetic.	Whether fit for out-door labour or for in-door employment only.	Character and conduct during service.	What particular situations the man would be willing to accept, the one preferred being stated first; also place where he would like to be employed.	Commanding Officer's recommendation.	Circle of Pension Paymaster in which the applicant receives his pension.	Permanent address, Village, Thána, Tahsíl, or Pargana, and District.	Remarks by Civil authorities.	REMARKS.
(1). Afghán War, 1878-79—Medal.	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	Gurmukhi.	Good.	Good.	Yes.	Yes. Fit for civil employment.	Very good.	(1) Canal Chaukídár. (2) Tahsil Chaprási. (3) Forest Chaukídár.	Of excellent character and trustworthy.	N.-W. Circle.	Kaloke, Moga, Ferozepore.	...	

For Sale.

In two Vols., Foolscap Folio.

CORRESPONDENCE relating to the Famine in Bengal and Behar, from October 1873 to May 1st, 1874.—*Price, Rs. 2-8-0 per Vol.; packing and postage, Re. 1-4-0 extra per Vol.*

CONTENTS :—Vol. I. The principal official correspondence relating to the Famine. Vol. II. Special Narrative and Minutes by the Hon'ble Sir R. Temple, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

OFFICE OF SUPDT. OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING,

No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

[437-*t.-f.-o.*]

The Indian Law Reports.

PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY.

THE "Indian Law Reports," published under the authority of the Governor-General in Council, appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month, at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and Allahabad, and comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court are reported in the series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court are reported in the Calcutta Series.

The Calcutta Series is distributed by the Bengal Secretariat; the copies for subscribers registered by Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co. are distributed by that firm; and the Madras, Bombay and Allahabad Series are distributed direct from Madras, Bombay and Allahabad, respectively.

In supersession of previous advertisements, on and from the 1st January 1885 the terms of subscription and sale will be as follows :—

Terms of subscription, payable annually in advance.

For the Complete Series, *including postage*, Rs. 22-8-0.

	Without postage.	With postage.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
For the Calcutta Series ...	10 0 0	12 8 0
" each of the Madras, Bombay and Allahabad Series ...	6 0 0	7 0 0
" a part of the Calcutta Series purchased separately (*inclusive of postage in India*) ...		2 0 0
" a part of each of the Madras, Bombay and Allahabad Series purchased separately (*inclusive of postage in India*) ...		1 0 0

Persons desiring to subscribe for or purchase the Reports should apply to—

Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta.

" Thacker & Co., Bombay.

" Higginbotham & Co., Madras.

The Government Central Book Depôt, Bombay.

" Curator of Government Books, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

" Superintendent of Government Printing, Bengal.

Back parts of the Indian Law Reports may now be had at the above-quoted rates.

[18-*t-f-o.*]

Notice.

OUDH FOREST DEPARTMENT,

BAHRAMGHAT DEPOT,

On the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

FROM this date the prices of Sal ... and Scantlings supplied from this Depôt ... follows :—

Beams—21 feet length at Rs. 2 10 0 per cubic ...

22	ditto	" 2 12 0	ditto.
23	ditto	" 2 14 0	ditto.
24	ditto	" 3 0 0	ditto.

Above the lengths given, two annas per foot ... charged; any inches over the foot will be charged ...

Scantlings—From 12 to 20 feet at Rs. 2 8 0 per ...

Under 12 and over 7	" 2 4 0	ditto.
Under 7 feet	" 2 0 0	ditto.

The above prices are for ordinary building purposes.

For *planking, sleepers, &c.*, special rates will ... agreement.

The Department will still take orders for buildings ... Rs. 2-4-0 per cubic foot, provided the scantlings ... fair proportion.

Second and *third class timber* will be sold, and prices ... agreement.

Auction sales will be held from time to time to clear ...

For further particulars apply to the Officer in charge ... Depôt.

By order of the Conservator of Forests, N.-W. P. and Oudh Circle.

KANHYA LAL,

Sub-Asst. Conservator of Forests,

Bahramghat Division.

BAHRAMGHAT:
The 1st April 1886.

[119-...]

Notice.

INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be received ... publication on the wrappers of the Indian Law Reports ... Calcutta Series, by the Calcutta Central Press Company, "Limit-ed," 5-1, Council House Street, at the following rates, ... in advance :—

	One page.	Half page.	Quarter page.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For one issue ...	16	10	[illegible]
For three issues ...	40	25	[illegible]
For six issues ...	70	40	[illegible]
For twelve issues ...	110	70	[illegible]

At these rates the advertisers will have the option of ... ing their advertisements in each issue.

[29-...]

Commissariat Notice—No. 2.

SEALED tenders for the supply to the Western Circle, Bengal Commissariat, of meat for troops from 1st April 1889 to 31st March 1892, at the hill stations in the Rawalpindi Commissariat Division and in the quantities noted in the memorandum at foot, will be received by the Chief Commissariat Officer at Rawalpindi up to noon on the 8th January 1889, and then and there opened in the presence of all parties who may choose to attend.

2. No tenders will be received except on forms obtainable from the Chief Commissariat Office at Rawalpindi, which, as well as any information required regarding the contract, will be given on application to the Chief Commissariat Officer at Rawalpindi up to 4 o'clock P. M. on the 3rd January 1889. No addition or alteration must be made in tender forms.

3. Seals of tenderers (unable to write) will not be accepted; they should have their marks verified by witnesses.

3a. Meat agents of the Commissariat Department are permitted to tender; and if their tenders are accepted, they will be discharged on becoming contractors.

4. Covers to be superscribed—"Tender for the supply of meat."

5. The tender must be for supply of the whole requirement, and rates must be offered for supply in camps and on command, without which tenders will not be attended to. Government will have the power to accept or reject a tender without assigning any cause for so doing.

6. Each tender must be accompanied as earnest-money by Government Promissory Note duly endorsed to the Chief Commissariat Officer, or Stock Note, or by Bank of Bengal or Treasury Receipt* for Rs. 1,940. Tenders without earnest-money will not be attended to.

* The Receipt may be for currency notes or cash.

7. Earnest-money will be confiscated if the tenderer withdraws from his tender.

Memorandum of stations and quantities referred to in paragraph 1.

Stations.		Estimated quantities.
Rawalpindi Commissariat Division.		
Stations { Murree, Clifden, Kuldana, Ghurrial, Topa, Chungla-gully, Khyragully, Kalabagh, Bara-gully, Ghora-Dhaka and Thobba.	Beef ...	1,599,500 lbs.
	Mutton	285,000 lbs.

C. M. KEIGHLEY, *Major*,

Chief Commissariat Officer.

RAWALPINDI :
The 4th December 1888. [734-2.]

For Sale.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

ART MANUFACTURES of India, being a brief account of the most important art manufactures of India. By T. N. Mukharji, F.L.S., Demy. 8vo, cloth-bound. Rs. 3 (5a.)

PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA,

No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

[710-10.]

Commissariat Notice—No. 5.

SEALED offers for the selling of unserviceable articles by public auction in the Mooltan Commissariat Station for one year from 1st April 1889 to 31st March 1890 will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Mooltan up to noon on the 2nd January 1889, and opened by him then and there in the presence of all parties who may choose to attend.

2. Offers will be received on plain paper written in English. Any information required regarding the contract will be given on application to the Executive Commissariat Officer, Mooltan, up to 10 o'clock A. M. on the 24th December 1888.

3. Seals of applicants (unable to write) will not be accepted; they should have their marks verified by witnesses.

4. Covers to be superscribed—"Offer for selling unserviceable articles by public auction."

5. Offers without earnest-money will not be attended to.

6. Successful applicant will be required to sign an agreement and lodge security deposit equal to 10 per cent. of the annual realization.

Nomenclature of Articles.	Amount of earnest-money required.	REMARKS.
Selling unserviceable articles by public auction.	Rs. 80	From 1st April 1889 to 31st March 1890.

H. JAMES. *Lieut.*,

Deputy Assistant Commissary-General.

MOOLTAN :
The 7th December 1888. [732-2.]

In the Court of Subordinate Judge at Rohtak.

WITH POWERS UNDER CHAPTER XX OF ACT XIV OF 1882.

IN THE MATTER OF BIHARI LAL, SON OF RAM DIAL, CASTE MAHAJAN.

Case No. 2 *of* 1888.

WHEREAS Bihári Lál, son of Rám Diál, Caste Mahajan, resident of Jhajjar, Zilla Rohtak, petitioned this Court to be adjudicated an insolvent under the provisions of Chapter XX of the Civil Procedure Code, and whereas the said Bihari Lal, son of Ram Dial, has satisfied this Court that the statements made by him in his application are substantially true, and that he is not guilty of any of the disqualifications mentioned in Section 351 of the Civil Procedure Code, this Court has declared him an insolvent under the provisions of the said Section, and this notice is published under Section 354 of the Civil Procedure Code.

The Sheriff of the Court is appointed Receiver in this case.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this 3rd day of December 1888.

JUGAL KISHORE,

Subordinate Judge, Rohtak District.

ROHTAK :
The 3rd December 1888. [747-1.]

Commissariat Notice—No. 96.

SEALED tenders for the supply to the Western Circle, Bengal Commissariat, of meat for Troops, from 1st April 1889 to 31st March 1892, at the hill stations in the Sirhind Commissariat Division, in the quantities noted in the memorandum at foot, will be received by the Chief Commissariat Officer at Umballa up to noon on the 4th January 1889, and then and there opened in the presence of all parties who may choose to attend.

2. No tenders will be received except on forms obtainable from the Chief Commissariat Office at Umballa, which, as well as any information required regarding the contract, will be given on application to the Chief Commissariat Officer at Umballa up to 2 o'clock P. M. on the 28th December 1888. No addition or alteration to be made in tender forms.

3. Seals of tenderers (unable to write) will not be accepted; they should have their marks verified by witnesses.

3*a*. Meat agents of the Commissariat Department are permitted to tender; and if their tenders are accepted, they will be discharged on becoming contractors.

4. Covers to be superscribed—"Tender for the supply of meat."

5. The tender must be for supply of the whole requirement, and rates must be offered for supply in camp and on command, without which tenders will not be attended to. Government will have the power to accept or reject a tender without assigning any cause for so doing.

6. Each tender must be accompanied as earnest-money by Government Promissory Note duly endorsed to the Chief Commissariat Officer, or by Bank of Bengal or Treasury Receipt * for Rs. 1,800. Tenders without earnest-money will not be attended to.

* The receipt may be for currency notes or cash.

7. Earnest-money will be confiscated if the tenderer withdraws from his tender.

Memorandum of stations and quantities referred to in paragraph 1.

Stations.			Estimated quantities
	Sirhind Commissariat Division.		
Stations ...	Kasauli ... ... Dagshai ... ... Subathu ... ... Solon ... ... Jutogh ... ... Simla ... ... Kalka	Beef ...	1,939,300 lbs.
		Mutton ...	333,000 lbs.

J. R. BURLTON-BENNET, *Major*,
Chief Commissariat Officer.

UMBALLA:
The 10*th December* 1888.

[718-2]

Commissiariat Notice—No. 96.

Sealed tenders for the supply to the Western Circle, Bengal Commisssariat, of meat for Troops, from 1st April 1889 to 31st March 1892, at Umballa, and in the quantities noted in the memorandum at foot, will be received by the Chief Commissariat Officer at Umballa up to noon on the 4th January 1889, and then and there opened in the presence of all parties who may choose to attend.

2. No tenders will be received except on forms obtainable from the Chief Commissiariat Office at Umballa, which, as well as any information required regarding the contract, will be given on application to the Chief Commissariat Officer at Umballa up to 2 o'clock P.M., on the 28th December 1888. No addition or alteration made in tender forms.

3. Seals of tenderers (unable to write) will not be accepted; they should have their marks verified by witnesses.

3*a*. Meat agents of the Commissariat Department are permitted to tender; and if their tenders are accepted, they will be discharged on becoming contractors.

4. Covers to be superscribed—"Tender for the supply of meat."

5. The tender must be for supply of the whole requirement, and rates must be offered for supply in camp and on command, without which tenders will not be attended to. Government will have the power to accept or reject a tender without assigning any cause for so doing.

6. Each tender must be accompanied as earnest-money by Government Promissory Note duly endorsed to the Chief Commissariat Officer, or by Bank of Bengal or Treasury Receipt * for Rs. 700. Tenders without earnest-money will not be attended to.

* The receipt may be for currency notes or cash.

7. Earnest-money will be confiscated if the tenderer withdraws from his tender.

Memorandum of station and quantities referred to in paragraph 1.

Station.		Estimated quantities
Umballa	Beef ...	1,266,000 lbs.
	Mutton ...	283,800 lbs.

UMBALLA:
The 10*th December* 1888.

J. R. BURLTON-BENNET, *Major*,
Chief Commissariat Officer.

[718-3]

Notice.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

THIS preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine, and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates—per four-ounce tin, *Rs.* 4 *annas* 8; per eight-ounce tin, *Rs.* 8 *annas* 8; per pound tin, *Rs.* 16 *annas* 8. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only*, at the undernoted rates—per four-ounce tin, *Rs.* 5 *annas* 8; per eight-ounce tin, *Rs.* 10 *annas* 8; per pound tin, *Rs.* 20. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage eight annas per 4 and 8 *oz.* tins and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

سرکاری سنکونا دافع بخار

یہہ دوا بجائے کونین کے نہایت عمدہ ہے
سرکاری عہدہ دار سرکاری اور خیراتی
کاموں کے لئے اور اور اشخاص جو یک لخت
۲۰ پونڈ خریدنا چاہیں بوٹینیکل گارڈن کلکتہ
کے صاحب سپرنٹنڈنٹ سے نقد قیمت پر
بشرح مندرجہ ذیل خرید سکتے ہیں

فی بکس ٹن بوزن چار انس—۴ روپیہ ۸ آنہ
ایضا ایضا آٹھ انس—۸ روپیہ ۸ آنہ
ایضا ایضا ایک پونڈ—۱۶ روپیہ ۸ آنہ

عام خریداروں کو یہہ دوا صاحب سپرنٹنڈنٹ
بوٹینیکل گارڈن سے نقد قیمت پر حسب
شرح ذیل مل سکتی ہے

فی بکس ٹن بوزن ۴ انس—۵ روپیہ ۸ آنہ
ایضا ایضا ۸ انس—۱۰ روپیہ ۸ آنہ
ایضا ایضا ایک پونڈ—۲۰ روپیہ

یہہ دوا کلکتہ کے بڑے بڑے انگریز اور
ہندوستانی دوا فروشوں کے ہاں سے بھی
مل سکتی ہے شرح ہائے مذکورہ بالا کے
علاوہ ۴ اور ۸ انس والے بکس کے لئے ۸ آنہ
اور ایک پونڈ والے بکس کے لئے ۱۲ آنہ محصول
ڈاک ادا کرنا پڑیگا

CALCUTTA:
The 6th March 1888.

[124-14.]

Commissariat Notice—No. 8.

SEALED tenders for the supply to the Western Circle, Bengal Commissariat, of Indian grown black tea for one year, from 1st April 1889, or date of commencement, to 31st March 1890, at the stations and in the quantity noted in the memorandum at foot, will be received by the Commissariat Store Officer at Lahore up to noon on the 7th January 1889, and then and there opened in the presence of all parties who may choose to attend.

2. No tenders will be received except on forms obtainable from the Commissariat Store Office at Lahore, which, as well as any information required regarding the contract, will be given on application to the Commissariat Store Officer at Lahore up to 4 o'clock P. M. on the 27th December 1888. No addition or alteration must be made in tender forms.

3. Seals of tenderers (unable to write) will not be accepted; they should have their marks verified by witnesses.

4. Covers to be superscribed—"Tender for the supply of Indian grown black tea."

5. The tender may be in part, but not less than 5,000 lbs., or for the whole requirement, and the Government to have the power to accept a tender in whole or in part, or to reject a tender without assigning any cause for so doing; but in the event of tender being accepted in part only, and the tenderer failing to take up contract, the whole earnest-money deposited will be confiscated.

6. Each tender must be accompanied as earneast-money by Government Promissory Note duly endorsed to the Commissariat Store Officer or Stock Note, or by Bank of Bengal or Treasury Receipt * for an amount equal to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the value at the tendered rate of the quantity of tea tendered for; but the earnest-money of any one tender need not exceed Rs. 1,000. Tenders without earnest-money will not be attended to.

* The receipt may be for Currency Notes or cash.

7. Earnest-money will be confiscated if the tenderer withdraws from his tender.

8 Sample of the tea to be supplied can be inspected at any Commissariat Office.

Memorandum of station and quantity referred to in paragraph 1.

Station.	Estimated quantity.	REMARKS.	
	lbs.		
Commissariat Store Depôt, Lahore ...	150,000	To be delivered in three instalments:—	lbs.
		On 1st August 1889 ...	50,000
		On 1st November 1889 ...	50,000
		On 1st February 1890 ...	50,000

L. W. CHRISTOPHER, *Major*,
Commissariat Store Officer.

LAHORE:
The 17th November 1888.

[377-1.]

Commissariat Notice—No. 1.

SEALED tenders for the supply to the Western Circle, Bengal Commissariat, of meat for troops from 1st April 1889 to 31st March 1892, at the plain stations in the Rawalpindi Commissariat Division and in the quantities noted in the memorandum at foot, will be received by the Chief Commissariat Officer at Rawalpindi up to noon on the 8th January 1889, and then and there opened in the presence of all parties who may choose to attend.

2. No tenders will be received except on forms obtainable from the Chief Commissariat Office at Rawalpindi, which, as well as any information required regarding the contract, will be given on application to the Chief Commissariat Officer at Rawalpindi up to 4 o'clock P. M. on the 3rd January 1889. No addition or alteration must be made in tender forms.

3. Seals of tenderers (unable to write) will not be accepted; they should have their marks verified by witnesses.

3(*a*). Meat agents of the Commissariat Department are permitted to tender; and if their tenders are accepted, they will be discharged on becoming contractors.

4. Covers to be superscribed—"Tender for the supply of meat."

5. The tender must be for supply of the whole requirement, and rates must be offered for supply in camps and on command, without which tenders will not be attended to. Government will have the power to accept or reject a tender without assigning any cause for so doing.

6. Each tender must be accompanied as earnest-money by Government Promissory Note duly endorsed to the Chief Commissariat Officer, or Stock Note, or by Bank of Bengal or Treasury Receipt* for Rs. 2,760. Tenders without earnest-money will not be attended to.

*The Receipt may be for currency notes or cash.

7. Earnest-money will be confiscated if the tenderer withdraws from his tender.

Memorandum of stations and quantities referred to in paragraph 1.

Stations.		Estimated quantities.
Rawalpindi Commissariat Division.		
Stations { Rawalpindi, Campbellpur, Attock and Sialkot.	Beef...	3,178,100 lbs.
	Mutton.	945,300 lbs.

C. M. KEIGHLEY, *Major*,

Chief Commissariat Officer.

RAWALPINDI:
The 4th December 1888.

[733-2.]

Commissariat Notice—No. [...]

SEALED tenders for the supply of the [...] mentioned articles for the Western Circle [...] missariat, from 1st April 1889 to 31st March 18[..], [...] ed by the Commissariat Store Officer at Lahore [...] the 7th January 1889, and opened by him [...] the presence of all parties who may choose to attend.

2. No tenders will be received except on forms [...] from the Commissariat Store Office, Lahore, which [...] any information required regarding the contract [...] on application to the Commissariat Store Officer [...] to 4 o'clock P.M. on the 27th December 1888.

3. Seals of tenderers (unable to write) will not be [...] they should have their marks verified by witnesses.

4. Covers to be superscribed—"Tender for [...]

5. The tender may be in part or for the whole [...] and the Commissary-General reserves to himself [...] to accept the tender in whole or in part; but [...] his accepting in part only and the tenderer failing [...] the contract, the whole earnest deposit will be [...]

6. Tenders without earnest-money will not be [...] Cash will not be accepted as earnest-money. The [...] should be in the form of either Treasury (or Bank [...] Receipt or Government Promissory Notes, or Stock [...] amount.

7. Samples of the articles required to be supplied [...] seen at Commissariat Store Depôt, Fort Lahore, [...] Godowns, Meerut, and Store and Shipping Godowns [...] Calcutta, and every facility will be afforded to [...] them before they tender.

Nomenclature of Articles.	Amount of earnest-money required.	[...]
	Rs.	
Animal charcoal in the proportion of two-thirds coarse to one-third fine.	25	

L. W. CHRISTOPHER, [...]

Asst. Commy.-[...]

Commissariat St[...]

FORT LAHORE:
The 23rd November 1888.

Punjab Government Press, Lahore.—20-12-88—690.

DIEU ET MON DROIT.

Government Gazette

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1888.

PART III.

Notifications by Chief Court, Financial Commissioner, Accountant-General, &c.

CHIEF COURT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 21st December 1888.

No. 4771.—*Leave.*—Rája Ali Bahádur, Munsif of Ráwalpindi in the Ráwalpindi District, has obtained privilege leave on full pay for 13 days from the 15th January 1889 or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

No. 4772.—*Notification.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 25 and Section 26 of the Punjab Courts Act, 1884, the Judges of the Chief Court are pleased to appoint Bába Sher Singh, an accepted candidate, as an Officiating Munsif of the 2nd Class (as defined in Chief Court Notification No. 2514½, dated October 17th, 1884), *vice* Rája Ali Bahádur, on leave, and to post him to the District of Ráwalpindi.

By order, &c.,
E. W. PARKER,
Registrar.

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 20th December 1888.

No. 193.—*Transfers.*—The following transfers are made at the public service:—

Jowála Singh, Tahsíldár, from the Kulu Tahsíl of the Kángra District to the Nakodar Tahsíl of the Jullundur District, *vice* Mirza Zaffarullah Khán, Officiating Tahsíldár, transferred.

Mirza Zaffarullah Khán, Officiating Tahsíldár, from the Nakodar Tahsíl of the Jullundur District to the Dehra Tahsíl of the Kángra District, *vice* Bhagwán Singh, Thappa, Tahsíldár, transferred.

Bhagwán Singh, Thappa, Tahsíldár, from the Dehra to the Kulu Tahsíl of the Kángra District, *vice* Jowála Singh, Tahsíldár, transferred.

These transfers will have effect from the dates on which each officer joins his new tahsíl.

The 24th December 1888.

No. 194.—*Notification.*—Ganda Mal, Náib-Tahsíldár of Ráiya, Siálkot Di officiated as Tahsíldár of Ráiya from the 10th October to the 11th November 1888, bo inclusive, pending the arrival of Nawáb Mirza, Tahsíldár, from Khárián.

By order, &c.,

D. C. JOHNSTONE,

Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Pu

The 20th December 1888.

Erratum.—In the Form *d* (*iii*) published in Appendix C. of this office Circular of 5th November 1888 the order of the months at the head of the columns should be altered so as to begin with October instead of April.

See Circular No. 17 of 1888, para. 1.

Erratum.—At the foot of the statement showing the Demand, Collection Balances on account of Local Rates and Cesses, published as Appendix D of this Circular No. 41 of 1885, *omit* note 1, which is at variance with the instructions parapraph 9 of the Circular.

The 26th December 1888.

No. 196.—*Notification.*—Under Section 24 of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, and Section 102 of the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887, the Financial Commissioners with approval of the Local Government direct that—

(1) Revenue Courts shall observe the same general and local holidays in the year 1889 as are prescribed for Civil Courts by the Chief Court for the same year, with the exception that the Financial Commissioners' will not be closed for business from 15th August to 15th October.

(2) Revenue Offices shall observe every Sunday and the last Saturday of month as holidays, and, in addition, the following other general holidays:—

	No. of days
January 1st—New year's day	1
February 5th—Basant Panchami...	1
February 28th—Sheorátri	1
March 6th—Ash Wednesday	1
March 16th—Holi	1
March 21st—Nauroz (for the Peshúwar Division only) ...	1
April 11th—Baisákhi...	1
April 19th—Good Friday	1
May 24th—Queen Empress' Birthday	1
June 1st—Id-ul-Fitr	1
August 8th—Id-uz-zuha	1
August 11th—Solono	1
August 19th—Janam Ashtami	1
September 5th to 7th—Muharram	3
October 1st to 4th—Dasehra	4
October 24th—Diwáli	1
November 6th—Bára Wafát	1
December 25th to 31st—Christmas Vacation... ...	7

(3) Revenue Offices shall also observe the same local holidays during the 1889 as are prescribed for Civil Courts by the Chief Court during same year.

(4) To Patwárís and Kánúngos those holidays shall be allowed which are scribed by the separate orders of the Financial Commissioners on subject.

By order, &c.,

E. D. MACLAGAN,

Junior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Pun

ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

NOTICE.

THE Paper Currency Office, the Office of the Accountant-General, and the Lahore Treasury will be closed to the public on the following days during the month of January 1889:—

New Year's Day, 1st January 1889.
Last Saturday, 26th January 1889.

G. B. BLEAZBY,
Chief Superintendent to Accountant-General, Punjab.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 20th December 1888.

No. 3862.—*Examination.*—Third Grade Assistant Surgeons Mirán Bakhsh, Utarid, and Jhangi Rám, having passed the Septennial Professional Examination of Assistant Surgeons held on the 1st November 1888, are promoted to the 2nd Grade with effect from the 1st August and 1st November 1888, respectively.

The 24th December 1888.

No. 3940.—*Leave.*—On being relieved of the Civil Medical charge of Gujrát, Assistant Surgeon Sáhib Ditta obtained three months' privilege leave with effect from the forenoon of the 19th November 1888.

GEO. FARRELL,
Offg. Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab.

JAIL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

The 21st December 1888.

No. 62.—Assistant Surgeon Rádha Kishen made over charge of the duties of Superintendent of the Gurdáspur Jail to Surgeon H. Hendley on the forenoon of the 17th November 1888.

R. GRAY,
Inspector-General of Prisons, Punjab.

Miscellaneous Notices and Advertisements.

PUNJAB GAZETTE.

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE.

PUBLIC OFFICERS who are allowed to use the *Punjab Government Gazette* for the publication of their Official Notifications are requested to take notice that Thursday is the publishing day, and that matter intended to appear in the Gazette should always be forwarded so as to reach the Press not later than noon of the preceding day. Matter received at a later period will be kept over until the following week. To ensure their publication, all lengthy Notifications and Notifications containing tabular work should be sent on the preceding Tuesday.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the Gazette should be forwarded not later than a week after the day on which it is due.

All communications should be addressed to the SUPERINTENDENT, PUNJAB GOVERNMENT PRESS, LAHORE.

AITCHISON COLLEGE.

The 18*th October* 1888.

The following subscriptions have been received up to date in response to the ... of the Council of the Aitchison College :—

Name.	
The Hon'ble Sir James Lyall, K.C.S I., Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab	
His Highness the Mahárája of Kashmir	
His Highness the Mahárája of Patiála	
The Sardár of Kalsia	
Rái Anúp Singh, Lahore	
His Highness the Rája of Biláspur	
His Highness the Rája of Suket	
The Nawáb of Lohárú	
The District Board of Montgomery	
H. C. Fanshawe, Esquire	
Fakír Syad Zahúr-ud-dín, Lahore	
Total ...	

S. BLACK, Major-General,
Governor, Aitchison College.

The 25*th October* 1888.

The following further subscriptions have been received up to date in response to the appeal of the Council of the Aitchison College :—

Name.	
His Highness the Nawáb of Máler Kotla and Kháns of Máler Kotla	
His Highness the Rája of Kapurthala	
His Highness the Rája of Nábha	
His Highness the Rája of Jínd	
His Highness the Rája of Farídkot	
District Board of Ráwalpindi	
His Highness the Rája of Chamba	
His Highness the Rája of Sirmúr	
Sardár Suchet Singh (Allúwália)	
District Board of Muzaffargarh	
Sardár Uttam Singh of Rámgarh	
Nawáb Sarfaráz Khán	
Nawáb Abdulla Khán	
Nawáb Ghulám Qásim Khán	
Sardár Muhammad Afzal Khán	
Sardár Allahwurdi Khán	
Total ...	

S. BLACK, Major-General,
Governor, Aitchison College.

The 27th November **1888.**

THE following further subscriptions have been received up to date in response to the appeal of the Council of the Aitchison College :—

Name.	Amount.
	Rs.
His Highness the Nawáb of Baháwalpur	2,000
Sardár Jaggat Singh, C.I.E.	50
W. Mackworth Young, Esquire	200
Munshi Harsukh Rái, Lahore	5
His Highness the Rája of Mandi	500
Hoshiárpur (Local Bodies)	85
Native Gentlemen of the Hoshiárpur District	120
Bhái Naráin Singh of Ludhiána	50
District Board of Ferozepore	500
Municipal Committee, Kunjah (Gujrát District)	25
Zaildárs of the Gujrát Tahsíl	63
Rája Jai Chand of Lambagraon	100
Collections by Kotwál, Lambagraon	6
Rája Jaswant Singh of Núrpur	5
District Board of Siálkot	500
Mahant Prem Singh of Siálkot	25
Sardár Rachpál Singh of Siálkot	25
District Board of Ludhiána	500
Maulvi Sharíf Hussain of Jagraon, Ludhiána District	25
Rái Ahmad Shah of Talwandi, ditto	25
Sardár Uttam Singh of Manoki, ditto	20
Sardár Prem Singh of Manoki, ditto	20
Sardár Ghuláb Singh of Nathowál, ditto	15
Sardár Jaggat Singh of Manoki, ditto	15
Sardár Natha Singh of Jhorra, ditto	15
Sardár Khewa Singh of Rasúlpur, ditto	15
Lála Karm Chand of Jagraon, ditto	10
Lála Cahit Rám of Jagraon, ditto	10
Mahant Sarúp Dás of Hirán, ditto	10
Ganesha Mal of Akálgarh, ditto	10
Himmat Rái of Hatur, ditto	10
Sardár Rattan Singh of Rámgarh, ditto	10
Lala Pohloo Mal of Raekot, ditto	10
Rái Faiz Talab of Raekot, ditto	10
Lála Devi Chand of Jagraon, ditto	10
Collections by Tahsíldár of Jagraon, ditto	114
Collections by Tahsíldár of Ludhiána	24
Total	5,137

S. BLACK, MAJOR-GENERAL,
Governor, Aitchison College.

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

LAHORE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

Hours of Business.

THE General Post Office is open for the transaction of business at the following hours:—

On week days.

For references and applications „ registration and insurance „ posting parcels „ posting value-payable articles „ granting certificates of posting „ sale of postage stamps, envelopes and post-cards	From 7 A.M. to 6 P.M.
For issue and payment of money orders „ depositing and withdrawing money from Post Office Savings Bank „ Sale of British Postal Orders	From 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
„ Issue of Telegraphic Money Orders „ Payment of Do. do.	From 7 A.M. to 6 P.M.

No business will be transacted on Sundays or on the following Post Office holidays, but Telegraphic Money Orders will be received for despatch while work is going on in the office:—

New Year's Day, Good Friday, the Queen's Birthday and Christmas Day.

Inland Post.

The following hours of delivery and closing of mails at the General Post Office are notified for the information of the Public:—

Delivery.

1st delivery, Calcutta, Bombay, Europe, Mooltan and Peshawar mails at	10-30 A. M.	Only one delivery at 10-30 A. M. on Sundays and Post Office Holidays.
2nd delivery, Peshawar, Mooltan, Sindh, Delhi, &c., mails at	5-30 P.M.	

Despatch.

1. All stations between Lahore, Mooltan, Sindh, Derajat, Ferozepore and Kasur	8-20 A. M.	The last Letter Box will be cleared at 3 P. M. on Sundays and Post Office Holidays.
2. All stations between Lahore and Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan	8-40 „	
3. All stations between Lahore and Delhi		
4. Meean Meer (1st despatch)	9-40 „	
5. Amritsar, Dharmsala, Dalhousie, &c.	9-40 „	
6. Meean Meer, Kasur, Ferozepore, Raewind, Sirsa, Hissar, &c., and Rajputana, Bombay, Madras and Europe*	1 P. M.	
7. All stations between Lahore and Calcutta, including North-Western Provinces, Oudh, Burmah, Assam and the Central Provinces, Batala, Pathankot, Palampur, Dalhousie, Dharmsala, &c.	4-15 „	
8. All stations between Lahore and Peshawar (2nd despatch)	4-35 „	
9. All stations between Lahore, Mooltan, Jhang, Dera Ghazi Khan and Muzaffargarh	4-35 „	
10. Chung and Sharakpur	4-15 „	
11. Lahore station	6 „	
	9-45 A. M. & 5-30 P. M.	
12. Gujranwala, Wazirabad, Gujrat and Sialkot	6 „	

N.B.—The days and hours for the posting of Overland parcels (Thursdays in the rainy, and Saturdays in the fair, months) will remain unaltered.

*Every Tuesday except during the monsoons, when the English Mail day is altered to Saturday.

Certificates of Posting

Are granted for unregistered ... half an anna, payable by means of ... stamp.

Postal Acknowledgments

For the delivery of a registered letter, ... or parcel, can be obtained on payment ... in stamps in the case of registered letters ... packets; and in cash in the case of parcels.

Late Letters

Will be received at the window ... minutes before the despatch of the mails ... must be fully prepaid by stamps, ... include ordinary postage and late-letter ... half an anna.

Foreign Post.

The latest safe day and hour for the ...ing of overland letters, post-cards, newspapers, printed and commercial papers, and samples ... mixed packets, is every Tuesday up to ... P.M.

For foreign parcels every Saturday ... 4 P.M.

Delivery of Letter and Parcel Mail

The hours of delivery are dependent ... hours of arrival of the several trains. ... arrive punctually at the advertised hours ... first delivery will take place at 10-30 A.M. ... the second at 5-30 P.M. On Sundays ... holidays only one delivery is made of ... letters at 10-30 A.M.

Parcels are delivered at 10-30 A.M. only.

Insured articles exceeding Rs. 1,000 ... will be delivered only at the Post Office ...

Postage.

Whatever postage is marked on a letter, ... card, newspaper, packet or parcel must be ... at once on delivery, after which any complaint ... of overcharge will be duly attended to.

Complaints.

In all complaints of overcharge or ... sary delay in delivering letters, the covers ... ing the Post Office stamps must be ... for inspection; and when any complaint ... preferred against any postman, the ... on his badge must be specified.

Registration

Makes the transmission of a letter ... secure, but the Post Office is not ... for loss unless the letter be also ... Currency Notes or part of a Currency ... Stamps, Cheques, and the like, must be ... tered. Registration fee 2 annas in stamps ...

Insurance.

Registered letters and parcels can be insured without limit of value. Coin, jewels, &c., must be insured. Rates of insurance are 2 annas up to Rs. 50 of value, 4 annas up to Rs. 100, and 4 annas for every additional Rs. 100. Insurance charge payable in stamps in the case of letters and in cash in the case of parcels.

Value Payable

Parcels, registered letters and book packets can be sent value payable, the value being realized from the addressee and paid to the sender by the Post Office. Limit of value is Rs. 1,000. Value payable can also be insured

Inland Parcels

May be sent prepaid or unpaid at sender's option. Rates of postage are 4 annas for 20 tolas, 8 annas for 40 tolas, and 4 annas for every additional 40 tolas ; postage payable in cash.

Savings Bank.

Floating Deposits are received from 4 annas up to Rs. 500, and interest allowed. Printed rules obtainable at the Post Office.

Inland and Foreign Money Orders.

Remitter of a money order has nothing to do with its transmission to payee ; this work is done entirely by the Post Office. When the money order is delivered, the remitter will receive an acknowledgment of its delivery. Maximum limit for a money order is Rs. 600, and the same remitter cannot remit in one day more than Rs. 600 to the same office or to the same person. Forms of money order application supplied gratis.

British Postal Orders.

British Postal Orders for fixed sums from 1s. to £1 available for sale to the public.

Full particulars obtainable at the Post Office.

Postal Books for sale.

Indian Postal Guide, price ... 4 annas.

Do. Postal Abstract, price ... 1 anna.

Calendar of Mail Steamer departures from Bombay, price 4 annas.

Postage stamps, post-cards, embossed envelopes of all descriptions, at the value denoted upon each.

LAHORE: The 24th December 1888. } SAZAVAR, *Post Master*.

Commissariat Notice—No. 67.

SEALED tenders for the purchase of the undermentioned articles for the Lahore Hill and Plain Commissariat Command which comprises the stations noted in the margin, from 1st April 1889 to 31st March 1890, will be received by the Chief Commissariat Officer at Meean Meer up to noon on the 2nd January 1889, and opened by him then and there in the presence of all parties who may choose to attend.

LAHORE COMMAND—
Plain.
Mooltan.
Amritsar.
Meean Meer.
Ferozepore.
Jullundur.
Hills.
Dalhousie.
Bhagsu.

2. No tenders will be received except on forms obtainable from the Chief Commissariat Office, Meean Meer, which, as well as any information required regarding the contract, will be given on application to the Chief Commissariat Officer, Meean Meer, up to 4 o'clock P. M. on the 24th December 1888.

3. Seals of tenderers (unable to write) will not be accepted they should have their marks verified by witnesses.

4. Covers to be superscribed—"Tender for hides or skins" as the case may be.

5. The tender may be in part or for the whole requirement, and the Chief Commissariat Officer reserves to himself the right to accept the tender in whole or in part ; but in the event of his accepting in part only and the tenderer failing to take up the contract, the whole earnest deposit will be confiscated.

6. Tender for each article and description of article will be separately accepted or rejected, and separate Treasury Receipt for earnest-money will be required for each. Tenders without earnest-money will not be attended to.

7. Only one rate for the Division is to be tendered, and not a separate rate for each station.

Nomenclature of Articles.	Amount of earnest-money required.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	
Hides of all the Government cattle slaughtered in the Lahore Plain Commissariat Command.	780	
Hides of all the Government cattle slaughtered in the Lahore Hill Commissariat Command.	130	
Skins of all Government sheep slaughtered in the Lahore Plain Commissariat Command.	150	
Skins of all Government sheep slaughtered in the Lahore Hill Commissariat Command.	25	

E. A. F. CARTER, *Captain*,
for *Chief Commissariat Officer*,
Lahore Division.

MEEAN MEER : *The* 4*th December* 1888. } [751-1.]

For Sale.

MUSKETRY INSTRUCTION of the Native Army, Regulations for conducting the, 1888. Royal 32mo. full leather. 8*a*. (2*a*.).

ROYAL Artillery in India, Regulations for the, 1888. Super royal, 8vo, full cloth. Rs. 2 (5*a*).

OFFICE OF SUPDT. OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING,
No. 8, *Hastings Street, Calcutta*.

[341-6.]

Notice.

THE following official publications can be obtained on payment from Mess[rs.] [...] & Co., Lahore:—

List of Books.

No.	Name of Work.	Price per copy. Rs.	A.	P.
1	Civil Justice Report, 1884 ...	0	10	0
	Ditto ditto, 1885 ...	0	8	0
	Ditto ditto, 1886 ...	0	9	0
2	Criminal Justice Report, 1884 ...	0	10	0
	Ditto ditto, 1885 ...	0	11	0
	Ditto ditto, 1886 ...	0	12	0
3	Police Report, 1884 ...	0	11	0
	Ditto, 1885 ...	2	3	0
	Ditto, 1886 ...	2	8	0
4	Municipal Report, 1883-84 ...	0	6	0
5	Stamp Report, 1884-85 ...	0	4	0
	Ditto, 1885-86 ...	0	3	0
	Ditto, 1886-87 ...	0	2	0
6	Forest Report, 1884-85 ...	1	4	0
	Ditto, 1885-86 ...	1	12	0
	Ditto, 1886-87 ...	1	0	0
7	Excise Report, 1884-85 ...	1	3	0
	Ditto, 1885-86 ...	0	14	0
	Ditto, 1886-87 ...	1	4	0
8	Revenue Report, 1884-85 ...	2	9	0
	Ditto, 1885-86 ...	1	12	0
	Ditto, 1886-87 ...	2	4	0
9	Jail Report, 1884 ...	1	2	0
	Ditto, 1885 ...	1	0	0
	Ditto, 1886 ...	1	8	0
	Ditto, 1887 ...	1	8	0
10	Registration Report, 1884-85 ...	0	6	0
	Ditto ditto, 1885-86 ...	0	5	0
	Ditto ditto, 1886-87 ...	0	7	0
	Ditto ditto, 1887-88 ...	0	6	0
11	Arboriculture Report, 1884-85 ...	0	6	0
	Ditto ditto, 1885-86 ...	0	8	0
	Triennial Report on Arboriculture, 1884-85 to 1886-87.	1	8	0
12	Education Report, 1884-85 ...	1	6	0
13	Report on Lunatic Asylums in the Punjab for 1885.	0	6	0
	Ditto ditto, 1886 ...	0	9	0
	Ditto ditto, 1887 ...	0	10	0
14	External Land Trade Report, Punjab, 1885-86, with map.	0	12	0
	Ditto ditto, 1886-87 ...	0	10	0
	Ditto ditto, 1887-88 ...	0	12	0
15	Internal Trade Report, Punjab, 1886-87	2	0	0
16	License Tax Report, 1885-86 ...	0	12	0
17	Income Tax Report, 1886-87 ...	0	10	0
18	Monograph on Woollen Manufactures in the Punjab.	0	2	0
19	Monograph on Silk Industry ...	0	2	0
	Ditto on Brass and Copper ...	1	0	0
	Ditto on Cotton Manufactures...	0	2	0
20	Punjab Administration Report, 1882-83	4	8	0
	Ditto ditto, 1883-84	4	8	0
	Ditto ditto, 1884-85	4	0	0
	Ditto ditto, 1885-86	2	12	0

No.	Name of Work.
21	Dispensary Report, Punjab, 1886 ...
	Ditto ditto, 1887 ...
22	Vaccination Report, Punjab, 1887-88 ...
23	Chemical Examiner's Report, Punjab, 1886.
	Ditto ditto, 1887 ...
24	Sanitary Report, Punjab, 1886 ...
25	Report on the Agricultural Statistics of the Punjab for the year 1884-85.
26	Ditto ditto, 1885-86 ...
27	Standing Orders, Punjab Frontier Force, Part II.
28	Report on the Land Revenue Settlement of the Jhelum District, 1874-80, with Atlas.
	Ditto Dera Ismail Khan District with Atlas.
	Ditto Bannu District ...
	Ditto Síba Jágír ...
	Ditto Simla District ...
	Ditto Jhang District with map.
	Ditto Dera Gházi Khan District with map.
	Ditto Delhi District without map.
	Ditto Muzaffargarh District with map.
	Ditto Kohát District ...
	Ditto Peshāwar District (Hastings).
	Ditto Rohtak District with map.
	Ditto Hazára ...
	Ditto Pánipat Tahsil, Karnál District.
29	Punjab Customary Law in 6 Volumes
30	Bilúchi-Náma, by Rái Bahádur Hittu Rám.
31	Hand-book of the Bilúchi Language, by Mr. C. E. Gladstone, B. C. S.
32	Kalíd-i-Afgháni ...
33	Punjab Chiefs (Urdu) ...
34	Trumpp's Pashtu Grammar ...
35	Æsop's Fables in Pashtu (Raverty) ...
36	Manual and Vocabulary of Bilúchi Dialect.
37	A brief account of the history and antiquities of Lahore, Part I.
38	General Report on Yúsafzai in six chapters.
39	Griffin's Punjab Rájas ...
40	Powell's Punjab Products, Vol. I ...
41	O'Brien's Glossary of the Mooltani Language.

List of Books—concluded.

No.	Name of Work.	Price per copy. Rs. A. P.
42	Punjab Census Report in 3 Vols. ...	24 0 0
43	Barkley's Directions to Revenue Officers.	10 0 0
44	Ditto in Vernacular ...	5 0 0
45	Jail Manual ...	3 12 8
46	Hutchinson's Police Catechism, 2nd Edition, revised by Mr. Goldney.	1 0 0
47	Stewart's Punjab Plants ...	4 8 0
48	Punjab Code, second edition ...	5 0 0
49	Griffin's Law of Inheritance to Punjab Chiefships.	3 0 0
50	Selections from Records of Punjab Government, New Series—	
	No. 1.—Notes on the Bannu District, by Major H. B. Urmston.	0 8 0
	No. 3.—Memorandum on the Bilúch Tribes in the Dera Gházi Khan District, by Captain C. Minchin.	0 8 0
	No. 4.—Administration of the Baháwalpur, Chamba and Pataudi States.	0 8 0
	No. 5.—Tea cultivation in the Kángra District.	0 8 0
	No. 6.—Sanitary Survey of villages watered by the Western Jumna Canal.	0 8 0
	No. 7.—Trial of Muhammad Bahádur Shah, Titular King of Delhi, and of Mogal Beg and Háji, all of Delhi, for rebellion against the British Government and murder of Europeans during 1857.	2 0 0
	No. 9.—Notes on the Dera Ghází Khan District, North-Western Frontier and its Border Tribes, by R. I. Bruce.	0 14 0
	No. 10.—Himalayan Districts of Lahoul and Spiti, by Captain A. F. P. Harcourt.	1 0 0
	No. 12.—Report on current rates of interest on loan transactions in the Punjab.	0 8 0
	No. 13.—Papers regarding alienation of estates of Insolvent Proprietors to the money-lending class.	1 0 0
	No. 15.—The "Chos" (Sandy bedded torrents of Hoshiárpur), by B. H. Baden-Powell.	0 8 0
	No. 16.—Note on the Revenue and Resources of the Punjab.	1 0 0
	No. 17.—Note on the system of fluctuating assessments in the Punjab.	1 0 0
	No. 18.—A Report on the Trans-Border Trade of the Bannu District.	0 8 0
	No. 19.—Report on the Kohát Pass Afrídís.	0 8 0
	No. 20.—Treatment of cattle disease in the Punjab.	0 8 0
	No. 21.—Note on Coal and Iron in the Punjab.	3 0 0
	No. 22.—Report on the Punjab Exhibition of 1881-82.	0 8 0
51	Gazetteer, Delhi District ...	4 0 0
	Gurgaon ,, ...	3 8 0
	Karnál ,, ...	4 0 0
	Hissar ,, ...	1 8 0
	Rohtak ,, ...	3 8 0
	Umballa ,, ...	2 8 0
	Jullundur ,, ...	2 8 0
	Hoshiárpur ,, ...	3 8 0
	Kángra ,, Vol. I ...	4 0 0
	Ditto ,, II ...	3 8 0
	Amritsar District ...	2 8 0
	Gurdáspur ,, ...	2 8 0
	Siálkot ,, ...	2 8 0
	Lahore ,, ...	4 0 0
	Gujránwála ,, ...	2 8 0
	Ferozepore ,, ...	2 8 0
	Ráwalpindi ,, ...	3 8 0
	Jhelum ,, ...	3 8 0
	Gujrát ,, ...	2 8 0
	Shahpur ,, ...	2 8 0
	Mooltan ,, ...	4 0 0
	Jhang ,, ...	3 8 0
	Montgomery District ...	4 0 0
	Muzaffargarh ,, ...	3 8 0
	Dera Ismail Khan District ...	4 0 0
	Dera Gházi Khan ,, ...	3 8 0
	Bannu ,, ...	4 0 0
	Peshāwar ,, ...	4 0
	Hazára ,, ...	4 0 0

NOTICE TO H...

Register of Men who, on discharge from Regiments, &c., noted, are desirous ... registered ...

[The previous List was published in Part III of ...

Pension No.	Rank and Name (also Surname).	Former Corps and Regimental No.	Nationality.	Religion.	Caste.	Age. Years.	Age. Months.	Length of service. Years.	Length of service. Months.	Date of discharge.	Cause of discharge, *i.e.*, remarks of the Medical Committee.	Rate of pension on discharge.	If in possession of Order of Merit pay, state the amount.	Personal appearance and particulars ...
...	Sepoy Santa Singh.	14th Sikhs, No. 957.	Sikh.	Sikh.	Ját Sikh, Gill.	34	10	15	8	30th April 1888.	Unfit for any further service in consequence of greatly and chronically enlarged spleen.	Rs. 4.	...	Full grown figure. Black mole on left malar-bone. Irregular scar, front of left thigh, upper third.

OF DEPARTMENTS.

—

are specially recommended by Commanding Officers, to have their names employment—continued.

Gazette of the 26th July 1888, *vide* pages 816 and 817.]

War service.	*Educational Qualifications.* Reading and writing,—efficient or rudimentary.	*Educational Qualifications.* Arithmetic,—efficient or rudimentary.	*Educational Qualifications.* Languages, or English,—to what extent.	*Educational Qualifications.* General intelligence, apart from education.	*Physical Qualifications.* General health.	*Physical Qualifications.* If strong, active and energetic.	*Physical Qualifications.* Whether fit for out-door labour or for in-door employment only.	Character and conduct during service.	What particular situations the man would be willing to accept, the one preferred being stated first; also place where he would like to be employed.	Commanding Officer's recommendation.	Circle of Pension Paymaster in which the applicant receives his pension.	Permanent address, Village, Thána, Tahsíl, or Pargana, and District.	Remarks by Civil authorities.	REMARKS.
(1). Afghán War, 1878-79—Medal.	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	Gurmukhi.	Good.	Good.	Yes.	Yes. Fit for civil employment.	Very good.	(1) Canal Chaukídár. (2) Tahsíl Chaprási. (3) Forest Chaukídár.	Of excellent character and trustworthy.	N.-W. Circle.	Kaloke, Moga, Ferozepore.	...	

For Sale.

In two Vols., Foolscap Folio.

CORRESPONDENCE relating to the Famine in Bengal and Behar, from October 1873 to May 1st, 1874.—*Price, Rs.* 2-8-0 *per Vol.; packing and postage, Re.* 1-4-0 *extra per Vol.*

CONTENTS:—Vol. I. The principal official correspondence relating to the Famine. Vol. II. Special Narrative and Minutes by the Hon'ble Sir R. Temple, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

OFFICE OF SUPDT. OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING,

No. 8, *Hastings Street, Calcutta.*

[437-*t.-f.-o.*]

The Indian Law Reports.

PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY.

THE "Indian Law Reports," published under the authority of the Governor-General in Council, appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month, at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and Allahabad, and comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court are reported in the series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court are reported in the Calcutta Series.

The Calcutta Series is distributed by the Bengal Secretariat; the copies for subscribers registered by Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co. are distributed by that firm; and the Madras, Bombay and Allahabad Series are distributed direct from Madras, Bombay and Allahabad, respectively.

In supersession of previous advertisements, on and from the 1st January 1885 the terms of subscription and sale will be as follows:—

Terms of subscription, payable annually in advance.

For the Complete Series, *including postage*, Rs. 22-8-0.

	Without postage. Rs. A. P.	With postage. Rs. A. P.
For the Calcutta Series ...	10 0 0	12 8 0
„ each of the Madras, Bombay and Allahabad Series ...	6 0 0	7 0 0
„ a part of the Calcutta Series purchased separately (*inclusive of postage in India*) ...		2 0 0
„ a part of each of the Madras, Bombay and Allahabad Series purchased separately (*inclusive of postage in India*) ...		1 0 0

Persons desiring to subscribe for or purchase the Reports should apply to—

Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta.

„ Thacker & Co., Bombay.

„ Higginbotham & Co., Madras.

The Government Central Book Depôt, Bombay.

„ Curator of Government Books, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

„ Superintendent of Government Printing, Bengal.

Back parts of the Indian Law Reports may now be had at the above-quoted rates.

[18-*t.-f.-o.*]

Notice.

OUDH FOREST DEPARTMENT.

BAHRAMGHAT DEPOT.

On the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

FROM this date the prices of ... and Scantlings supplied from this Depôt ... follows:—

Beams—21 feet length at Rs. 2 10 0 per ...

22	ditto	„ 2 12 0 do.
23	ditto	„ 2 14 0 do.
24	ditto	„ 3 0 0 do.

Above the lengths given, two annas per foot ... charged; any inches over the foot will be charged ...

Scantlings—From 12 to 20 feet at Rs. 2 ...

Under 12 and over 7 „ 2 4 ...

Under 7 feet „ 2 0 ...

The above prices are for ordinary building purposes ...

For *planking, sleepers, &c.*, special rates will ... agreement.

The Department will still take orders for building ... Rs. 2-4-0 per cubic foot, provided the scantlings ... fair proportion.

Second and *third class timber* will be sold, ... agreement.

Auction sales will be held from time to time ...

For further particulars apply to the Officer in ... Depôt.

By order of the Conservator of Forests, N.-W. P. ... Oudh Circle.

KANHYA LAL,

Sub-Asst. Conservator of ...

Bahramghat ...

BAHRAMGHAT:
The 1st April 1886.

[118-...

Notice.

INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be ... publication on the wrappers of the Indian ... Calcutta Series, by the Calcutta Central Press Company ... ed," 5-1, Council House Street, at the following ... in advance:—

	One page. Rs.	Half page. Rs.
For one issue	... 16	[illegible]
For three issues	... 40	[illegible]
For six issues	... 70	[illegible]
For twelve issues	... 110	[illegible]

At these rates the advertisers will have the ... ing their advertisements in each issue.

[P...

Commissariat Notice—No. 2.

SEALED tenders for the supply to the Western Circle, Bengal Commissariat, of meat for troops from 1st April 1889 to 31st March 1892, at the hill stations in the Rawalpindi Commissariat Division and in the quantities noted in the memorandum at foot, will be received by the Chief Commissariat Officer at Rawalpindi up to noon on the 8th January 1889, and then and there opened in the presence of all parties who may choose to attend.

2. No tenders will be received except on forms obtainable from the Chief Commissariat Office at Rawalpindi, which, as well as any information required regarding the contract, will be given on application to the Chief Commissariat Officer at Rawalpindi up to 4 o'clock P. M. on the 3rd January 1889. No addition or alteration must be made in tender forms.

3. Seals of tenderers (unable to write) will not be accepted; they should have their marks verified by witnesses.

3a. Meat agents of the Commissariat Department are permitted to tender; and if their tenders are accepted, they will be discharged on becoming contractors.

4. Covers to be superscribed—"Tender for the supply of meat."

5. The tender must be for supply of the whole requirement, and rates must be offered for supply in camps and on command, without which tenders will not be attended to. Government will have the power to accept or reject a tender without assigning any cause for so doing.

6. Each tender must be accompanied as earnest-money by Government Promissory Note duly endorsed to the Chief Commissariat Officer, or Stock Note, or by Bank of Bengal or Treasury Receipt* for Rs. 1,940. Tenders without earnest-money will not be attended to.

* The Receipt may be for currency notes or cash.

7. Earnest-money will be confiscated if the tenderer withdraws from his tender.

Memorandum of stations and quantities referred to in paragraph 1.

Stations.		Estimated quantities.
Rawalpindi Commissariat Division.		
Stations { Murree, Cliffden, Kuldana, Ghurrial, Topa, Chungla-gully, Khyragully, Kalabagh, Bara-gully, Ghora-Dhaka and Thobba.	Beef ... Mutton	1,599,600 lbs. 285,000 lbs.

C. M. KEIGHLEY, *Major*,
Chief Commissariat Officer.

RAWALPINDI :
The 4th December 1888. [734-1.]

ForSale.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

ART MANUFACTURES of India, being a brief account of the most important art manufactures of India. By T. N. Mukharji, F.L.S., Demy. 8vo., cloth-bound. Rs. 3 (5a.)

PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENNT PRINTING, INDIA.

No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

[710-9.]

Commissariat Notice—No. 5.

SEALED offers for the selling of unserviceable articles by public auction in the Mooltan Commissariat Station for one year from 1st April 1889 to 31st March 1890 will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officer at Mooltan up to noon on the 2nd January 1889, and opened by him then and there in the presence of all parties who may choose to attend.

2. Offers will be received on plain paper written in English. Any information required regarding the contract will be given on application to the Executive Commissariat Officer, Mooltan, up to 10 o'clock A.M. on the 24th December 1888.

3. Seals of applicants (unable to write) will not be accepted; they should have their marks verified by witnesses.

4. Covers to be superscribed—"Offer for selling unserviceable articles by public auction."

5. Offers without earnest-money will not be attended to.

6. Successful applicant will be required to sign an agreement and lodge security deposit equal to 10 per cent. of the annual realization.

Nomenclature of Articles.	Amount of earnest-money required.	REMARKS.
Selling unserviceable articles by public auction.	Rs. 80	From 1st April 1889 to 31st March 1890.

H. JAMES. *Lieut.*,
Deputy Assistant Commissary-General.

MOOLTAN :
The 7th December 1888. [732-1.]

In the Court of A. Meredith, Esquire, District Judge, Rawalpindi.

Citation.

WHEREAS application has been made by Mehrbai and Dinshaw Framjee Vania of Rawalpindi for Letters of Administration to the estate of Burjoorjee Framjee Vania, who died intestate at Rawalpindi on the 10th September 1888, this Citation is issued calling on all persons who claim to have any interest in the estate of the deceased to come and see the proceedings on the 9th January 1889, before the grant of Letters of Administration.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this 19th day of December 1888.

A. MEREDITH,
District Judge.

[766-2.]

Commissariat Notice—No. 96.

SEALED tenders for the supply to the Western Circle, Bengal Commissariat, of ... Troops, from 1st April 1889 to 31st March 1892, at the hill stations in the Sirhind Commissariat Division, in the quantities noted in the memorandum at foot, will be received by the Chief Commissariat Officer at ... up to noon on the 4th January 1889, and then and there opened in the presence of all parties who may ... attend.

2. No tenders will be received except on forms obtainable from the Chief Commissariat Office at ... which, as well as any information required regarding the contract, will be given on application to the ... missariat Officer at Umballa up to 2 o'clock P. M. on the 28th December 1888. No addition or alteration ... made in tender forms.

3. Seals of tenderers (unable to write) will not be accepted; they should have their marks ... witnesses.

3a. Meat agents of the Commissariat Department are permitted to tender; and if their tenders ... accepted, they will be discharged on becoming contractors.

4. Covers to be superscribed—"Tender for the supply of meat."

5. The tender must be for supply of the whole requirement, and rates must be offered for supply ... and on command, without which tenders will not be attended to. Government will have the power to ... reject a tender without assigning any cause for so doing.

6. Each tender must be accompanied as earnest-money by Government Promissory Note duly ... the Chief Commissariat Officer, or by Bank of Bengal or ... Receipt * for Rs. 1,800. Tenders without earnest-money will ... attended to.

* The receipt may be for currency notes or cash.

7. Earnest-money will be confiscated if the tenderer withdraws from his tender.

Memorandum of stations and quantities referred to in paragraph 1.

Stations.			Estimated ...
Sirhind Commissariat Division.			
Stations	Kasauli, Dagshai, Subathu, Solon, Jutogh, Simla, Kalka	Beef ...	1,910,000
		Mutton ...	353,000

J. R. BURLTON-BENNET, Major,
Chief Commissariat Officer.

UMBALLA:
The 10th December 1888.

Commissiariat Notice—No. 96.

Sealed tenders for the supply to the Western Circle, Bengal Commissariat, of ... Troops, from 1st April 1889 to 31st March 1892, at Umballa, and in the quantities noted in the memorandum at foot, will be received by the Chief Commissariat Officer at Umballa up to noon on the 4th January 1889, and then and there opened in the presence of all parties who may choose to attend.

2. No tenders will be received except on forms obtainable from the Chief Commissariat Office at ... which, as well as any information required regarding the contract, will be given on application to the Chief Commissariat Officer at Umballa up to 2 o'clock P.M., on the 28th December 1888. No addition or alteration ... made in tender forms.

3. Seals of tenderers (unable to write) will not be accepted; they should have their marks ... witnesses.

3a. Meat agents of the Commissariat Department are permitted to tender; and if their tenders are accepted, they will be discharged on becoming contractors.

4. Covers to be superscribed—"Tender for the supply of meat."

5. The tender must be for supply of the whole requirement, and rates must be offered for supply ... and on command, without which tenders will not be attended to. Government will have the power to ... reject a tender without assigning any cause for so doing.

6. Each tender must be accompanied as earnest-money by Government Promissory Note duly ... the Chief Commissariat Officer, or by Bank of Bengal or ... Receipt * for Rs. 700. Tenders without earnest-money will ... attended to.

* The receipt may be for currency notes or cash.

7. Earnest-money will be confiscated if the tenderer withdraws from his tender.

Memorandum of station and quantities referred to in paragraph 1.

Station.		Estimated ...
Umballa	Beef ...	1,260,000
	Mutton ...	258,000

UMBALLA:
The 10th December 1888.

J. R. BURLTON-BENNET, Major,
Chief Commissariat Officer.

Notice.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

THIS preparation is an efficient substitute for Quinine, and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates—per four-ounce tin, *Rs.* 4 *annas* 8; per eight-ounce tin, *Rs.* 8 *annas* 8; per pound tin, *Rs.* 16 *annas* 8. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only*, at the undernoted rates—per four-ounce tin, *Rs.* 5 *annas* 8; per eight-ounce tin, *Rs.* 10 *annas* 8; per pound tin, *Rs.* 20. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native Druggists in Calcutta. Postage eight annas per 4 and 8 *oz.* tins and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

سرکاری سنکونا دافع بخار

یہہ دوا بجائے کونین کے نہایت عمدہ ہے سرکاری عہدہ دار سرکاری اور خیراتی کاموں کے لئے اور اور اشخاص جو یک لخت ۲۰ پونڈ خریدنا چاہیں بوٹینیکل گارڈن کلکتہ کے صاحب سپرنٹنڈنٹ سے نقد قیمت پر بشرح مندرجہ ذیل خرید سکتے ہیں

فی بکس ٹن بوزن چار آنس — ۴ روپیہ ۸ انہ
ایضا ایضا آٹھ آنس — ۸ روپیہ ۸ انہ
ایضا ایضا ایک پونڈ — ۱۶ روپیہ ۸ انہ

عام خریداروں کو یہہ دوا صاحب سپرنٹنڈنٹ بوٹینیکل گارڈن سے نقد قیمت پر حسب شرح ذیل مل سکتی ہے

فی بکس ٹن بوزن ۴ آنس — ۵ روپیہ ۸ آنہ
ایضا ایضا ۸ آنس — ۱۰ روپیہ ۸ آنہ
ایضا ایضا ایک پونڈ — ۲۰ روپیہ

یہہ دوا کلکتہ کے بڑے بڑے انگریز اور ہندوستانی دوا فروشوں کے ہاں سے بھی مل سکتی ہے شرح ہائے مذکورہ بالا کے علاوہ ۴ اور ۸ آنس والے بکس کے لیے ۸ انہ اور ایک پونڈ والے بکس کے لیے ۱۲ آنہ محصول ڈاک ادا کرنا پڑیگا

CALCUTTA :
The 6th March 1888.

[124-13.]

Commissariat Notice—No. 1.

SEALED tenders for the supply to the Western Circle, Bengal Commissariat, of meat for troops from 1st April 1889 to 31st March 1892, at the plain stations in the Rawalpindi Commissariat Division and in the quantities noted in the memorandum at foot, will be received by the Chief Commissariat Officer at Rawalpindi up to noon on the 8th January 1889, and then and there opened in the presence of all parties who may choose to attend.

2. No tenders will be received except on forms obtainable from the Chief Commissariat Office at Rawalpindi, which, as well as any information required regarding the contract, will be given on application to the Chief Commissariat Officer at Rawalpindi up to 4 o'clock P. M. on the 3rd January 1889. No addition or alteration must be made in tender forms.

3. Seals of tenderers (unable to write) will not be accepted; they should have their marks verified by witnesses.

3(*a*). Meat agents of the Commissariat Department are permitted to tender; and if their tenders are accepted, they will be discharged on becoming contractors.

4. Covers to be superscribed—"Tender for the supply of meat."

5. The tender must be for supply of the whole requirement, and rates must be offered for supply in camps and on command, without which tenders will not be attended to. Government will have the power to accept or reject a tender without assigning any cause for so doing.

6. Each tender must be accompanied as earnest-money by Government Promissory Note duly endorsed to the Chief Commissariat Officer, or Stock Note, or by Bank of Bengal or Treasury Receipt* for Rs. 2,760. Tenders without earnest-money will not be attended to.

*The Receipt may be for currency notes or cash.

7. Earnest-money will be confiscated if the tenderer withdraws from his tender.

Memorandum of stations and quantities referred to in paragraph 1.

Stations.		Estimated quantities.
Rawalpindi Commissariat Division.		
Stations { Rawalpindi, Campbellpur, Attock and Sialkot. }	Beef...	3,178,100 lbs.
	Mutton.	945,300 lbs.

C. M. KEIGHLEY, *Major*,
Chief Commissariat Officer,

RAWALPINDI :
The 4th December 1888.

[733-1.]

Commissariat Notice No. 41.

SEALED tenders will be received by the undersigned up to noon of 4th February 18 there and then opened for the supply to the Eastern Circle, Bengal Commissariat, of animal charcoal

(1) one year, from 1st April 1889 to 31st March 1890 ; or for

(2) five years, from 1st April 1889 to 31st March 1894.

2. The stations of supply and estimated quantities to be delivered are as noted below.

3. Covers to be superscribed "Tender for the supply of animal charcoal."

4. Deliveries will be taken half-yearly in two instalments on 1st April and 1st October, and a tender for supply of the quantities required at any one or both the stations.

5. Samples of the animal charcoal (coarse and fine) to be supplied can be inspected at, or had for tion from, the Chief Commissariat Office at Meerut, together with a form of tender. Tenders will be in the form obtainable from this office, and no additions or alterations must be made in it.

6. Each tender to be accompanied as earnest-money by a of Bengal or Treasury Receipt* for Rs. 50 only. Earnest-money confiscated if the tenderer withdraws from his tender.

* Treasury Receipt may be for Currency Notes or cash.

7. Security for the performance of the contract will be required at 20 per cent. on the aggregate value tendered rate of one year's supply, but not to exceed a maximum of Rs. 200 if the tender is for the both and Rs. 100 if it is for one station only.

8. Commissary-General, Eastern Circle, to have the power to accept a tender in whole or in part, reject a tender without assigning cause for so doing, but in the event of the tender being accepted in part and the tenderer failing to take up the contract, the whole earnest-money will be confiscated.

Memorandum of Stations and Quantities referred to in paragraph 2.

Stations of supply.	Requirement for 1889-90.	Requirement for 1890-91.	Requirement for 1891 92.	Requirement for 1892-93.	Requirement for 1893-94.	Total for 5 years.	Remarks
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	
Calcutta	1,230	2,900	1,726	1,848	1,788	9,492	To be suppl the propor two-thirds to one-thi charcoal.
Meerut	4,070	5,300	4,774	5,552	4,812	24,508	
Total ...	5,300	8,200	6,500	7,400	6,600	34,000	

MEERUT :
The 17th December 1888.

C. M. FITZGERALD, Capt
Chief Commissariat Of

[784

Punjab Government Press Lahore.—27-12-88—690.

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TO

Punjab Government Gazette

FOR THE YEAR

1888.

PART IV.

Civil Department.

Government Gazette,

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1888.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 27th January, 1888, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT NO. I OF 1888.

An Act to amend the Indian Stamp Act, 1879.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend certain provisions of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, relating to policies of insurance; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Amendment of definition of "policy of insurance."

1. For clause (15) of section 3 of that Act the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"Policy of insurance."

"(15) 'Policy of insurance' means any instrument by which one person, in consideration of a premium, engages to indemnify another against loss, damage or liability arising from an unknown or contingent event;

"It includes a life-policy, and includes also any writing evidencing the renewal of, for the purpose of keeping in force, a policy of fire-insurance in respect of which, and of the previous renewal whereof (if any), there has not already been paid the stamp-duty which would have been chargeable if the policy had originally been granted for a longer term than six months."

New article substituted for article 49 of Schedule I.

2. For article 49 of the first schedule to that Act the following shall be substituted, namely :—

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENT.		PROPER STAMP-DUTY.	
		If drawn singly.	If drawn in duplicate, for each part.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
49. POLICY OF INSURANCE . . . See *Exemption, Schedule II* [*No. 14 (a)*].	(*a*) In the case of sea-insurance— When the amount insured does not exceed . Rs. 1,000	0 4 0	0 2 0
	And for every further sum of Rs. 1,000 or part thereof in excess of . 1,000	0 4 0	0 2 0
	(*b*) In the case of fire-insurance— i. In respect of an original policy for a month or any shorter term— When the amount insured does not exceed . Rs. 1,000	Rs. A. P. 0 2 0	
	And for every further sum of Rs. 1,000 or part thereof in excess of . 1,000	0 2 0	
	ii. In respect of an original policy for more than one month but not more than three months— When the amount insured does not exceed . Rs. 1,000	0 3 0	

Description of Instrument.			Proper Stamp-duty.	
			Rs. A. P.	
49. POLICY OF INSURANCE—*continued*.	And for every further sum of Rs. 1,000 or part thereof in excess of	Rs. 1,000	0 3 0	
	iii. In respect of an original policy for more than three months but not more than six months—			
	When the amount insured does not exceed	Rs. 1,000	0 4 0	
	And for every further sum of Rs. 1,000 or part thereof in excess of	1,000	0 4 0	
	iv. In respect of an original policy for a longer term than six months—			
	When the amount insured does not exceed	Rs. 1,000	0 6 0	
	And for every further sum of Rs. 1,000 or part thereof in excess of	1,000	0 6 0	
	v. In respect of renewing, for the purpose of keeping in force, a policy which has been granted for six months or any shorter term and in respect of which, and of the previous renewal whereof (if any), there has not already been paid the duty which would have been chargeable if the policy had originally been granted for a longer term than six months		The same duty as would be payable in respect of an original policy for the amount and term to which the renewal extends; or the excess of the duty which would have been chargeable if the policy had originally been granted for a longer term than six months, over the duty already paid in respect of the policy, and of the previous renewal thereof (if any); whichever is the smaller sum.	
			If drawn singly.	If drawn in duplicate, for each part.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	(*c*) In the case of any other insurance—			
	When the amount insured does not exceed	Rs. ... 1,000	0 6 0	0 3 0
	And for every further sum of Rs. 1,000 or part thereof in excess of	1,000	0 6 0	0 3 0

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Secy. to the Government of India.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 19th January, 1888:—

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

WE, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to amend the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report.

From Messrs. Begg, Dunlop & Co., dated 14th June, 1887 [Paper No. 1].
From Registrar, High Court, Calcutta, No. 1470, dated 9th July, 1887 [Paper No. 2.]
From Manager and Underwriter, Commercial Union Assurance Company, Limited, and Secretary, Alliance Assurance Company, No. 9889A., dated 24th June, 1887, and enclosure [Papers No. 3].
From Agents and Secretaries, Universal Life Assurance Society, Calcutta, No. 11774, dated 6th July, 1887 [Paper No. 4].
From Registrar, High Court, Calcutta, No. 1471, dated 9th July, 1887 [Paper No. 5].
From Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwára, No. 801—690, dated 12th July, 1887 [Paper No. 6].
From Secretary for Berar to Resident, Hyderabad, No. 266G., dated 18th July, 1887 [Paper No. 7].
From Messrs. Morgan & Co., Attorneys, High Court, Calcutta, No. 5251, dated 23rd July, 1887 [Paper No. 8].
From Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 1225—1107, dated 20th July, 1887 [Paper No. 9].
From Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Burma, No. 634—22S.S., dated 26th July, 1887, and enclosure [Papers No. 10].
From Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 1611, dated 22nd July, 1887, and enclosures [Papers No. 11].
From Officiating Under Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 5648—216, dated 1st August, 1887, and enclosures [Papers No. 12].
From Acting Under Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 4477, dated 4th August, 1887, and enclosures [Papers No. 13].
From Secretary to Government, Punjab, No. 842, dated 22nd August, 1887, and enclosures [Papers No. 14].
Resolution by Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 4546, dated 22nd August, 1887, and enclosures [Papers No. 15].
Endorsement by Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 1861, dated 18th August, 1887, and enclosures [Papers No. 16].
From Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 275—XIII-165, dated 17th September, 1887 [Paper No. 17].
Endorsement by Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 2003, dated 2nd September, 1887, and enclosure [Papers No. 18].
From Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 3430, dated 8th September, 1887, and enclosures [Papers No. 19].

2. We have made it clear that the only renewals on which stamp-duty is to be paid are renewals of fire-policies in respect of which, and of any previous renewal whereof, there has not already been paid full stamp-duty at the highest rate chargeable in respect of original policies of fire-insurance.

3. We have ascertained that it is sufficient to provide for fire-policies being drawn singly. We have proposed to amend article 49 of the schedule accordingly.

4. We have corrected a clerical error in the fourth sub-clause of clause (*b*) of the same article, and simplified the expression of the fifth sub-clause.

5. The Bill does not appear to us to stand in need of any other alteration.

6. We may observe that there is nothing in the Bill which will interfere with the practice, where it now obtains, of evidencing renewals of fire-policies from year to year by receipts only for premium paid. If full stamp-duty at the highest rate chargeable in respect of an original policy has once been paid, then the receipt evidencing the renewal will, if it acknowledges the payment of more than twenty rupees, be chargeable with stamp-duty of one anna only under Act I, 1879, Schedule I, article 52.

7. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows:—

In English.

Gazette.	*Date.*
Gazette of India	28th May, 1887.
Fort Saint George Gazette	21st June, 1887.
Bombay Government Gazette	2nd June, 1887.
Calcutta Gazette	8th June, 1887.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Gazette	4th June, 1887.
Punjab Government Gazette	2nd June, 1887.
Central Provinces Gazette	11th June, 1887.
Burma Gazette	18th June, 1887.
Assam Gazette	18th June, 1887.
Coorg District Gazette	1st July, 1887.

In the Vernaculars.

Province.	*Language.*	*Date.*
Bombay	Maráthi	7th July, 1887.
	Gujaráthi	7th July, 1887.
	Kanarese	14th July, 1887.
Bengal	Bengali	26th July, 1887.
	Hindi	9th August, 1887.
	Uriya	23rd June, 1887.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	Urdu	4th June, 1887.
Punjab	Urdu	14th July, 1887.
Central Provinces	Maráthi	13th, 20th and 27th J...

8. We do not think the Bill has been so altered as to require re-publication... recommend that it be passed as amended by us.

J. WESTLAND.
ANDREW R. SCOBLE.
C. U. AITCHISON.
ROBERT STEEL.
DINSHA MANEKJI PETIT.

The 18th January, 1888.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Secy. to the Governmen...

Government Gazette,

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

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LAHORE, THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1888.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 17th February, 1888, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT NO. III OF 1888.

An Act to amend the Law relating to the Regulation of Police.

WHEREAS it is expedient to relax those provisions of Acts for the regulation of police which restrict the employment of police-officers to the presidency, province or place of the police-establishment of which they are members; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Title, extent and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Police Act, 1888.

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India; and

(*3*) It shall come into force at once.

Constitution of police-forces for special purposes.

2. (*1*) Notwithstanding anything in Act XXIV of 1859 (*an Act for the better regulation of the Police within the territories subject to the Presidency of Fort St. George*), Act V of 1861 (*an Act for the Regulation of Police*), the Bombay District Police Act, 1867, or any Act relating to the police in any presidency-town, the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, create a general police district embracing parts of two or more presidencies, provinces or places, and direct the enrolment under Act V of 1861 of a police-force for service therein.

(*2*) With respect to such a district and the police-force enrolled therefor, the functions of the Local Government under Act V of 1861, the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, and any other enactment for the time being in force relating to police shall, subject to any orders which the Governor General in Council may make in this behalf, be discharged by the Governor General in Council, or by such Local Government or other authority as the Governor General in Council may appoint, and the functions of the Inspector General of Police, Deputy Inspectors General, Assistant Inspectors General, District Superintendents of Police and Assistant District Superintendents under Act V of 1861 and any other enactment for the time being in force shall, subject as aforesaid, be discharged by such officer or officers as may be appointed by the authority ordinarily discharging under this sub-section the functions of the Local Government with respect to the district and force. X of 1882.

(*3*) Subject to any orders which the Governor General in Council may make in this behalf, members of a police-force enrolled for service in a general police district created under sub-section (*1*) shall have within every part of any presidency, province or place of which any part is included in the district the powers, duties, privileges and liabilities which, as police-officers appointed under Act V of 1861, they have within the district.

(*4*) Any member of such a force whom the authority ordinarily discharging with respect thereto the functions of the Local Government under sub-section (*2*) has generally or specially empowered to act under this sub-section may, subject to any orders which the Governor General in Council may make in this behalf, exercise in any part of the local area in which he has the powers of a police-officer under sub-section (*3*) any of the powers which an officer in charge of a police-station has in

that part, and, when so exercising any such power, shall, subject as aforesaid, be deemed to be an officer in charge of a police-station discharging the functions of such an officer within the limits of his station.

(*5*) Subject to any orders which the Governor General in Council may make in this behalf, a part of a presidency, province or place included in a general police district under sub-section (*1*) shall not by reason of being included therein cease for the purposes of any enactment relating to police to be part of the presidency, province or place of which it forms part.

(*6*) For the purposes of this section, and subject to the provisions thereof, Act V of 1861 shall, notwithstanding anything in section 46 of that Act, be deemed to ... the whole of British India.

3. Notwithstanding anything ... mentioned ... the last ... but subject ... which the Governor General in Council may ... behalf, a member of the police-establishment of any presidency, province or place may ... the functions of a police-officer in ... British India beyond the limits of ... province or place, and shall, while ... such functions, be deemed to be ... the police-establishment of that ... vested with the powers, functions ... leges, and be subject to the liabilities ... police-officer belonging to that establishment.

Employment of police-officers beyond the presidency, province or place to which they belong.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Secretary to the Government of ...

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to the Regulation of Police was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 10th February, 1888:—

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

WE, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to amend the law relating to the Regulation of Police was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have the honour to submit this Report, with the Bill as amended by us annexed thereto.

From Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 2149—2477, dated 22nd November, 1887, and enclosures [Papers No. 1].
From Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 2760, dated 26th November, 1887 [Paper No. 2].
From Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwára, No. 1434, dated 28th November, 1887 [Paper No. 3].
From Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 2764, dated 7th December, 1887, and enclosures [Papers No. 4].
From Secretary for Berar to Resident, Hyderabad, No. 524 G., dated 27th December, 1887, and enclosures [Papers No. 5].
From Officiating Under Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 28—3, dated 3rd January, 1888 [Paper No. 6].
From Chief Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 14—VIII-562-II, dated 6th January, 1888, and enclosures [Papers No. 7].
From Officiating Chief Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Burma, No. 79 I.N., dated 6th January, 1888 [Paper No. 8].
From Chief Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 49 J., dated 9th January, 1888, and enclosures [Papers No. 9].
From Officiating Secretary to Government, Punjab, No. 30, dated 11th January, 1888, and enclosures [Papers No. 10].
From Registrar, High Court, Calcutta, No. 94, dated 13th January, 1888 [Paper No. 11].
From Acting Under Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 213, dated 12th January, 1888, and enclosures [Papers No. 12].

2. We ... provided ... section ... section ... district ... Bill that a part of a presidency-town may be included in a general police district under that sub-section.

3. By sub-section (*2*) of the same section we have proposed to enable the authority controlling the police-force enrolled for service in such a district to discharge certain functions which the Code of Criminal Procedure assigns to the Local Government.

4. By sub-sections (*3*) and (*4*) of the same section we have provided for the exercise by officers of a special police-force of the powers of police-officers in places beyond the limits of the general police district for service in which they have been enrolled.

5. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows:—

In English.

Gazette.	*Date.*
Gazette of India	8th October, 1887.
Fort St. George Gazette	18th October, 1887.
Bombay Government Gazette	10th November, 1887.
Calcutta Gazette	19th October, 1887.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Gazette	15th October, 1887.
Punjab Government Gazette	14th October, 1887.
Central Provinces Gazette	27th October, 1887.
Burma Gazette	29th October, 1887.
Assam Gazette	2nd December, 1887.
Coorg District Gazette	1st November, 1887.

In the Vernaculars.

Province.	*Language.*	*Date.*
Bombay . . .	Maráthi	1st December, 1887.
	Gujaráthi	24th November, 1887.
	Kanarese	24th November, 1887.
Bengal . . .	Bengali	15th November, 1887.
	Hindi	22nd and 29th November, and 6th December, 1887.
	Uriya	17th November, 1887.
Central Provinces . .	Maráthi	7th December, 1887.
Burma . . .	Burmese	19th November, 1887.

6. We do not think the Bill has been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as amended by us.

C. U. AITCHISON.
ANDREW R. SCOBLE.
C. A. ELLIOTT.
J. WESTLAND.
J. W. QUINTON.

The 9th February, 1888.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette,

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1888.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 10th February, 1888, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT NO. II OF 1888.

An Act to provide for the levy of a Customs-duty on Petroleum.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the levy of a customs-duty on petroleum; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Addition to Schedule II, Act XI, 1882.

1. To the second schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, 1882, the following shall be added, namely :— XI of 1882.

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff valuation.	Rate of duty.
*	*	*	*	*
5	Petroleum, including also the liquids commonly known by the names of rock-oil, Rangoon oil, Burma oil, kerosine, paraffine oil, mineral oil, petroline, gasoline, benzol, benzoline, benzine, and any inflammable liquid which is made from petroleum, coal, schist, shale, peat or any other bituminous substance or from any products of petroleum *Exception.*— Petroleum which has its flashing point at or above two hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer and is proved to the satisfaction of the Customs-collector to be intended to be used exclusively for the batching of jute or other fibre or for lubricating purposes.	Imperial gallon.	...	Six pies.

And whereas the provisos to section 37 of the
VIII of 1878. Sea Customs Act, 1878, do not apply to goods to which a rate of duty is not already applicable; It is further enacted as follows:—

Commencement of effect of the addition to the schedule.

2. The rate of duty applicable to petroleum of which the bill-of-entry is delivered, within the meaning of section 37 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, to the Customs-collector under section 86 of that Act after the passing of this Act, shall be the rate of duty specified in the second schedule to the Indian
XI of 1882. Tariff Act, 1882, as amended by this Act.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Secretary to the Government of India,

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the l a Customs-duty on Petroleum was presented to the Council of the Governor Gen India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 10th February, 188

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

We, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to p for the levy of a Customs-duty on Petroleum was referred, have considered the Bi have the honour to submit this our Report with the Bill as amended by us an thereto.

2. We have proposed the imposition of a duty of six pies per imperial gallon of an *ad valorem* duty of five per cent., and the exception from liability to the d petroleum which has its flashing point at or above two hundred degrees of Fahr the-mometer and is proved to the satisfaction of the Customs-collector to be inten be used exclusively for the batching of jute or other fibre, or for lubricating purpos

3. We do not consider that the Bill need be re-published, and we recomm it be passed as amended by us.

J. WESTLAND.
ANDREW R. SCOBLE
W. S. WHITESIDE.
ROBERT STEEL.
F. M. HALLIDAY.

The 10th February, 1888.

S. HARVEY JAMES
Secretary to the Government of

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of dia in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 2nd arch, 1888, and is hereby promulgated for neral information :—

ACT NO. IV OF 1888.

An Act to regulate Her Majesty's Indian Reserve Forces.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the vernment, discipline and regulation of Her ajesty's Indian Reserve Forces; It is hereby acted as follows :—

Title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Reserve Forces Act, 1888; and

(*2*) It shall come into force on such day as e Governor General in Council may, by notiation in the Gazette of India, appoint in this half.

Division of Reserve rces into Active and arrison Reserves.

2. The Indian Reserve Forces shall consist of the Active Reserve and the Garrison Reserve.

Locality of service of eserves.

3. (*1*) A person belonging to the Active Reserve shall be liable to serve beyond the limits of British India as well as ithin those limits.

(*2*) A person belonging to the Garrison Reerve shall not be liable without his consent to erve beyond the limits of British India.

Power to make rules for regulation of Reserve Forces.

4. The Governor General in Council may make rules and orders for the government, discipline and regulation of the Indian Reserve Forces.

Liability of Reserve Forces to military law.

5. Subject to the provision of section 3 with respect to persons belonging to the Garrison Reserve, and to such rules and orders as may be made under section 4, a person belonging to the Indian Reserve Forces shall, as an officer or soldier, as the case may be, be subject to military law in the same manner and to the same extent as a person belonging to Her Majesty's Indian Forces.

Punishment of certain offences by persons belonging to Reserve Forces.

6. (*1*) If a person belonging to the Indian Reserve Forces—

(*a*) when required by or in pursuance of any rule or order under this Act to attend at any place fails without reasonable excuse to attend in accordance with such requirement, or

(*b*) fails without reasonable excuse to comply with any such rule or order, or

(*c*) fraudulently obtains any pay or other sum contrary to any such rule or order,

he shall be liable—

(i) on conviction by a Court-martial, to such punishment other than death, transportation or imprisonment for a term exceeding one year as such Court is by the Indian Articles of War empowered to award, or Act V of 1869.

(ii) on conviction by a Magistrate of the first class, to imprisonment for a term which may extend, in the case of a first offence under this section, to six months, and, in the case of any subsequent offence thereunder, to one year.

(2) Where a person belonging to the Indian Reserve Forces is required by or in pursuance of any rule or order under this Act to attend at any place, a certificate purporting to be signed by an officer appointed by such a rule or order in this behalf, and stating that the person so required to attend failed to do so in accordance with such requirement, shall, without proof of the signature or appointment of such officer, be evidence of the matters stated therein.

(3) Any person charged with an offence under this section may be taken into and kept in either military or civil custody, or partly into and in one description of ... into and in the other, or ... one description of custody to ...

Effect of Act on persons already in the Reserves.

7. Nothing in this Act or ... thereunder ... person ... Indian Re... fore the commencement of this ... without his consent, to any of the ... this Act.

S. HARVEY ...

Secretary to the Govern...

④ Government Gazette,

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1888.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 16th March, 1888, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. V OF 1888.

THE INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS ACT, 1888.

CONTENTS.

The Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

(*Part I.—Inventions.—Sections 1-4.*)

An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Protection of Inventions and Designs.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to the protection of inventions and designs; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Title, extent and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

(*2*) It shall extend to the whole of British India; and

(*3*) It shall come into force on the first day of July, 1888.

Repeal.

2. (*1*) The enactments described in the [first] schedule are hereby repealed to the extent specified in the third column thereof.

(*2*) But this repeal of enactments shall [not] affect any exclusive privilege acquired, or conditions or restrictions imposed with [respect] to any such privilege, or any right or liability accrued or incurred, under any of those [enact]ments before the commencement of this Act, or any relief in respect of any such privilege, [right] or liability.

(*3*) Any enactment or document referring to any enactment hereby repealed shall be [con]strued to refer to this Act or to the correspond[ing] portion thereof.

Division of Act into Parts.

3. The remainder [of this] Act is divided into [two Parts] as follows:—

PART I.—INVENTIONS.
PART II.—DESIGNS.

PART I.

INVENTIONS.

Definitions.

4. In this Part, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*1*) "invention" includes an improve[ment]:

(*2*) "inventor" does not include the im[porter] into British India of a new [invention] unless he is the actual inventor:

(*3*) "applicant" means a person who has applied under this Part for leave to file a speci[fi]cation of an invention, whether he has filed [a] specification or not:

(*4*) "assign" includes a grantee of [an ex]clusive privilege of making, selling or [using an] invention, or of authorising others [to do so] during the term for which the privilege [may] continue or may be extended, or for any [part of that] term:

(*5*) "inventor", "actual inventor" and "ap[plicant]" include the executors, administrators [and] assigns of an inventor, actual inventor [or ap]plicant, as the case may be:

(*6*) "manufacture" includes any art, [process] or manner of producing, preparing or ma[king an] article, and also any article prepared [or pro]duced by manufacture:

(*7*) "write" includes print, lithograph, [pho]tograph, engrave, and every other mode [in which] words or figures can be expressed on [paper or] on any substance:

(*8*) "Secretary" means a Secretary [to the] Government of India appointed by the [Gover]nor General in Council to discharge the [func]tions of the Secretary under this Act, [and] includes any under-secretary, assistant [secre]tary or other officer subordinate to [the Gov]ernment of India to the extent to which [such] officer may be authorised by general or [special] order of the Governor General in Council [to] discharge any of those functions:

(*9*) "District Court" has the mean[ing as]signed to that expression by the Code [of Civil] Procedure: and

(*10*) "High Court" has the meaning [assigned] to that expression by the Code of [Civil] Procedure, 1882, in reference to p[ersons] against European British subjects.

The Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

(*Part I.—Inventions.—Sections 5-9.*)

5. (*1*) The inventor of a new manufacture, whether he is a British subject or not, may apply to the Governor General in uncil for leave to file a specification thereof.

Application for leave ile specification.

(*2*) The application must be in writing signed the applicant and in the form or to the ect of the second schedule if the inventor has t obtained a patent in the United Kingdom, d in the form or to the effect of the third hedule if he has obtained a patent in the nited Kingdom.

(*3*) It must state the name, occupation and dress of the applicant, and, where a patent has en obtained in the United Kingdom, the date the patent and the date of the actual sealing ereof, and must describe with reasonable ecision and detail the nature of the invention, d of the particular novelty whereof it consts, and be supplemented by such further parculars relating to the invention, and by such rawings or photographs illustrative thereof, as e Governor General in Council may see fit to equire from the applicant.

(*4*) If in any case it appears to the Governor eneral in Council that an application ought o be further supplemented by a model of anyhing alleged to constitute an invention, he may equire the applicant to furnish such a model neatly and substantially made of durable material and of dimensions not exceeding those, if any, specified in the requisition therefor.

6. (*1*) Upon an application under the last foregoing section the Governor General in Council ay, after such inquiry as he thinks fit, make n order authorising the applicant to file a ecification of the invention.

Order to file specifiation.

(*2*) Before making an order under sub-secon (*1*), the Governor General in Council may rect that the application be referred for iniry and report to any person whom he thinks

(*3*) When such enquiry and report are ade by a person who is not in the service of e Government, there shall be payable to that erson by the applicant such fee as the Govern- General in Council, after considering the port, may determine.

(*4*) When an application is to be referred to ich a person, the applicant shall deposit, in ich place and within such time as the Governor eneral in Council may by rule or otherwise rescribe, such sum as will, in the opinion of the ecretary, be sufficient to defray any fee which likely to be determined under sub-section (*3*).

(*5*) If the sum is not deposited in the place nd within the time prescribed, the application nay be rejected.

(*6*) If the fee as determined by the Governor General in Council exceeds the sum so deposited, n order shall not be made under sub-section (*1*) ntil the applicant has paid the balance of the ee.

(*7*) If the sum deposited exceeds the fee so etermined, the excess shall be refunded to the pplicant.

7. (*1*) If two or more inventors apply on the same day for leave to file specifications of inventions which appear to the Governor General in Council to be identical or so similar as to be practically identical, the Governor General in Council may, in his discretion, authorise both or all the applicants, subject to the other provisions of this Part, to file specifications of their respective inventions.

Applications in respect of contemporaneus inventions.

(*2*) If they apply on different days for leave to file specifications of such inventions as aforesaid, the applicant who applied on the first of the different days shall be deemed to have a preferential claim to an order authorising the filing of his specification.

8. (*1*) If within six months from the date of an order under section 6, sub-section (*1*), or within such further time, not exceeding three months, as the Governor General in Council, in his discretion, may, on cause shown to his satisfaction and on payment of the fee prescribed in that behalf in the fourth schedule, see fit to allow, the applicant causes a specification of his invention to be filed in manner by this Part required, and the fee prescribed in the fourth schedule in respect of the filing of the specification to be paid, the applicant shall, subject to the other provisions of this Part, be entitled to the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the invention in British India, and of authorising others so to do, for a term of fourteen years from the date of the filing of the specification.

Acquisition and continuance of exclusive privilege.

(*2*) But an exclusive privilege in respect of an invention of a new manufacture shall, notwithstanding anything in sub-section (*1*), cease if the inventor fails to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule, any fee prescribed in that schedule in respect of the continuance of the privilege.

(*3*) If, nevertheless, in any case, by accident, mistake or inadvertence, an inventor fails to pay any such fee within the time so limited, he may apply to the Governor General in Council for an enlargement of the time for making the payment.

(*4*) Thereupon the Governor General in Council may enlarge the time accordingly, on payment of the fee prescribed in that behalf in the fourth schedule and subject to the following conditions, namely :—

(*a*) the time for making a payment shall not in any case be enlarged for more than three months ; and

(*b*) if any suit is instituted in respect of an infringement of the exclusive privilege committed after a failure to make a payment within the time limited for the making thereof and before the enlargement of that time, the Court disposing of the suit may, if it thinks fit, refuse to award or give any damages in respect of the infringement.

9. (*1*) A specification filed under this Part must be in writing signed by the applicant, and must set forth the precise invention in respect of which the applicant claims to become entitled to an exclusive privilege.

Form and contents of specification.

(*2*) If the specification is of an invention which is an improvement only, it must by explicit language distinguish between what is old and what is claimed to be new.

The Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.
(*Part I.—Inventions.—Sections 10-15.*)

(3) Every specification must explain the principle of the invention set forth therein and the best mode in which the applicant has contemplated applying that principle, and must describe the manner of making and using the invention in such full, clear, concise and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art or science to which the invention appertains, or with which it is most closely connected, to make or use the same.

Mode of filing application and specification.

10. Every application for leave to file a specification, and every specification filed under this Part, must be left with, or sent by post to, the Secretary, and the date of the delivery or receipt thereof shall be endorsed thereon and recorded in his office.

Delivery and distribution of copies of specification.

11. (1) At the time of delivering or sending the specification for the purpose of its being filed, the applicant shall cause to be delivered or sent therewith to the Secretary as many copies thereof, not being fewer than four, as may be required by the rules for the time being in force under this Part.

(2) One of these copies shall be retained by the Secretary, and one shall be sent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, one to the Governor of Bombay in Council, one to the Chief Commissioner of Burma, and the others, if any, to such auhorities as the Governor General in Council may appoint in this behalf.

(3) The copies of the specification which are sent under sub-section (2) to the authorities mentioned or referred to in that sub-section shall be open to the inspection of any person at all reasonable times at places to be appointed by those authorities.

Register of inventions.

12. (1) A book, to be called the register of inventions, shall be kept in the office of the Secretary wherein shall be entered and recorded every application for leave to file a specification, every order made on any such application, every specification filed in pursuance thereof, and every subsequent proceeding relating to the invention described therein.

(2) Applications for leave to file a specification shall be numbered consecutively in the order in which they are delivered or received, and be dated as of the day of their delivery or receipt, and shall be entered in the register of inventions in the order of their respective numbers.

(3) A reference shall be made in that register, in the margin of the entry of each application, to every order on or in respect of the application, to the specification, if any, filed in pursuance thereof, and to every subsequent proceeding relating to the invention which forms the subject of the application.

Address-book.

13. (1) Another book, to be called the ... book, shall be kept ... office of the ... wherein any person filing a specification ... this Part, or any person in whom an ... privilege acquired under this Part, or any ... or interest therein, may become vested, ... from time to time cause to be stated some ... in British India where notice of any ... ceeding relating to the exclusive privilege ... be served on him.

(2) A reference to each entry in the ... book shall be made in the register of ... in the margin of the entry in that register ... application for leave to file the specification ...

Provisions with respect to the register and book.

14. (1) Every entry in the register of ... tions or address-book, ... every document ... recorded in the ... shall, for the purpose ... the law of evidence for the time being ... be deemed to be a public document and ... open to the inspection of any person ... reasonable times at the office of the Secretary ...

(2) The books kept under section 11 ... tion 35 of Act No. XV of 1859 (*an ... granting exclusive Privileges to Inventors*) ... be deemed to be parts of the register of ... tions and address-book respectively.

Extension of exclusive privilege.

15. (1) The inventor of a new ... may, at any time ... than one year and ... than six months before the time limited ... expiration of an exclusive privilege ... under section 8, apply to the Governor ... in Council for an extension of the ... a further term.

(2) When an application is made ... section (1), the Governor General in ... may, if he thinks fit, refer it to a ... report.

(3) The Court to which the application ... red shall, in making its report, have regard ... nature and merits of the invention in ... the public, to the profits made by the ... as such, and to all the circumstances of the ...

(4) The procedure on the reference ... such as the Court thinks fit, and may ... the issue of citations calling upon persons ... ing to have any interest in the ... appear before the Court on the day on ... the reference is to be considered, or on any ... to which the consideration thereof may be ... journed, and make with respect thereto ... representation which they may see fit in ... to any of the matters to which the Court ... required by the last foregoing sub-section ... regard in making its report.

(5) If the Governor General in Council ... opinion, or, where a reference has been ... under sub-section (2), if the Court reports ... the inventor has been inadequately remunerated ...

The Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

(Part I.—Inventions.—Sections 16-21.)

by his exclusive privilege, the Governor General in Council may, on payment of the fee prescribed in that behalf in the fourth schedule, make an order extending the term of the privilege for a further term not exceeding seven or, in exceptional cases, fourteen years from the expiration of the first term of fourteen years.

(*6*) But an exclusive privilege of which the term has been extended under the last foregoing sub-section shall, notwithstanding anything in that sub-section, cease if the inventor fails to pay before the expiration of each year of such extended term the fee prescribed in the schedule aforesaid in respect of the continuance of the privilege.

Imposition of conditions with respect to exclusive privilege.

16. An order under section 6, sub-section (*1*), authorizing the filing of a specification, or under section 15, sub-section (*5*), extending the term of an exclusive privilege, may be made subject to such conditions as the Governor General in Council thinks expedient.

Exclusive privilege to bind the Government.

17. (*1*) Subject to any conditions imposed under the last foregoing section—

(*a*) with respect to the filing, by a person employed in the service of Her Majesty in India, of the specification of a manufacture invented by him in the course of his employment, or

(*b*) with respect to the extension, in favour of any person, of the term of an exclusive privilege,

an exclusive privilege acquired under this Part shall have to all intents the like effect as against Her Majesty as it has against a subject.

(*2*) But the officers or authorities administering any department of the service of Her Majesty may, by themselves, their agents, contractors or others, at any time after the delivery or receipt of the application for leave to file the specification of an invention, use the invention for the services of the Government on terms to be before or after the use thereof agreed on, with the approval of the Governor General in Council, between those officers or authorities and the inventor, or, in default of such agreement, on such terms as may be settled by the Governor General in Council.

Application for leave to file memorandum or amended specification.

18. (*1*) If, after the filing of the specification, the applicant has reason to believe that through mistake or inadvertence he has erroneously made any mis-statement in his application or specification or included therein something which at the date of the delivery or receipt of his application was not new or whereof he was not the inventor, or that the specification is in any particular defective or insufficient, he may apply to the Governor General in Council for leave to file a memorandum pointing out the mis-statement or disclaiming any part of the alleged invention, or for leave to file an amended specification, as the case may be.

(*2*) The application must be in writing signed by the applicant, and must state how the error, defect or insufficiency occurred and that it was not fraudulently intended.

(*3*) Upon the application the Governor General in Council may make an order allowing the memorandum or amended specification to be filed.

(*4*) The provisions of section 6 with respect to applications, and of sections 9 and 11 with respect to specifications and copies thereof, shall apply, so far as they can be made applicable, to applications and to amended specifications, respectively, made and filed under this section.

Effect of amended specification.

19. An amended specification filed under the last foregoing section shall, except as to any suit or proceeding relating to the exclusive privilege which may be pending at the time of the filing of the amended specification, have the same effect as if it had been the specification first filed:

Provided that nothing in an amended specification shall be construed to extend or enlarge an exclusive privilege before acquired.

Bar to exclusive privilege in certain cases.

20. A person shall not be entitled to an exclusive privilege under this Part—

(*a*) if the invention is of no utility, or

(*b*) if the invention, at the date of the delivery or receipt of the application for leave to file the specification thereof, was not a new invention within the meaning of this Part, or

(*c*) if the applicant is not the inventor thereof, or

(*d*) if the original or any amended specification does not fulfil the requirements of this Part, or

(*e*) if the original or any subsequent application relating to the invention or the original or any amended specification contains a wilful or fraudulent mis-statement, or

(*f*) if the application for leave to file the specification of the invention was made under this Part after the expiration of one year from the date of the acquisition of an exclusive privilege in respect of the invention in any place beyond the limits of British India and the United Kingdom.

Novelty of invention dependent on public use or knowledge thereof before application to file specification.

21. An invention shall be deemed a new invention within the meaning of this Part if it has not before the date of the delivery or receipt of the application for leave to file the

The Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

(Part I.—Inventions.—Sections 35-38.)

is no person resident at or in charge of the place, or if the place is not within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court, by causing the notice to be sent to the place by post by a registered letter directed to the person to whom the notice is addressed.

Framing issue for trial before other Court.

35. (*1*) The High Court may, if it thinks fit, direct an issue for the trial, before itself or any other High Court, or any District Court, of any question of fact arising upon an application under section 30, section 31 or section 33, and the issue shall be tried accordingly.

(*2*) If the issue is directed to another Court, the finding shall be certified by that Court to the Court directing the issue.

(*3*) If the issue is directed to a District Court, the finding of that Court shall not be subject to appeal, but the evidence taken upon the trial shall be recorded, and a copy thereof, certified by the Judge of the Court, shall be transmitted, together with any remarks which he may think fit to make thereon, to the High Court, and the High Court may thereupon act upon the finding of the District Court, or dispose of the application upon the evidence recorded, or direct a new trial, as the justice of the case may require.

Order on application.

36. (*1*) If it appears to the High Court at the hearing of an application under section 30 or section 31 that, by reason of any of the objections specified in the rule, the exclusive privilege in the invention or in any part thereof has not been acquired, the Court shall make an order accordingly, and thereupon the applicant shall, so long as the order continues in force, cease to be entitled to the exclusive privilege.

(*2*) If it appears to the High Court, at the hearing of any such application as last aforesaid, that the applicant has, in the description of his invention in the application for leave to file a specification thereof or in the original or any amended specification, erroneously included something which at the date of the delivery or receipt of the application for leave to file the specification was not new or whereof he was not the inventor, or that the specification is in any particular defective or insufficient, but that the error, defect or insufficiency was not fraudulently intended, the Court may adjudge the exclusive privilege to have been acquired and to be valid, save as to the part thereof affected by the error, defect or insufficiency: or

(*3*) If it appears to the High Court that the error, defect or insufficiency can be amended without injury to the public, the Court may adjudge the exclusive privilege in respect of the whole of the invention to be valid, and may, upon such terms as it thinks reasonable, order the specification to be amended in any particular in which it is erroneous, defective or insufficient; and thereupon the applicant shall, within a time to be limited by the Court fo[r] ... pose, file in the office of the Secreta[ry] ... fication amended according to the ord[er].

(*4*) The provisions of section 18 wit[h] ... to the distribution and disposal of ... amended specifications, and of section ... respect to the effect of such specification ... apply, so far as they can be made applic[able] ... an amended specification filed under th[e] ... tion.

(*5*) An exclusive privilege in respec[t] ... invention shall not be defeated upon the ... that the application for leave to file the ... cation of the invention contains a mis-sta[tement] ... unless the mis-statement was wilful or ... lent.

Delivery of particulars.

37. (*1*) In a suit for the infringement of ... clusive privilege ... under this Part the ... shall deliver with h[is] ... particulars of the breaches complained of ... suit, and the defendant shall deliver ... statement of the particulars of the gr[ounds] ... any, upon which he means to contend th[at] ... plaintiff is not entitled to an exclusive pr[ivilege] ... in respect of the invention.

(*2*) In like manner, upon an applicat[ion] ... High Court under section 30, section 31 ... tion 33, the person making the applicati[on] ... deliver particulars of the objections or ... on which he means to rely.

(*3*) At the hearing of any such suit or ... cation, or at the trial of any issue ... out of any such application, eviden[ce] ... not be allowed to be given in proof ... breach of the exclusive privilege, or of ... ground impeaching the validity of that pri[vilege] ... or of any objection or ground affecting ... privilege, unless such breach or other ... aforesaid has been stated in the partic[ulars] ... livered under this section.

(*4*) If it is alleged that the inventio[n] ... publicly used or known before the date ... the delivery or receipt of the applicatio[n] ... leave to file the specification thereof, the pla[ce] ... where and the manner in which the invention ... so publicly used or known shall be stated ... particulars.

(*5*) Notwithstanding anything in the ... ing portion of this section, the Court ... the suit or application is pending, or ... arising out of the application is being tried ... allow the plaintiff or defendant respe[ctively] ... amend the particulars delivered under th[is] ... tion upon such terms as it thinks fit.

Title of actual inventor to exclusive privilege in case of fraud.

38. If, in a suit instituted in the Distric[t] ... at any time within ... years from the date ... filing of a specificat[ion] ... an invention under this Part, the actual ... tor proves to the satisfaction of the ... that the applicant was not the actual in[ventor] ...

The Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

(Part I.—Inventions.—Sections 39-43.)

and that at the time of the application for leave to file the specification the applicant knew or had reason to believe that the knowledge of the invention was obtained by himself or by some other person surreptitiously or in fraud of the actual inventor, or by means of a communication made in confidence by the actual inventor to him or to any person through whom he derived the knowledge, the Court may make a decree declaring an exclusive privilege in respect of the invention to be vested, subject to the other provisions of this Part, in the actual inventor for a term of fourteen years from the date on which the specification was filed, and requiring the applicant to account for and pay over to the actual inventor the profits derived by him from the invention or so much of those profits as the Court, having regard to the degree of diligence exerted by the actual inventor in proceeding under this section and to all the other circumstances of the case, may see fit to require the applicant to pay.

Transmission of copies of decrees and orders to Secretary.

39. A Court making a decree in a suit under section 29 or section 38, or an order on an application under section 30, section 31 or section 33, shall send a copy of the decree or order, as the case may be, to the Secretary, who shall cause an entry thereof and reference thereto to be made in the register of inventions and against any entry in the address-book affected thereby.

Registration of cessation of exclusive privilege.

40. In the following cases, namely :—

(*a*) when an exclusive privilege acquired under this Part has ceased under section 8 or section 15 by reason of a fee in respect of the continuance of the privilege not having been paid within the time limited by the fourth schedule for the payment thereof, and the period, if any, within which an order might have been made for enlarging the time for the making of the payment has expired ;

(*b*) when an exclusive privilege acquired under this Part has been declared by the Governor General in Council under section 27 to have ceased ;

(*c*) when an exclusive privilege acquired under this Part has ceased under section 28 by reason of the revocation or expiration of a patent or exclusive privilege ;

(*d*) when the whole or any part of an exclusive privilege acquired under this Part has ceased under section 36 in consequence of an order under that section ;

(*e*) when an exclusive privilege has been declared by a decree to have vested in an actual inventor under section 38 ;

(*f*) when an exclusive privilege acquired under this Part has ceased by reason of the expiration of the term for which it was acquired ;

the Secretary shall cause an entry with respect to the cessation or vesting of the exclusive privilege to be made in the register of inventions, and a reference to that entry to be made in the margin of the entry in that register of the application for leave to file the specification of the invention.

Rectification of register of inventions or address-book.

41. (*1*) If any person is aggrieved by an entry in the register of inventions or address-book, or by the omission of an entry therefrom, and a proceeding is not provided in the foregoing portion of this Part whereby the register or book may be rectified, he may apply to a High Court for an order for the rectification of the register or book, and the Court may make such order on the application as it thinks fit.

(*2*) A copy of the order shall be forwarded by the Court to the Secretary, who shall cause an entry thereof and reference thereto to be made in the register of inventions and against any entry in the address-book affected thereby.

(*3*) When the Secretary is a party to an application under this section, the costs of another party thereto shall not be adjudged to be payable by the Secretary.

Power to High Court to stay proceedings on or dismiss certain applications.

42. A High Court to which an application has been made under section 30, section 31, section 33 or section 41 may stay proceedings on, or dismiss, the application if in its opinion the application would be disposed of more justly or conveniently by another High Court.

Power for Governor General in Council to require grant of licenses.

43. If on the petition of any person interested it is proved to the Governor General in Council that, by reason of an inventor who has acquired an exclusive privilege under this Part failing to grant licenses on reasonable terms,—

(*a*) the exclusive privilege is not being worked in British India, or

(*b*) the reasonable requirements of the public with respect to the invention cannot be supplied, or

(*c*) any person is prevented from working or using to the best advantage an invention of which he is possessed,

the Governor General in Council may order the inventor to grant, or may himself on behalf of the inventor grant, licenses on such terms as to the amount of royalties, security for payment, or otherwise, as the Governor General in Council, having regard to the nature of the invention and the circumstances of the case, may deem just.

The Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

(Part I.—Inventions.—Sections 44-49.—(Part II.—Designs.—Sections 50-52.)

44. Any person for the time being entitled to an exclusive privilege under this Part, or to any share or interest in such a privilege, in any local area may, subject to the conditions of his title thereto, assign the privilege or such share or interest, as the case may be, for any place in or part of that local area.

Assignment for particular places.

45. If an applicant is absent from British India, an application for leave to file a specification, or a specification, or an application for leave to file a memorandum or amended specification, may, instead of being signed by the applicant under section 5, section 9 or section 18, as the case may be, be signed on behalf of the applicant by an agent in British India authorised by him in writing in that behalf.

Subscription of specifications and applications.

46. (*1*) An application under this Part for leave to file a specification, memorandum or amended specification must be verified by the person making the application.

Verification of applications.

(*2*) If that person is absent from British India, the application may be verified by the agent who signs the application on his behalf.

(*3*) The verification must be signed by the person making it, and must be to the effect that the facts stated in the application are true to his knowledge, except as to matters stated on information and belief, and that as to those matters he believes them to be true.

47. Subject to the provisions of the two last foregoing sections and of any other enactment for the time being in force, any act which is required or authorised by this Part to be done by any person may be done on his behalf by an agent in British India having authority in writing from that person so to do the act.

Agents.

48. (*1*) There shall be paid in respect of the several proceedings specified in the fourth schedule the fees in that schedule prescribed.

Fees.

(*2*) The Governor General in Council may, if he thinks fit, reduce any of those fees and revoke or vary the reduction.

(*3*) The fees payable under this section shall be collected by means of stamps or otherwise as the Governor General in Council directs.

(*4*) A proceeding in respect of which a fee is payable under the fourth schedule shall be of no effect unless the fee has been paid.

49. (*1*) The Governor General in Council may make such rules and prescribe such forms as he thinks necessary for carrying out the purposes of this Part, and may alter or amend either of the forms in the second and third schedules.

Rules and forms.

(*2*) Rules under this section may pr[ovide,] among other matters, for the printing of sp[eci]fications, memoranda and amended sp[ecifica]tions, and for the distribution or sale of p[rinted] copies thereof.

PART II.

DESIGNS.

50. In this Part, unless there is somethi[ng] repugnant in the su[bject] or context,—

Definitions.

(*1*) "design" means some peculiar [shape,] configuration or form given to an article, [or] arrangement of lines or the like used on or [in] an article, but not the article itself:

(*2*) "copyright" means the exclusive r[ight] to apply a design to an article:

(*3*) the author of any new and original [design] shall be considered the "proprietor" th[ereof] unless he executed the work on beh[alf of] another person for a good or valuable con[sidera]tion, in which case that person shall be [consi]dered the "proprietor", and every p[erson] acquiring for a good or valuable consid[eration] a new and original design, or the rig[ht to] apply the same to an article, either excl[usively] of any other person or otherwise, and every person on whom the property [in the] design or the right to the application th[ereof] shall devolve, shall be considered the "pr[oprie]tor" of the design in the respect in wh[ich the] same may have been so acquired, and to [that] extent, but not otherwise: and

(*4*) "Secretary", "District Court" and "[High] Court" have the same meanings as in Pa[rt I.]

51. (*1*) Any person, whether a Bri[tish sub]ject or not, claiming [to be] the proprietor of a[ny new] and original design [not pre]viously published in British India may app[ly] to the Governor General in Council for a[n] order for the registration of the design.

Application for order for registration of design.

(*2*) The application must be in writing [in] the form or to the effect of the fifth sch[edule,] and must contain a statement of the na[ture of] the design and be accompanied by as m[any] copies of drawings, photographs or tra[cings] thereof, not being fewer than four, as m[ay be] required by the rules for the time being in [force] under this Part.

(*3*) It must be left with, or sent by p[ost to,] the Secretary, and the date of the deli[very or] receipt thereof in the office of the Se[cretary] shall be endorsed thereon and recorded [in his] office.

52. (*1*) Upon the application the G[overnor] General in Council, after such inquiry [as he] thinks fit, make an order authorizing the [regis]tration of the design.

Registration in register of designs.

The Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

(Part II.—Designs.—Sections 53-61.)

(2) When an order has been made under sub-section (1), the Secretary shall cause the design to be registered in a book to be kept by him for the purpose and to be called the register of designs.

(3) The date of registration shall be recorded in the register.

Acquisition of copyright.

53. When a design is registered, the proprietor thereof shall, subject to the other provisions of this Part, have copyright in the design during five years from the date of registration.

Marking registered designs.

54. (1) Before delivery on sale of any article to which a registered design has been applied, the proprietor of the design shall cause the article to be marked with the word "registered" either in full or in an abbreviated form.

(2) If he fails to cause the article to be so marked, the copyright in the design shall cease unless the proprietor shows that he took all proper steps to ensure the marking of the article.

Effect of exhibiting unregistered designs at exhibitions.

55. If the proprietor of a design exhibited at an industrial or international exhibition, certified as such by the Governor General in Council, causes an application for an order for the registration of the design to be delivered to or received by the Secretary within six months from the date of the admission of the design into that exhibition, the design shall not be deemed not to be a new and original design not previously published in British India within the meaning of section 51 by reason only of the design having been exhibited at the exhibition.

Mutation of names in register of designs.

56. Any person in whom the copyright in a design has become vested may apply to the Secretary for the entry of his name in the register of designs as proprietor of the copyright, and the Secretary may, if he sees fit, cause the entry to be made.

Suit for infringement of copyright.

57. (1) The registered proprietor of a design may institute a suit in the District Court for the recovery of any damages arising from the application by any person to any article of the design or of any fraudulent or obvious imitation thereof for the purpose of sale, or from the publication, sale or exposure for sale by any person of any article to which the design, or any fraudulent or obvious imitation thereof, has been applied, that person knowing or having reason to believe that the proprietor had not given his consent to such application.

(2) When the Court makes a decree in a suit under this section, it shall send a copy of the decree to the Secretary, who shall cause an entry thereof to be made in the register of designs.

Registration of cessation of copyright.

58. (1) When, from the expiration of the term of a copyright or from any other cause, the copyright in a design has ceased, the Secretary shall cause an entry with respect to the cessation of the right to be made in the register of designs.

Rectification of register of designs.

59. (1) A High Court may, on the application of any person aggrieved by an entry in the register of designs, or by the omission of an entry therefrom, make such order for the rectification of the register as it thinks fit.

(2) An order under sub-section (1) may declare copyright in a design not to have been acquired.

(3) A copy of the order shall be forwarded by the Court to the Secretary, who shall cause an entry thereof to be made in the register of designs.

(4) When the Secretary is a party to an application under this section, the costs of another party thereto shall not be adjudged to be payable by the Secretary.

Power to High Court to stay proceedings on, or dismiss, application for rectification of register.

60. A High Court to which an application has been made under the last foregoing section may stay proceedings on, or dismiss, the application if, in its opinion, the application would be disposed of more justly or conveniently by another High Court.

Application to this Part of certain provisions of Part I.

61. The provisions of the following portions of Part I, namely:—

(a) section 11, with respect to copies of specifications,

(b) section 14, with respect to the register of inventions and the matters entered therein, and

(c) section 47, with respect to the performance by an agent of any act required or authorised by that Part to be done by a principal,

shall, so far as they can be made applicable, apply, respectively, to—

(a) copies of drawings, photographs or tracings accompanying an application for an order for the registration of a design in respect of which such an order has been made,

(b) the register of designs and the matters entered and documents referred to therein, and

(c) the performance by an agent of any act required or authorised by this Part to be done by a principal.

The Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

(Part II.—Designs.—Sections 62-63. The First Schedule.—Enactments repeal

(The Second Schedule.—Application where Patent has not been obtained. The T Schedule.—Application where Patent has been obtained.)

62. (*1*) There shall be paid in respect of the several proceedings specified in the sixth schedule the fees in that schedule prescribed.

Fees.

(*2*) The Governor General in Council may, if he thinks fit, reduce any of those fees and revoke or vary the reduction.

(*3*) The fees payable under this section shall be collected by means of stamps or otherwise as the Governor General in Council may direct.

(*4*) A proceeding in respect of which a fee is payable under the sixth schedule shall be of no effect unless the fee has been paid.

63. The Governor General in Council may make such rules and prescribe such forms as he thinks necessary for carrying out the purposes of this Part, and may alter or amend the form in the fifth schedule.

Rules and forms.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

(*See section 2.*)

Number and year.	Subject or title.	Extent of repeal.
XV of 1859	For granting exclusive Privileges to Inventors.	So much as has not been repealed.
XIII of 1872	Patterns and Designs Protection Act, 1872.	So much as has not been repealed.
XVI of 1883	Protection of Inventions Act, 1883.	The whole.
I of 1879	Indian Stamp Act, 1879.	Article 48, Schedule I.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

APPLICATION WHERE PATENT HAS NOT BEEN OBTAINED.

(*See sections 5 and 49.*)

TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

The application of (*here insert name, occupation and address*) for leave to file a specification under Part I of the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

1. The applicant is in possession of an inven tion for (*state the title of the invention*) is the inventor thereof (*or, as the case m the executor, administrator or assign of the ventor*); and, to the best of his information belief, the invention is new within the m ing of Part I of the Inventions and De Act, 1888, and no circumstance exists w if the applicant is authorised to file a speci tion and files it in accordance with that will disentitle him to an exclusive privi thereunder in respect of the invention.

2. The following is a description of the vention (*here describe it and the parti novelty whereof it consists*).

3. The applicant therefore applies for le file a specification of the invention pursua Part I of the Inventions and Designs Act,

(*Signature and verificatio*

THE THIRD SCHEDULE.

APPLICATION WHERE PATENT HAS B OBTAINED.

(*See sections 5 and 49.*)

TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN CO

The application of (*here insert nam pation and address*) for leave to file a sp tion under Part I of the Inventions and Act, 1888.

1. The applicant (*or, as the case m B. of whom the applicant is the ex ministrator or assign*) has obtained a the United Kingdom dated and sealed t day of , and actually sealed the day of , for (*state the title of the vention*).

2. To the best of the information and of the applicant, the invention is new with meaning of Part I of the Inventions and D Act, 1888, and no circumstance exists wh the applicant is authorised to file a speci and files it in accordance with that Par disentitle him to an exclusive privilege t under in respect of the invention.

3. The following is a description of the tion (*here describe it and the particular whereof it consists*).

4. The applicant therefore applies fo to file a specification of the invention p to Part I of the Inventions and Desig 1888.

(*Signature and verifica*

The Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

(The Fourth Schedule.—Fees (Inventions). (The Fifth Schedule.—Application for Order for Registration of Design.) The Sixth Schedule.—Fees (Designs).)

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE.

FEES (*Inventions*).

(*See sections 8, 15 and 48.*)

	Rs. a. p.
(1) in respect of an application for leave to file a specification (section 5)	10 0 0
(2) in respect of the filing of a specification (section 8)	30 0 0
(3) in respect of an extension of the time for filing a specification (section 8)	20 0 0
(4) in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege (section 8)—	
(*a*) after the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof	50 0 0
(*b*) after the expiration of the fourth year and before the expiration of the fifth year from that date	50 0 0
(*c*) after the expiration of the fifth year and before the expiration of the sixth year from that date	50 0 0
(*d*) after the expiration of the sixth year and before the expiration of the seventh year from that date	50 0 0
(*e*) after the expiration of the seventh year and before the expiration of the eighth year from that date	50 0 0
(*f*) after the expiration of the eighth year and before the expiration of the ninth year from that date	100 0 0
(*g*) after the expiration of the ninth year and before the expiration of the tenth year from that date	100 0 0
(*h*) after the expiration of the tenth year and before the expiration of the eleventh year from that date	100 0 0
(*i*) after the expiration of the eleventh year and before the expiration of the twelfth year from that date	100 0 0
(*j*) after the expiration of the twelfth year and before the expiration of the thirteenth year from that date	100 0 0

Provided that the inventor may pay the sum total of the said fees in respect of the continuance of the exclusive privilege, or any part thereof short of the sum total, at any time before the same falls due.

	Rs. a. p.
(5) in respect of an enlargement of the time for payment of a fee under article (4) of this schedule (section 8)—	
(*i*) if the enlargement does not exceed one month	10 0 0
(*ii*) if the enlargement exceeds one month, but does not exceed two months	25 0 0
(*iii*) if the enlargement exceeds two months	50 0 0
(6) in respect of an application for an extension of an exclusive privilege for a further term (section 15)	50 0 0
(7) in respect of an order extending the term of an exclusive privilege (section 15)	100 0 0
(8) in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege of which the term has been extended (section 15)	100 0 0 to be paid before the expiration of each year of the extended term:

Provided that the inevntor may pay the sum total of the said fees in respect of the continuance of the exclusive privilege, or any part thereof short of the sum total, at any time before the same falls due.

	Rs. a. p.
(9) in respect of an application for leave to file a memorandum or amended specification (section 18)	20 0 0
(10) in respect of a petition to the Governor General in Council for a compulsory license (section 43)	50 0 0

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE—*continued.*

	Rs. a. p.
(11) for the inspection of any book or other document which is open to inspection under Part I	1 0 0
(12) for copies—	
(*a*) when the number of words copied does not exceed four hundred	1 0 0
(*b*) for every hundred words in excess of four hundred	0 4 0
(*c*) of drawings or photographs	cost according to agreement.
(13) for certifying copies— for every hundred words	0 2 0

THE FIFTH SCHEDULE.

APPLICATION FOR ORDER FOR REGISTRATION OF DESIGN.

(*See sections 51 and 63.*)

The application of (*here insert name, occupation and address*) for an order for the registration of a design under Part II of the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

1. The applicant claims to be the proprietor of the design of which the nature is hereinafter stated.

2. To the best of his information and belief, that design is within the meaning of Part II of the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, a new and original design not previously published in British India.

3. copies of (*drawings*), (*photographs*), (*tracings*) of the design accompany this application.

4. The following is a statement of the nature of the design (*here describe its nature*).

5. The applicant therefore applies for an order for the registration of the design pursuant to Part II of the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

(*Signature.*)

THE SIXTH SCHEDULE.

FEES (*Designs*).

(*See section 62.*)

	Rs. a. p.
(1) in respect of an application for an order for the registration of a design (section 51)	10 0 0
(2) in respect of a mutation of names in the register of designs (section 56)	5 0 0
(3) for the inspection of any book or other document which is open to inspection under Part II	1 0 0
(4) for copies—	
(*a*) when the number of words copied does not exceed four hundred	1 0 0
(*b*) for every hundred words in excess of four hundred	0 4 0
(*c*) of drawings, photographs or tracings	cost according to agreement.
(5) for certifying copies— for every hundred words	0 2 0

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Secretary to the Government of India.

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE—*continued*.

[illegible]

THE FIFTH SCHEDULE

APPLICATION FOR ORDER FOR REGISTRATION OF DESIGN

(*See sections 17 and 18.*)

The application of [illegible] for an order for the registration of a design under Part II of the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

1. The applicant claims to be the proprietor of the design of which the nature is hereinafter stated.

2. To the best of his information and belief, that design is within the meaning of Part II of the Inventions and Designs Act, new and original, and has not previously been published in India.

3. [illegible]

4. The following is a statement of the nature of the design [illegible]

5. The applicant therefore applies for an order for the registration of the design pursuant to Part II of the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

(*Signature.*)

THE SIXTH SCHEDULE

FEES

(*See section* [illegible])

[illegible]

Government Gazette,

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, APRIL 5, 1888.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 23rd March, 1888, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT NO. VI OF 1888.

An Act to amend the law relating to Imprisonment for Debt.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to imprisonment for debt; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Title, commencement and extent.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Debtors Act, 1888; and

(*2*) It shall come into force at once.

(*3*) The several portions thereof have the same local extent as the enactments to which they respectively relate.

Addition of sections after section 245 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

2. After section 245 of the Code of Civil Procedure the following sections shall be inserted, namely:—

Prohibition of arrest or imprisonment of women in execution of decrees for money.

"245A. Notwithstanding anything in the last foregoing section or in any other section of this Code, the Court shall not order the arrest or imprisonment of a woman in execution of a decree for money.

Discretionary power to permit other judgment-debtors to show cause against imprisonment.

"245B. (*1*) Notwithstanding anything in section 245 or in any other section of this Code, when an application is for the execution of a decree for money by the arrest and imprisonment of a judgment-debtor who is liable to be arrested in pursuance of the application, the Court may, instead of issuing a warrant for his arrest, issue a notice calling upon him to appear before the Court on a day to be specified in the notice and show cause why he should not be committed to jail in execution of the decree.

"(*2*) If appearance is not made in obedience to the notice, the Court shall, if the decree-holder so requires, issue a warrant for the arrest of the judgment-debtor."

Amendment of section 250 of the Code.

3. In section 250 of the said Code, between the word "shall" and the word "issue", the following shall be inserted, namely:—

"subject to the provisions of sections 245A and 245B,".

Addition of new section after section 337 of the Code.

4. After section 337 of the said Code the following shall be inserted, namely:—

Proceedings on appearance of judgment-debtor in obedience to notice under section 245B, or after arrest in execution of decree for money.

"337A. (*1*) When a judgment-debtor appears before the Court in obedience to a notice issued under section 245B, or is brought before the Court after being arrested in execution of a decree for money, and it appears to the Court that the judgment-debtor is unable from poverty or other sufficient cause to pay the amount of the decree or, if that amount is payable by instalments, the amount of any instalment thereof, the Court may, upon such

terms, if any, as it thinks fit, make an order disallowing the application for his arrest and imprisonment, or directing his release, as the case may be.

"(*2*) Before making an order under sub-section (*1*), the Court may take into consideration any allegation of the decreeholder touching any of the following matters, namely:—

(*a*) the decree being for a sum for which the judgment-debtor was bound as a trustee or as acting in any other fiduciary capacity to account;

(*b*) the transfer, concealment or removal by the judgment-debtor of any part of his property after the date of the institution of the suit in which the decree was made, or the commission by him after that date of any other act of bad faith in relation to his property, with the object or effect of obstructing or delaying the decreeholder in the execution of the decree;

(*c*) any undue or unreasonable preference given by the judgment-debtor to any of his other creditors;

(*d*) his refusal or neglect to pay the amount of the decree or some part thereof when he has or since the date of the decree has had the means of paying it;

(*e*) the likelihood of his absconding or leaving the jurisdiction of the Court with the object or effect mentioned in clause (*b*) of this sub-section.

"(*3*) While any of the matters mentioned in sub-section (*2*) are being considered, the Court may in its discretion order the judgment-debtor to be imprisoned, or leave him in the custody of an officer of the Court, or release him on his furnishing sufficient security for his appearance on the requisition of the Court.

"(*4*) A judgment-debtor released under this section may be re-arrested.

"(*5*) If the Court does not make such an order as is mentioned in sub-section (*1*), it shall cause the judgment-debtor to be arrested if he has not already been arrested and, subject to the other provisions of this Code, commit him to jail."

Addition to section 380 of the Code.

5. To section 380 of the said Code the following shall be added, namely:—

"On the application of any defendant in a suit for money in which the plaintiff is a woman the Court may at any stage of the suit make a like order if it is satisfied that such plaintiff does not possess any sufficient immoveable property within British India independent of the property in suit."

Amendment of section 640 of the Code.

6. In section 640 of the said Code, after the words "from arrest in execution of civil process" the words "in any case in which the arrest of women is not prohibited by this Code" shall be added.

Amendment of section 642 of the Code.

7. In section 642 of the said Code, for the words and figures "except as provided in sections ... and 643" the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"except as provided in section ... section (*5*), and sections 256 and 643".

Addition of new section after section 652 of the Code.

8. After section 652 of the said Code the following shall be added, namely:—

Release on ground of illness of judgment-debtor.

"653. (*1*) At any time after a warrant of arrest has been issued under this Code, the Court may cancel it on the ground of the serious illness of the person against whom the warrant was issued.

"(*2*) When a judgment-debtor has been arrested under this Code the Court may release him if in its opinion he is not in a fit state of health to undergo imprisonment.

"(*3*) When a judgment-debtor has been committed to jail, he may be released therefrom—

(*a*) by the Local Government, on the ground of his suffering from any infectious or contagious disease, or

(*b*) by the committing Court, or any Court to which that Court is subordinate, on the ground of his suffering from any serious illness.

"(*4*) A judgment-debtor released under this section may be re-arrested, but the period of imprisonment shall not in the aggregate exceed that prescribed in section 342 or section ..., as the case may be."

Repeal of other enactments.

9. The last sixteen words of section ... of the Married Women's Property Act, 1874, and the ... of section 31 of the ... Courts Regulation, 1877, are hereby repealed.

Amendment of parts of Madras Act VIII of 1865 and India Act XII of 1881.

10. (*1*) For the first fifty-five words of section 48 of the Act of the Governor ... or of Fort St. George ... Council, No. VIII of 1865, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"No person shall be imprisoned as a defaulter for a longer period than six months whatever the amount of the arrears may be, nor for a longer period than six weeks if the arrears do not exceed fifty rupees."

(*2*) For the proviso to section 163 of the North-Western Provinces Rent Act, 1881, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"Provided that the time for which a defaulter may be confined in execution of a decree under this Act shall not exceed six weeks when the amount decreed (exclusive of costs) does not exceed fifty rupees, or six months in any case."

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Secretary to the Government of ...

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 23rd March, 1888, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT NO. VII OF 1888.

An Act to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, the Indian Registration Act, 1877, and the Indian Limitation Act, 1877.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, the Indian Registration Act, 1877, and the Indian Limitation Act, 1877; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Civil Procedure Code Amendment Act, 1888; and

(*2*) It shall come into force on the first day of July, 1888.

Construction.

2. (*1*) In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context, "section" means a section, "schedule" a schedule, and "Chapter" a Chapter, of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(*2*) Any reference in any enactment heretofore passed or hereafter to be passed to any Act amended by this Act shall, so far as may be, be read as if made to that Act as so amended.

Addition of new section after section 4.

3. The following shall be inserted after section 4, namely:—

Power to modify the Code in its application to Revenue Courts.

"4 A. (*1*) Where any Revenue Courts are governed by the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure in those matters of procedure upon which any special enactment applicable to them is silent, the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, by notification in the official Gazette, declare that any portions of those provisions shall not apply to those Courts, or shall only apply to them with such modifications as the Local Government, with the sanction aforesaid, may prescribe.

"(*2*) 'Revenue Court' in sub-section (*1*) means a Court having jurisdiction under any local law to entertain suits relating to the rent, revenue or profits of land used for agricultural purposes, but does not include a Civil Court having original jurisdiction under this Code to try such suits as being suits of a civil nature of which its cognizance is not barred by any enactment for the time being in force."

Repeal of part of section 8.

4. The second paragraph of section 8 is hereby repealed.

Addition to section 14.

5. To section 14 the following shall be added, namely :—

"Where a suit is instituted in British India on the judgment of any foreign Court in Asia or Africa except a Court of Record established by Letters Patent of Her Majesty or any predecessor of Her Majesty or a Supreme Consular Court established by an Order of Her Majesty in Council, the Court in which the suit is instituted shall not be precluded from inquiry into the merits of the case in which the judgment was passed."

Addition of new section after section 16.

6. The following shall be inserted after section 16, namely :—

Place for institution of suit where local limits of jurisdiction of Courts are uncertain.

"16A. (*1*) When it is alleged to be uncertain within the local limits of the jurisdiction of which of two or more Courts any immoveable property is situate, any one of those Courts may, if satisfied that there is ground for the alleged uncertainty, record a statement to that effect and thereupon proceed to entertain and dispose of any suit relating to that property, and its decree in the suit shall have the same effect as if the property were situate within the local limits of its jurisdiction :

"Provided that the suit is one with respect to which the Court is competent as regards the nature and value of the suit to exercise jurisdiction.

"(*2*) Where a statement has not been recorded under sub-section (*1*), and an objection is taken before an appellate or revisional Court that a decree or order in a suit relating to such property was made by a Court not having jurisdiction where the property is situate, the appellate or revisional Court shall not allow the objection if in its opinion there was, at the time of the institution of the suit, any reasonable ground for uncertainty as to the Court having jurisdiction with respect thereto."

Addition to section 17.

7. In section 17, after Explanation II, the following shall be inserted, namely :—

"EXPLANATION III.—In suits arising out of contract, the cause of action arises within the meaning of this section at any of the following places, namely :—

(i) the place where the contract was made;

(ii) the place where the contract was to be performed or performance thereof completed;

(iii) the place where in performance of the contract any money to which the suit relates was expressly or impliedly payable."

Amendment of section 27.

8. In section 27 there shall be inserted after the words "the Court may" the words "at any stage of the suit", and after the words "any other person or persons" the words "with his or their consent".

Substitution of new section for section 53.

9. For section 53 the following shall be substituted, namely :—

When plaint may be rejected, returned for amendment or amended.

"53. The plaint may, at the discretion of the Court,—

(*a*) at, or at any time before, the settlement of issues be rejected if it does not disclose a cause of action;

(*b*) at, or at any time before, the settlement of issues be returned for amendment within a time to be fixed by the Court, and upon such terms as to the payment of costs occasioned by such amendment as the Court thinks fit, if it—

(i) is not signed and verified as hereinbefore required,

(ii) does not state correctly and without prolixity the several particulars hereinbefore required, or contains particulars other than those so required,

(iii) is wrongly framed by reason of nonjoinder or misjoinder of parties, or joins causes of action which ought not to be joined in the same suit, or

(iv) is not framed in accordance with the provisions of section 42;

(*c*) at any time before judgment be amended by the Court upon such terms as to the payment of costs as the Court thinks fit:

"Provided that a plaint shall not be amended either by the party to whom it is returned for amendment, or by the Court, so as to convert a suit of one character into a suit of another and inconsistent character.

"When a plaint is amended under this section the amendment shall be attested by the signature of the Judge."

Substitution of new section for section 72.

10. For section 72 the following shall be substituted, namely :—

Delivery or transmission of summons for service.

"72. (*1*) If the defendant resides within the jurisdiction of the Court in which the suit is instituted, or has an agent resident within that jurisdiction who is empowered to accept the service of the summons, the summons shall ordinarily be deliv[ered] or sent to the proper officer to be serv[ed by] him or one of his subordinates.

"(*2*) The proper officer may be an offi[cer of] another Court than that in which the su[it is] instituted, and, where he is such an offi[cer, the] summons may, subject to any rules whi[ch the] High Court may make in this behalf, be se[nt to] him by post or in such other manner a[s the] Court may direct."

Amendment of section 82.

11. In section 82, for the first twenty w[ords] the following shall be [sub]stituted, namely :—

"When a summons is returned under se[ction] 80, the Court shall if the return under th[at sec]tion has not been verified by the affidavit [of the] serving-officer, and may if it has been v[eri]fied, examine the serving-officer on o[ath, or] cause him to be so examined by another [Court,] touching his proceedings".

Substitution of new section for section 90.

12. For section [90 the] following shall be s[ubstitut]ed, namely :—

Service in foreign territory through British Resident or Court.

"90. If there is a British Resident or Ag[ent or] a Superintendent a[ppointed] by the British Gover[nment] or a Court establi[shed or] continued by the au[thority] of the Governor General in Council, in the territory in which the defendant r[esides,] the summons may be sent to such Re[sident,] Agent, Superintendent or Court, by p[ost or] otherwise, for the purpose of being [served] upon the defendant; and, if the Re[sident,] Agent or Superintendent or the Judge [of the] Court returns the summons with an e[ndorse]ment under his hand that the summons h[as been] served on the defendant in manner her[ein] directed, such endorsement shall be [proof] of the service."

Substitution of new sections for sections 141 and 142.

13. For sectio[ns 141 and] 142 the following s[hall be] substituted, name[ly] :—

Endorsements on documents admitted in evidence.

"141. (*1*) Subject to the provisions o[f the] next following sub[section,] there shall be endo[rsed on] every document wh[ich has] been admitted in evidence in the suit t[he fol]lowing particulars, namely :—

(*a*) the number and title of the suit,

(*b*) the name of the person produ[cing the] document,

(*c*) the date on which it was produced,

(*d*) a statement of its having been [ad]mitted,

and the endorsement shall be signed [by the] Judge.

"(*2*) If a document so admitted is an [entry in] a book, account or record and a copy [thereof] has been substituted for the original u[nder the] next following section, the particulars [aforesaid] shall be endorsed on the copy and the [endorse]ment thereon shall be signed by the J[udge.]

Endorsements on copies of admitted entries in books, accounts and records.

"141A. (*1*) If a document admitted in [evidence] in the suit is an e[ntry in a] shop-book or other [account] in current use, the p[arty on] whose behalf the [book] is produced may furnish a copy of the e[ntry.]

"(*2*) If such a document is an e[ntry in a] public record produced from a public [office or] by a public officer, or an entry in a [book or] account belonging to a person other

party on whose behalf the book or account is produced, the Court may require a copy of the entry to be furnished—

(i) where the record, book or account is produced on behalf of a party, then by that party, or

(ii) where the record, book or account is produced in obedience to an order of the Court acting of its own motion, then by either or any party.

"(3) When a copy of an entry is furnished under the foregoing provisions of this section, the Court shall, after causing the copy to be examined, compared and attested in manner mentioned in section 62, mark the entry and cause the book, account or record in which it occurs to be returned to the person producing it.

Endorsements on documents rejected as inadmissible in evidence.

"142. When a document relied on as evidence by either party is considered by the Court to be inadmissible in evidence, there shall be endorsed thereon the particulars mentioned in clauses (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) of section 141, sub-section (*1*), and a statement of its having been rejected, and the endorsement shall be signed by the Judge.

Recording of admitted and return of rejected documents.

"142A. (*1*) Every document which has been admitted in evidence, or a copy thereof where a copy has been substituted for the original under section 141A, shall form part of the record of the suit.

"(2) Documents not admitted in evidence shall not form part of the record and shall be returned to the parties respectively producing them."

Amendment of section 143.

14. In section 143, for the words and figures "sections 62, 141 and 142" there shall be substituted the following, namely :—

"section 62, section 141A, sub-section (3), or section 142A, sub-section (2),".

Amendment of section 159.

15. In section 159 the words "or sent" shall be inserted after the word "delivered".

Amendment of section 168.

16. In section 168, for the words "shall examine the serving-officer on oath" the following shall be substituted, namely :—"shall if the certificate of the serving-officer has not been verified by affidavit, and may if it has been so verified, examine the serving-officer on oath, or cause him to be so examined by another Court,".

Addition of new section after section 185.

17. The following shall be inserted after section 185, namely :—

Power for Local Government to require evidence to be recorded in English.

"185A. (*1*) The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, direct, with respect to any Judge specified in the notification, or falling under a description set forth therein, that evidence in cases in which an appeal is allowed shall, instead of being taken down in the manner prescribed in the foregoing sections, be taken down by him with his own hand in the English language.

"(2) Where a Judge is prevented by any sufficient reason from complying with a direction under sub-section (*1*), he shall record the reason and cause the evidence to be taken down in writing from his dictation in open Court.

"(3) Evidence taken down under sub-section (*1*) or sub-section (*2*) shall be in the form mentioned in section 182, and be read over and signed, and, as occasion may require, interpreted and corrected, as if it were evidence taken down under that section.

"(4) The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, revoke or vary a direction notified under sub-section (*1*)."

Addition to section 191.

18. For section 191 the following shall be substituted, namely :—

Power to deal with evidence taken down by another Judge.

"191. (*1*) Where the Judge taking down any evidence, or causing any memorandum to be made, under this Chapter, is prevented by death, transfer or other cause from concluding the trial of the suit, any successor to such Judge may deal with such evidence or memorandum as if he himself had taken it down or caused it to be made, and proceed with the suit from the stage at which his predecessor left it.

"(2) The provisions of sub-section (*1*) shall apply, so far as they can be made applicable, to a suit transferred under section 25 :

"Provided that a Court transferring a suit under that section may, if it thinks fit, direct that the Court to which the suit is transferred shall recall all or any of the witnesses who have been examined and take their evidence afresh."

Addition to section 193.

19. To section 193 the following shall be added, namely :—

"A Court continuing a suit under section 191 may recall and re-examine a witness who has departed in accordance with section 173."

Amendment of section 209.

20. (*1*) In section 209, for the first thirteen words the words "When a decree is for the payment of money" shall be substituted.

(2) To the same section the following shall be added, namely :—

"Where such a decree is silent with respect to the payment of further interest on such aggregate sum as aforesaid from the date of the decree to the date of payment or other earlier date, the Court shall be deemed to have refused such interest, and a separate suit therefor shall not lie."

Amendment of section 216.

21. (1) In section 216, for the first twenty-four words the following shall be substituted, namely :—

" If the defendant has been allowed a set-off against the claim of the plaintiff, ".

(2) To the same section the following shall be added, namely :—

" The provisions of this section shall apply whether the set-off is admissible under section 111 or otherwise."

Amendment of section 223.

22. In section 223, for the words " in a case cognizable by a Court of Small Causes " the following shall be substituted, namely :—

" in a suit of which the value as set forth in the plaint did not exceed two thousand rupees and which, as regards its subject-matter, is not excepted by the law for the time being in force from the cognizance of either a Presidency or a Provincial Court of Small Causes ".

Amendment of section 229.

23. In section 229, after the word " established " the words " or continued " shall be inserted.

Addition of new section after section 229.

24. After section 229 the following shall be inserted, namely :—

Sending of decrees of British Indian Courts to British Courts in Native States.

" 229A. So much of the foregoing sections of this Chapter as empowers a Court to send a decree for execution to another Court shall be construed as empowering a Court in British India to send a decree for execution to any Court established or continued by the authority of the Governor General in Council in the territories of any Foreign Prince or State to which the Governor General in Council has, by notification in the Gazette of India, declared this section to apply."

Repeal of part of section 230.

25. The last paragraph of section 230 is hereby repealed.

Amendment of section 244.

26. (1) In section 244, for clause (c) the following shall be substituted, namely :—

" (c) any other questions arising between the parties to the suit in which the decree was passed, or their representatives, and relating to the execution, discharge or satisfaction of the decree or to the stay of execution thereof."

(2) To the same section the following shall be added, namely :—

" If a question arises as to who is the representative of a party for the purposes of this section, the Court may either stay execution of the decree until the question has been determined by a separate suit or itself determine the question by an order under this section."

Amendment of section 258.

27. For the last paragraph of section 258 the following shall be substituted, namely :—

" Unless such a payment or adjustment has been certified as aforesaid, it shall not be recognized as a payment or adjustment of the decree by any Court executing the decree."

Amendment of section 266.

28. (1) In the first proviso to section 266, clause (a), the words " and bedding " shall be inserted after the word " apparel ".

(2) In the same proviso, clause (b), after the word " cattle " the words " and seed-grain " shall be inserted.

(3) In the same proviso, for clause (h) the following shall be substituted, namely :—

" (h) the salary of a public officer or of any servant of a Railway Company or local authority to the extent of—

(i) the whole of the salary where the salary does not exceed twenty rupees monthly ;

(ii) twenty rupees monthly where the salary exceeds twenty rupees and does not exceed forty rupees monthly ; and

(iii) one moiety of the salary in any other case."

(4) To the same proviso, after clause (l), the following shall be added, namely :—

" (m) any allowance declared by any law passed under the Indian Councils Act, 1861, by a Governor or a Lieutenant-Governor in Council to be exempt from liability to attachment or sale in execution of a decree ;

" (n) where the judgment-debtor is a person liable for the payment of land-revenue, any moveable property which under any law applicable to him is exempt from sale for the recovery of an arrear of such revenue."

(5) In the Explanation to the same proviso, for the word and letter " and (j) " the letters and word " (j) and (m) " shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 289.

29. In section 289 the words " on the spot where the property is attached " are hereby repealed.

Addition to section 320.

30. To section 320 the following shall be added, namely :—

" Rules under this section may confer upon the Collector or any gazetted subordinate of the Collector all or any of the powers which the Court might exercise in the execution of the decree if the execution thereof had not been transferred to the Collector, including the powers of the Court under sections 294 and 312, and

may provide for orders passed by the Collector or any gazetted subordinate of the Collector, or orders passed on appeal with respect to such orders, being subject to appeal to and revision by superior Revenue-authorities as nearly as may be as the orders passed by the Court, or orders passed on appeal with respect to such orders, would be subject to appeal to and revision by appellate or revisional Courts under this Code or other law for the time being in force if the decree had not been transferred to the Collector.

"A power conferred by the rules upon the Collector or any gazetted subordinate of the Collector, or upon any appellate or revisional authority, shall not be exerciseable by the Court or by any Court in exercise of any appellate or revisional jurisdiction which it has with respect to decrees or orders of the Court.

"In executing a decree transferred to the Collector under this section, the Collector and his subordinates shall be deemed to be acting judicially within the meaning of Act No. XVIII of 1850 (*an Act for the protection of Judicial Officers*).

Amendment of Chapter XX.

31. (*1*) In section 349, for the words "is under arrest" the words "is in custody under the foregoing provisions of this Code" shall be substituted.

(*2*) In section 354, between the word "and" and the words "shall operate" the words "every order under that section appointing a Receiver" shall be inserted.

(*3*) For the second paragraph of section 360 the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"A Court so invested may entertain an application under section 344 by any person who has been arrested or imprisoned, or against whose property an order of attachment has been made, in execution of a decree for money passed by that Court."

(*4*) At the end of Chapter XX the following shall be inserted, namely:—

Inapplicability of this Chapter to Presidency-towns.

"360A. Nothing in this Chapter shall apply to any Court having jurisdiction within the limits of the town of Calcutta, Madras or Bombay."

Amendment of Chapter XXI.

32. (*1*) For sections 363 and 364 the following shall be substituted, namely:—

Procedure where one of several plaintiffs dies and right to sue does not survive to surviving plaintiffs alone.

"363. If there are more plaintiffs than one, and any of them dies, and if the right to sue does not survive to the surviving plaintiff or plaintiffs alone but survives to him or them and the legal representative of the deceased plaintiff jointly, the Court may cause the legal representative, if any, of the deceased plaintiff to be made a party, and shall thereupon cause an entry to that effect to be made on the record and proceed with the suit."

(*2*) For section 365 the following shall be substituted, namely:—

Procedure in case of death of sole or sole surviving plaintiff.

"365. In case of the death of a sole plaintiff or sole surviving plaintiff, the legal representative of the deceased may, where the right to sue survives, apply to the Court to have his name entered on the record in place of the deceased plaintiff, and the Court shall thereupon enter his name and proceed with the suit."

(*3*) To section 368 the following shall be added, namely:—

"The legal representative of a deceased defendant may apply to have himself made a defendant in place of the deceased defendant, and the provisions of this section, so far as they are applicable, shall apply to the application and to the proceedings and consequences ensuing thereon."

(*4*) After section 372 the following shall be added, namely:—

Power for Court to extend period of limitation prescribed for certain applications.

"372A. The provisions of section 5 of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, applicable to appeals shall apply to applications under sections 365, 366, 368 and 371." XV of 1877.

Addition to section 381.

33. To section 381 the following shall be added, namely:—

"or show good cause why such time should be extended, in which case the Court may extend it.

"Where a suit is dismissed under this section, the plaintiff may apply for an order to set the dismissal aside, and, if it is proved to the satisfaction of the Court that he was prevented by any sufficient cause from furnishing the security within the time allowed, the Court shall set aside the dismissal upon such terms as to security, costs or otherwise as it thinks fit, and shall appoint a day for proceeding with the suit.

"The dismissal shall not be set aside unless the plaintiff has served the defendant with notice in writing of his application.

"The provisions of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, with respect to an application under section 103, and of this Code with respect to an appeal from an order rejecting such an application, shall apply, so far as they can be made applicable, to an application under this section for an order to set aside the dismissal of a suit, and to an appeal from an order rejecting such an application, respectively." XV of 1877.

Amendment of section 386.

34. In section 386, for the words "or to any pleader of a High Court whom the Court issuing the commission thinks fit to appoint" the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"or to any pleader or other person whom the

Court issuing the commission may, subject to any rules of the High Court in this behalf, think fit to appoint."

Amendment of section 419.

35. In section 419, after the words "Government Pleader in any Court" the words "or such other person as the Local Government may for any Court appoint in this behalf" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 424.

36. In section 424, after the words "intending plaintiff" the words "and the relief which he claims" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 432.

37. (1) In section 432, after the words "British India" the following shall be inserted, namely:—

"or at the request of any person competent in the opinion of the Government to act on behalf of such Prince or Chief,".

(2) To the same section the following shall be added, namely:—

"An appointment under this section may be made for the purpose of a specified suit or of several specified suits, or for the purpose of all such suits as it may from time to time be necessary to prosecute or defend on behalf of the Prince or Chief.

"A person appointed under this section may authorise or appoint persons to make and do appearances, applications and acts in any such suit or suits as if he were himself a party to the suit or suits."

Substitution of new section for section 433.

38. For section 433 the following shall be substituted, namely:—

Suit against Princes, Chiefs, ambassadors and envoys.

"433. (1) Any such Prince or Chief, and any ambassador or envoy of a Foreign State, may, with the consent of the Governor General in Council, certified by the signature of one of the Secretaries to the Government of India (but not without such consent), be sued in any competent Court.

"(2) Such consent may be given with respect to a specified suit or to several specified suits, or with respect to all suits of any specified class or classes, and may specify, in the case of any suit or class of suits, the Court in which the Prince, Chief, ambassador or envoy may be sued; but it shall not be given unless the Prince, Chief, ambassador or envoy—

(a) has instituted a suit in the Court against the person desiring to sue him, or

(b) by himself or another trades within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court, or

(c) is in possession of immoveable property situate within those limits and is to be sued with reference to such possession or for money charged on that property.

"(3) No such Prince, Chief, ambassador or envoy shall be arrested under this Code, and, except with the consent of the Governor General in Council certified as aforesaid, no decree shall be executed against the property of any such Prince, Chief, ambassador or envoy.

"(4) The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, authorise a Local Government and any Secretary to that Government to exercise, with respect to any Prince, Chief, ambassador or envoy named in the notification, the functions assigned by the foregoing sub-sections to the Governor General in Council and a Secretary to the Government of India, respectively.

"(5) A person may, as a tenant of immoveable property, sue, without such consent as is mentioned in this section, a Prince, Chief, ambassador or envoy from whom he holds or claims to hold the property."

Transposition and amendment of section 434.

39. (1) Section 434 shall become section 229B, and any reference made before the commencement of this Act in any notification or other document to section 434 shall be read as a reference to section 229B.

(2) In section 229B, the words "or continued" shall be inserted after the word "established".

Insertion of new section 434.

40. After section 433 the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

Style of Princes and Chiefs as parties to suits.

"434. A Sovereign Prince or ruling Chief may sue, and shall be sued, in the name of his State:

"Provided that in giving the consent referred to in the last foregoing section the Governor General in Council or Local Government, as the case may be, may direct that any such Prince or Chief shall be sued in the name of an agent or in any other name."

Addition to section 464.

41. To section 464 the following shall be added, namely:—

Princes and Chiefs and wards of Court.

"Nothing in this Chapter applies to a Sovereign Prince or ruling Chief suing or being sued in the name of his State, or being sued, by direction of the Governor General in Council or a Local Government, in the name of an agent or in any other name, ..."

Amendment of section 503.

42. In section 503, clause (d), the words "... the Court thinks fit ..." shall be inserted after the words "by way of remuneration ..."

Amendment of section 504.

43. In section 504, for the words "the Court may appoint the Collector" the words "the Court may, with the consent of the Collector, appoint him" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 539.

44. In section 539, for the words "having a direct interest" the words "having an interest" shall be substituted.

Addition to section 540.

45. To section 540 the following shall be added, namely:—

"An appeal may lie under this section from an original decree passed *ex parte*."

Addition to section 549.

46. To section 549 the following shall be added, namely:—

"If such security be furnished, any costs for which a surety may have rendered himself liable may be recovered from him in execution of the decree of the Appellate Court in the same manner as if he were the appellant."

Substitution of new section for section 551.

47. (*1*) For section 551 the following shall be substituted, namely:—

Power to dismiss appeal without sending notice to Lower Court.

"551. (*1*) The Appellate Court, if it thinks fit, may, after fixing a day for hearing the appellant or his pleader and hearing him accordingly if he appears on that day, dismiss the appeal without sending notice of the appeal to the Court against whose decree the appeal is made and without serving notice on the respondent or his pleader.

"(*2*) If on the day fixed under sub-section (*1*) or any other day to which the hearing may be adjourned the appellant does not attend in person or by his pleader, the appeal shall be dismissed for default.

"(*3*) The dismissal of an appeal under this section shall be notified to the Court against whose decree the appeal is made."

(*2*) For the first paragraph of section 552 the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"Unless the Appellate Court dismisses the appeal under the last foregoing section, it shall fix a day for hearing the appeal."

(*3*) In section 558 the words and figures "section 551, sub-section (*2*)," shall be inserted before the word and figures "section 556".

Amendment of, and addition to, section 561.

48. (*1*) For the proviso to the first paragraph of section 561 the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"Provided he has filed the objection in the Appellate Court within one month from the date of the service on him or his pleader under section 553 of notice of the day fixed for hearing the appeal, or within such further time as the Appellate Court may see fit to allow."

(*2*) To the same section the following shall be added, namely:—

"Unless the respondent files with the objection a written acknowledgment from the appellant or his pleader of having received a copy thereof, the Appellate Court shall cause such a copy to be served, as soon as may be after the filing of the objection, on the appellant or his pleader, at the expense of the respondent.

"The provisions of Chapter XLIV shall, so far as they can be made applicable, apply to an objection under this section."

Amendment of section 562.

49. (*1*) In section 562 the words "so as to exclude any evidence of fact which appears to the Appellate Court essential to the determination of the rights of the parties" are hereby repealed.

(*2*) In the same section, for the word "investigate" the word "determine" shall be substituted.

Repeal of section 563.

50. Section 563 is hereby repealed.

Amendment of section 565.

51. In section 565, for the word "shall" the word "may" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 566.

52. (*1*) In section 566 the words "and the evidence upon the record is not sufficient to enable the Appellate Court to determine such issue or question" are hereby repealed.

(*2*) In the same section, between the words "the Appellate Court may" and the words "frame issues" the words "if necessary" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 582.

53. (*1*) In section 582, for the words "the words 'plaintiff,' 'defendant' and 'suit' shall be held to include an appellant, a respondent and an appeal, respectively," the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"the word 'plaintiff' shall be held to include a plaintiff-appellant or defendant-appellant, the word 'defendant' a plaintiff-respondent or defendant-respondent, and the word 'suit' an appeal".

(*2*) In the same section, the words and figures "including those of section 372A," shall be inserted after the words "The provisions hereinbefore contained".

Addition to section 584.

54. To section 584 the following shall be added, namely:—

"An appeal may lie under this section from an appellate decree passed *ex parte*."

Amendment of section 588.

55. (*1*) In section 588, clause (9), for the word "or" the word "for" shall be substituted.

(*2*) In the same section, clause (16), for the words "the first paragraph of" the words "and orders under" shall be substituted.

Repeal of part of section 589.

56. The first paragraph of section 589, and the word "other" in the second paragraph of that section, are hereby repealed.

Repeal of section 599 and part of section 601.

57. Section 599, and in section 601 the words "within thirty days from the date of the order", are hereby repealed.

Addition to section 610.

58. After the second paragraph of section 610 the following shall be inserted, namely:—

"In so far as the order awards costs to the respondent, it may be executed against a surety therefor, to the extent to which he has rendered himself liable, in the same manner as it may be executed against the appellant:

"Provided that such notice in writing as the Court in each case thinks sufficient has been given to the surety."

Addition to section 626.

59. To section 626 the following proviso shall be added, namely:—

"and

"(*c*) an application made under section 624 to the Judge who delivered the judgment may, if that Judge has ordered notice to issue under proviso (*a*) to this section, be disposed of by his successor."

Addition of new sections after section 646.

60. After section 646 the following shall be inserted, namely:—

Power to refer to High Court questions as to jurisdiction in small causes.

"646A. (*1*) If at any time before judgment a Court in which a suit has been instituted doubts whether the suit is cognizable by a Court of Small Causes or is not so cognizable, it may submit the record to the High Court with a statement of its reasons for the doubt as to the nature of the suit.

"(*2*) On receiving the record and statement the High Court may order the Court either to proceed with the suit or to return the plaint for presentation in such other Court as it may in its order declare to be competent to take cognizance of the suit.

Power to District Court to submit for revision proceedings had under mistake as to jurisdiction in small causes.

"646B. (*1*) If it appears to a District Court that a Court subordinate thereto has, by reason of erroneously holding a suit to be cognizable by a Court of Small Causes or not to be so cognizable, failed to exercise a jurisdiction vested in it by law, or exercised a jurisdiction not so vested, the District Court may, and, if required by a party, shall, submit the record to the High Court with a statement of its reasons for considering the opinion of the subordinate Court with respect to the nature of the suit to be erroneous.

"(*2*) On receiving the record and statement, the High Court may pass such order in the case as it thinks fit.

"(*3*) With respect to any proceeding subsequent to decree in any case submitted to the High Court under this section, the High Court may make such order as in the circumstances appears to it to be just and proper.

"(*4*) A Court subordinate to a District Court shall comply with any requisition which the District Court may make for any ... information for the purposes of this ...

Amendment of, and addition to, section 648.

61. (*1*) For the third paragraph of ... the following shall ... stituted:—

"and the Court making an arrest ... section shall send the person arrested to the ... by which the warrant of arrest was issued ... he shows cause to the satisfaction of the ... Court why he should not be sent to the ... Court, or unless he furnishes sufficient ... for his appearance before the latter Co... (where the case is one under Chapter XXX... satisfying any decree that may be passed ... him by that Court, in either of which ... Court making the arrest shall release him."

(*2*) To section 648 the following ... added, namely:—

"Where a person to be arrested or ... property to be attached under this sec... within the local limits of the ordinary ... civil jurisdiction of the High Court of Judica... Fort William in Bengal or at Madras or ... or of the Court of the Recorder of Ran... copy of the warrant of arrest or of the ... attachment, and the probable amount ... costs of the arrest or attachment, shall ... to the Court of Small Causes of Calcutta ... Bombay or Rangoon, as the case ... that Court, on receipt of the copy ... shall proceed as if it were the Distric...

Amendment of section 650A.

62. In section 650A, the words "... shall be inserted ... word "establish...

Addition to section 652.

63. To section ... following shall be ... namely:—

"A High Court not establ... under Statute 24 & 25 Victoria, chapter ... (*for establishing High Courts of Judicature ... India*) may, from time to time, with the ... sanction of the Local Government, ... respect to any matter other than pro... rule which any High Court so establis... under section 15 of that Statute make ... spect to any such matter for any part ... ritories under its jurisdiction which is no... within the limits of a presidency-town. ... made shall be published in the same ... shall thereupon have the same force, as ... and published under this section for ... tion of matters connected with proce...

Amendment of form No. 137, Schedule IV.

64. In form No. 137 of the fourth ... words "bound ... decree" shall be ins... after the words "... any person".

Amendment of the Indian Registration Act, 1877.

65. (*1*) After clause (*n*) of section 17 ... Indian Registr... 1877, as amended ... Indian Registr...

1886, the following clause shall be added, namely:—

"(*o*) a certificate of sale granted to the purchaser of any property sold by public auction by a Civil or Revenue officer."

(*2*) In the second paragraph of section 50 of the same Act, for the word and letter "and (*n*)" the letters and word "(*n*) and (*o*)" shall be substituted.

(*3*) The Indian Registration Act, 1877, shall be construed as if the amendments made in it by this section had been made therein by Act XII of 1879 (*an Act to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, the Registration Act, 1877, and the Limitation Act, 1877*):

Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall be deemed to affect a decree or order made by any Court before the commencement of this Act.

Amendment of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877.

66. (*1*) No. 161 of the second schedule to the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, shall be transposed and become No. 173A, and the entry against it in the second column of that schedule shall be "Ditto", signifying ninety days.

(*2*) Nos. 171, 171A and 171B of the same schedule are hereby repealed.

(*3*) For No. 171C of the same schedule the following shall be substituted, namely:—

Description of Application.	Period of Limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
*	*	*
171. Under section 371 of the Code of Civil Procedure, or under that section and section 582 of the same Code, for an order to set aside an order for abatement or dismissal.	Sixty days.	The date of the order for abatement or dismissal.

(*4*) After No. 175 of the same schedule the following shall be inserted, namely:—

Description of Application.	Period of Limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
*	*	*
175A. Under section 365 of the Code of Civil Procedure by the legal representative of a deceased plaintiff, or under that section and section 582 of the same Code by the legal representative of a deceased plaintiff-appellant or defendant-appellant.	Six months	The date of the death of the deceased plaintiff or of the deceased plaintiff-appellant or defendant-appellant.
175B. Under section 366 of the Code of Civil Procedure by a defendant, or under that section and section 582 of the same Code by a plaintiff-respondent or defendant-respondent.	Ditto	The date of the death of the deceased plaintiff or of the deceased defendant-appellant or plaintiff-appellant.
175C. Under section 368 of the Code of Civil Procedure to have the legal representative of a deceased defendant made a defendant, or under that section and section 582 of the same Code to have the legal representative of a deceased plaintiff-respondent or defendant-respondent made a plaintiff-respondent or defendant-respondent.	Ditto	The date of the death of the deceased defendant or of the deceased plaintiff-respondent or defendant-respondent.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor-General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 5th September, 1888, and is hereby promulgated for general information:

ACT NO. VIII OF 1888.

Act to remove doubts as to the legality of the levy of certain Tolls.

WHEREAS doubts have been raised as to the eration of the Acts of the Governor-General Council, No. VIII of 1851 *(an Act for abling Government to levy Tolls on Pub- Roads and Bridges)* and No. XV of 1864 *Act to amend Act VIII of 1851)*; It is eby enacted as follows:—

nforcement of Acts II of 1851 and XV 864 in the Punjab.

1. Acts VIII of 1851 and XV of 1864 shall be deemed to be in force throughout the territories now administered by the eutenant-Governor of the Punjab, and, from e twenty-first day of August, 1857, and the enty-fourth day of March, 1864, respectively, have been in force in the territories for the ne being administered as part of the Punjab.

Operation of the Act the Punjab and cer- other parts of tish India.

2. (1) In any part of British India beyond the limits of the territories administered by the Governor of Fort St. George in Council and the Lieu- nant-Governors of Bengal and the North- estern Provinces, to or in which Acts VIII of 1851 and XV of 1864 may be or have been extended, or may be or have been declared to be in force, under the latter of those Acts or by this Act or by or under any other enactment, the Local Government shall be deemed to have and, where the Acts have been in force before the passing of this Act, to have had the same authority as if it had been included among the Local Governments specified in section 2 of Act VIII of 1851.

(2) "Presidency", where that word occurs in section 8 of Act VIII of 1851, shall be deemed to mean, and to have meant, the territories under the administration of a Local Government.

Validation of past levy of tolls.

3. All tolls levied, or purporting to have been levied, under Acts VIII of 1851 and XV of 1864, or either of those Acts, before the passing of this Act, shall be deemed to have been lawfully levied.

Saving.

4. Nothing in the foregoing sections shall affect any proceedings commenced in any Civil Court before the first day of July, 1888.

Amendment of section 2, Act VIII, 1851.

5. In section 2 of Act VIII of 1851 the words "and the Governor of the Presidency of Bombay in Council" are hereby repealed, and the word "and" shall be inserted between the words "the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces of Bengal" and the words "the Governor of the Presidency of Fort St. George in Council."

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor-General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 5th September, 1888, and is hereby promulgated for general information:

ACT NO. IX OF 1888.

An Act to repeal certain enactments relating to Contagious Diseases.

WHEREAS it is expedient to repeal certain *enactments* relating to contagious diseases; It *is hereby* enacted as follows:—

Repeal.

1. The enactments specified in the schedule are repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column thereof.

THE SCHEDULE.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

Number and year.	Subject or title.	Extent of repeal.
Acts of the Governor-General in Council.		
XIV of 1868.	Indian Contagious Diseases Act, 1868.	So much as has not been repealed.
XXVI of 1868.	Municipal Lock-hospitals.	The whole.
Act of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council.		
IV of 1884	Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884.	The words "the application of the Indian Contagious Diseases Act" in section 113.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor-General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 20th September, 1888, and is hereby promulgated for general information:

ACT NO. X OF 1888.

An Act to amend the Code of Civil Procedure and the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Code of Civil Procedure and the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Revision of the second schedule to Act XIV of 1882.

1. For the second schedule to the Code of Civil Procedure there shall be substituted the schedule in the first schedule to this Act.

Amendment of Act XV of 1882.

2. (*1*) To section 23 of the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882, the following shall be added, namely:—"Subject to such control, the Court may modify or cancel any notification under this section as occasion may appear to it to require."

(*2*) For the second schedule to the same Act there shall be substituted the schedule in the second schedule to this Act.

(*3*) Any declaration which has been notified under the proviso to section 23 of the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882, before the day on which this Act is passed, and which was in force immediately before that day, shall, subject to the powers of the Court under that section, be construed, so far as may be, as referring to the schedule which has been substituted by the last foregoing sub-section for the second schedule to that Act.

Addition to section 589, Act XIV of 1882.

3. To section 589 of the Code of Civil Procedure the following shall be added, namely:— XIV of 18[illegible]

"Provided that an appeal from an order specified in section 588, clause (17), shall lie—

(*a*) to the District Court where the order was passed by a Court subordinate to that Court, and

(*b*) to the High Court in any other case."

Repeal.

4. Act VIII of 1880 (*an Act to correct a clerical error in the Indian Limitation Act, 1877*) and section 26 of the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887, are hereby repealed. XV of 18[illegible] IX of 1887

THE FIRST SCHEDULE TO THIS ACT.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE TO THE CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE.

(See section 5.)

CHAPTERS AND SECTIONS OF THIS CODE EXTENDING TO PROVINCIAL COURTS OF SMALL CAUSES.

PRELIMINARY: Sections 1, 2, 3 and 5.

CHAPTER I.—Of the Jurisdiction of the Courts and *Res Judicata*, except section 11 and the last paragraph of section 14.

CHAPTER II.—Of the Place of Suing, except section 20, paragraph 4, and sections 22 to 24 (both inclusive).

CHAPTER III.—Of Parties and their Appearances, Applications and Acts.

CHAPTER IV.—Of the Frame of the Suit, except section 42 and section 44, rule *a*.

CHAPTER V.—Of the Institution of Suits.

CHAPTER VI.—Of the Issue and Service of Summons, except section 77.

CHAPTER VII.—Of the Appearance of the Parties and Consequence of Non-appearance.

CHAPTER VIII.—Of Written Statements and Set-off.

CHAPTER IX.—Of the Examination of the Parties by the Court, except section 119.

CHAPTER X.—Of Discovery and the Admission, &c., of Documents.

CHAPTER XII.—Section 155, first paragraph, Judgment where either party fails to produce his evidence.

CHAPTER XIII.—Of Adjournments.

CHAPTER XIV.—Of the Summoning and Attendance of Witnesses.

CHAPTER XV.—Of the Hearing of the Suit and Examination of Witnesses, except sections 182 to 188 (both inclusive).

CHAPTER XVI.—Of Affidavits.

CHAPTER XVII.—Of Judgment and Decree, except sections 204, 207, 211, 212, 213, 214 and 215.

CHAPTER XVIII.—Of Costs, sections 220, 221 and 222.

CHAPTER XIX.—Of the Execution of Decrees, sections 223 to 236 (both inclusive), 239 to 258 (both inclusive), 259 (except so far as relates to the recovery of wives), 266 (except so far as relates to immoveable property), 267 to 272 (both inclusive), 273 (so far as relates to decrees for moveable property), 275 to 283 (both inclusive), 284 (so far as relates to moveable property), 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290 (so far as relates to moveable property), 291, 292, 293 (so far as relates to re-sales under 297), 294 to 303 (both inclusive), 328 to 333 (both inclusive, so far as relates to moveable property), 336 to 343 (both inclusive).

CHAPTER XX.—Section 360, Power to invest certain Courts with Insolvency-jurisdiction.

CHAPTER XXI.—Of the Death, Marriage and Insolvency of Parties.

CHAPTER XXII.—Of the Withdrawal and Adjustment of Suits.

CHAPTER XXIII.—Of Payment into Court.

CHAPTER XXIV.—Of requiring Security for Costs.

CHAPTER XXV.—Of Commissions, except section 396.

CHAPTER XXVI.—Suits by Paupers.

CHAPTER XXVII.—Suits by and against Government or Government Servants.

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CHAPTER XXIX.—Suits by and against Corporations and Companies.

CHAPTER XXX.—Suits by and against Trustees, Executors and Administrators.

CHAPTER XXXI.—Suits by and against Minors and Persons of unsound Mind.

CHAPTER XXXII.—Suits by and against Military Men.

CHAPTER XXXIII.—Interpleader.

CHAPTER XXXIV.—Of Arrest and Attachment before Judgment, except as regards moveable Property.

CHAPTER XXXVI.—Appointment of Receivers.

CHAPTER XXXVII.—Reference to Arbitration.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.—Of Proceedings on Agreement of Parties.

CHAPTER XLVI.—Reference to and Revision by High Court.

CHAPTER XLVII.—Of Review of Judgment, sections 623, 626 and 630.

CHAPTER XLIX.—Miscellaneous.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE TO THIS ACT.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE TO THE PRESIDENCY SMALL CAUSE COURTS ACT, 1882.

(*See section 23.*)

PORTIONS OF CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE EXTENDING TO COURT.

PRELIMINARY : Section 2, Interpretation-clause.

CHAPTER I.—Of the Jurisdiction of the Courts and *Res Judicata*, except section 11.

[CH]APTER II.—Of the Place of Suing, except sections 15 to 19 (both inclusive), section 20, paragraph 4, sections 22, 23 and 24, and section 25, paragraphs 2 and 3.

[CH]APTER III.—Of Parties and their Appearances, Applications and Acts, except section 37, clause (*b*), and the last paragraph.

[CH]APTER IV.—Of the Frame of the Suit, except section 42 and section 44, rule *a*.

[CH]APTER V.—Of the Institution of Suits, except section 53, clause (*b*), sub-clause (iv), section 55, section 57, clause (*b*), and sections 58 and 62.

[CH]APTER VI.—Of the Issue and Service of Summons, except, in section 64, the words "and the copies or concise statements required by section 58 have been filed," and sections 65 and 66.

[CH]APTER VII.—Of the Appearance of the Parties and Consequence of Non-appearance.

[C]HAPTER VIII.—Of Written Statements and Set-off, except sections 110, 112 and 113.

CHAPTER IX.—Of the Examination of the Parties by the Court, except section 119.

[CH]APTER X.—Sending for Records and Production, &c., of Documents, sections 137 (except paragraph 2), 138, 140 (except the proviso and the last six words), 141, 141A, 142, 142A, sub-section (*1*), 143 and 145.

[CH]APTER XI.—Settlement of Issues, sections 150 and 151.

[CH]APTER XII.—Disposal of the Suit at the first Hearing, except sections 154 and 155.

[CH]APTER XIII.—Of Adjournments.

[CH]APTER XIV.—Of the Summoning and Attendance of Witnesses, except sections 168, 169, 170 and 175.

[C]HAPTER XV.—Of the Hearing of the Suit and Examination of Witnesses, except sections 182 to 191 (both inclusive) and the second paragraph of section 193.

[C]HAPTER XVI.—Of Affidavits.

[C]HAPTER XVII.—Of Judgment and Decree, except sections 200, 201, 202, 204, 207 and 211 to 215 (both inclusive).

[C]HAPTER XVIII.—Of Costs.

[C]HAPTER XIX.—Of the Execution of Decrees, sections 229, 229A and 229B, section 230, first two clauses, sections 231 to 236 (both inclusive), 243 to 259 (both inclusive), 266 (so far as relates to the attachment of moveable property or decrees therefor), 267 to 272 (both inclusive), 273 (so far as relates to decrees for moveable property), 275 to 303 (both inclusive), 328 to 333 (both inclusive), 336 (except the last three clauses), and 337 to 343 (both inclusive).

CHAPTER XXI.—Of the Death, Marriage and Insolvency of Parties.

CHAPTER XXII.—Of the Withdrawal and Adjustment of Suits.

CHAPTER XXIII.—Of Payment into Court.

CHAPTER XXIV.—Of requiring Security for Costs.

CHAPTER XXV.—Of Commissions, except section 396.

CHAPTER XXVII.—Suits by or against Government or Public Officers.

CHAPTER XXVIII.—Suits by Aliens and by and against Foreign and Native Rulers, except section 433, sub-sections (*1*), (*2*), (*4*) and (*5*).

CHAPTER XXIX.—Suits by and against Corporations and Companies.

CHAPTER XXX.—Suits by and against Trustees, Executors and Administrators.

CHAPTER XXXI.—Suits by and against Minors and Persons of Unsound Mind.

CHAPTER XXXII.—Suits by and against Military Men.

CHAPTER XXXIII.—Interpleader.

CHAPTER XXXIV.—Of Arrest and Attachment before Judgment, except as regards the attachment of immoveable property.

CHAPTER XXXV.—Interlocutory Orders, sections 498, 499, 500 and 502.

CHAPTER XXXVI.—Appointment of Receivers, section 503.

CHAPTER XXXVII.—Reference to Arbitration, except the provisions of section 522 as to appeals.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.—Of Proceedings on Agreement of Parties, except so much of section 527, clause (*b*), as relates to immoveable property.

CHAPTER XLVI.—Of Reference to and Revision by High Court.

CHAPTER XLIX.—Miscellaneous.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor-General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 5th October, 1888, and is hereby promulgated for general information:

ACT NO. XI OF 1888.

An Act to make an addition to the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885.

WHEREAS it is expedient to make an addition to the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Addition of section to Act XIII of 1885.

1. The following section shall be added to that Act, namely:—

Application of Act to presidency-towns and Rangoon.

"34. (*1*) This Act, in its application to the presidency-towns, shall be read as if for the words 'District Magistrate' in section 16, sub-section (*1*), and section 17, sub-sections (*2*) and (*3*), for the words 'Magistrate of the first or second class' in section 18, sub-section (*1*), and for the word 'Magistrate' in section 18, sub-section (*2*), there had been enacted the words 'Commissioner of Police', and for the words 'District Judge' in section 16, sub-sections (*3*), (*4*) and (*5*), the words 'Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes'.

(*2*) Section 16, in its application to the town of Rangoon, shall be read as if for the words 'District Judge', wherever they occur in that section, there had been enacted the words 'Judge of the Court of Small Causes'.

(*3*) The fee in respect of an application to the Chief Judge of a Presidency Court of Small Causes under sub-section (*3*) of section 16 shall be the same as would be payable under the Court-fees Act, 1870, in respect of such an application to a District Judge beyond the limits of a presidency-town, and fees for summonses and other processes in proceedings before the Chief Judge under sub-section (*3*) or sub-section (*4*) of that section shall be payable according to the scale set forth in the fourth schedule to the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882."

VII of 1870.

XV of 1882.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor-General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 26th October, 1888, and is hereby promulgated for general information:

ACT NO. XIII OF 1888.

An Act to amend the Punjab Courts Act, 1884.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Punjab Courts Act, 1884; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Title, extent and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Punjab Courts Act, 1888.

(*2*) It has the same local extent as the Punjab Courts Act, 1884; and,

(*3*) Except in so far as it amends section 43 of that Act, it shall come into force on the sixteenth day of November, 1888.

(*4*) In so far as it amends that section, it shall come into force on the first day of January, 1889.

Substitution of new section for section 3, Act XVIII, 1884.

2. For section 3 of the Punjab Courts Act, 1884, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

Definitions.

"3. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

"(*1*) 'small cause' means a suit of the nature cognizable by a Court of Small Causes under the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887:

"(*2*) 'land-suit' means a suit relating to land as defined in section 4, clause (*1*), of the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887, or to any right or interest in such land: XVI of 18

"(*3*) 'unclassed suit' means a suit which is neither a small cause nor a land-suit: and

"(*4*) 'value', used with reference to a suit, means the amount or value of the subject-matter of the suit."

Repeal of proviso to section 8, sub-section (*1*), Act XVIII, 1884.

3. The proviso to section 8, sub-section (*1*), of the Punjab Courts Act, 1884, is hereby repealed. XVIII of 1884.

Amendment of section 14, sub-section (*1*), clause (*b*), Act XVIII, 1884.

4. For clause (*b*) of section 14, sub-section (*1*), of the Punjab Courts Act, 1884, the following shall be substituted, namely:— XVIII of 1884.

"(*b*) declaring what persons shall be permitted to practise as petition-writers in the Courts of the Punjab, regulating the conduct of business by persons so practising, and determining the authority by which breaches of rules under this clause shall be tried."

Substitution of new Chapter for Chapter IV, Act XVIII, 1884.

5. For Chapter IV of the Punjab Courts Act, 1884, the following shall be substituted, namely:— XVIII of 1884.

"CHAPTER IV.

"APPELLATE JURISDICTION IN CIVIL CASES.

Appeals from original decrees.

"39. Save as otherwise provided by any enactment for the time being in force, appeals from decrees of Courts

exercising original jurisdiction shall lie as follows, namely:—

(*a*) to the District Judge from a decree of a Munsif in a small cause of value not exceeding five hundred rupees or in an unclassed suit of value not exceeding one hundred rupees;

(*b*) to the Chief Court from a decree of a Subordinate Judge or District Judge in any original suit of value exceeding five thousand rupees or from a decree of a Divisional Court in any original suit; and

(*c*) to the Divisional Court from a decree passed in an original suit by a Munsif, Subordinate Judge or District Judge and not hereinbefore provided for.

Appeals from appellate decrees of Divisional Courts.

"40. (*1*) A further appeal shall lie to the Chief Court in any of the following cases from an appellate decree of a Divisional Court on any ground which would be a good ground of appeal if the decree had been passed in an original suit, namely:—

(*a*) if the value of the suit is one thousand rupees or upwards, or the decree involves directly some claim to, or question respecting, property of like value;

(*b*) in a land-suit if the Divisional Court consists of a single Judge and the decree varies or reverses, otherwise than as to costs, the decree of the Court below;

(*c*) in a land-suit if, in a Divisional Court consisting of more than one Judge, the appeal is heard by two or more Judges and there is not a majority of those Judges concurring in the decree of the Divisional Court confirming, varying or reversing, otherwise than as to costs, the decision of the Court below;

(*d*) if on the application of any party a Judge of the Divisional Court certifies that there is a question of law or custom involved, and that the case is, in his opinion, of sufficient importance to justify a further appeal:

Provided that—

(*i*) an application under clause (*d*) of this sub-section shall not be received after the expiration of thirty days from the date on which the decree of the Divisional Court is passed, unless the applicant satisfies the Judge that he had sufficient cause for not presenting it within that period; and

(*ii*) a further appeal shall not lie in any small cause of value not amounting to one thousand rupees or upwards or in any unclassed suit of value not exceeding one hundred rupees.

(*2*) When an application under clause (*d*) of

Court, and if the Chief Court is of opinion that a question of law or custom or of general interest is involved, and that the case is of sufficient importance to justify a further appeal, the Chief Court may deal with the application for revision as if it were a further appeal.

Appellate decrees of District Judge or Divisional Court otherwise final.

"41. Subject to the provisions of the last foregoing section and of sections 595 and 622 of the Code of Civil Procedure, an appellate decree of a District Judge or Divisional Court shall be final.

Power to confer appellate jurisdiction on Subordinate Judge.

"42. (*1*) The Local Government may confer on a Subordinate Judge the powers of a District Judge for the purpose of hearing appeals from the Courts of Munsifs in any local area, and may withdraw those powers.

(*2*) A Subordinate Judge shall, for purposes connected with the exercise of powers so conferred, be deemed to be a District Judge.

Period of limitation.

"43. (*1*) The period of limitation for an appeal under section 39 or section 40 and for an appeal from an order from which an appeal lies shall run from the date of the decree or order appealed against, and shall be as follows, that is to say:—

(*a*) when the appeal lies to the District Judge—thirty days;

(*b*) when the appeal lies to the Divisional Court—sixty days;

(*c*) when the appeal lies to the Chief Court—ninety days.

(*2*) In computing these periods of thirty, sixty and ninety days, and in all respects not herein specified, the limitation of the appeals shall be governed by the provisions of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877:

Provided that, in computing the period of ninety days for an appeal under clause (*d*) of section 40, sub-section (*1*), the time during which the application under that clause has been pending shall be excluded.

References to Chief Court under section 617 of Code of Civil Procedure.

"44. For the purposes of section 617 of the Code of Civil Procedure every appeal to a Divisional Court under this Chapter shall, except when the value of the suit is one thousand rupees or upwards, be deemed to be an appeal in which the decree is final."

Addition of sections to Act XVIII, 1884.

6. The following sections shall be added to the Punjab Courts Act, 1884, namely:—

Appointment of Additional Divisional and District Judges.

"75. (*1*) When the business pending before any Divisional Court consisting of one Judge, or before the Court of any District Judge, requires the aid of an Additional Judge for its speedy disposal, the Local Government may

(2) An Additional Judge so appointed shall charge any of the functions of a Divisional lge or District Judge, as the case may be, ich the Divisional Judge or District Judge y assign to him, and shall, as regards the dis- rge of those functions and subject to the visions of the next following sub-section, be emed, for the purposes of this Act, to be a visional Judge or District Judge.

(3) Where an Additional Divisional Judge appointed to a Divisional Court under sub- tion (1), the Court shall not be deemed the purposes of this Act to be a Divisional urt consisting of more than one Judge.

ransfer of proceed-

76. Subject to the provisions of any enactment for the time being in force, the Chief Court may, of its own motion or on the lication of a party, withdraw any proceeding ch is pending in any Court subordinate to and for the withdrawal of which provision is not made in sections 25 and 647 of the Code of Civil Procedure or in section 526 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, and may either itself dispose of the proceeding or transfer it for disposal to any other subordinate Court." XIV of 1882. X of 1882.

Effect of this Act on decrees already made.

7. (1) Section 8 of the Punjab Courts Act, 1884, shall apply as amended by section 3 of this Act to proceedings pending at the commencement of this Act. XVIII of 1884.

(2) Subject to the other provisions of this Act, appeals from decrees passed and not appealed from before the commencement of this Act shall lie and be disposed of as if the Punjab Courts Act, 1884, had on the third day of October, 1884, been passed as amended by this Act.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor-General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 26th October, 1888, and is hereby promulgated for general information:

ACT NO. XVI OF 1888.

An Act to repeal certain enactments relating to the purchase of regimental necessaries from soldiers.

Whereas it is expedient to repeal the enactments specified in the schedule to this Act; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Repeal. 1. The enactments specified in the schedule are hereby repealed.

SCHEDULE.

Number and year.	Subject or title.	Extent of repeal.
Act of the Governor General in Council.		
VII of 1867	Purchase of regimental necessaries from soldiers.	So much as has not been repealed.
Regulation of the Madras Code.		
XIV of 1832	Purchase of regimental necessaries from soldiers.	So much as has not been repealed.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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PART V.

Civil Department.

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LAHORE, THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1888.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 17th February, 1888 :—

NO. 2 OF 1888.

A Bill to prohibit the making or issue by private persons of pieces of metal for use as money and the making of coins in resemblance or similitude of coins of Foreign States.

WHEREAS it is expedient to prohibit the making or issue by private persons of pieces of metal for use as money and the making of coins in resemblance or similitude of coins of foreign States; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Title, extent and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Metal Tokens Act, 1888.

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India; and

(*3*) It shall come into force at once.

Definition.

2. In this Act "issue" means to initiate the circulation, for use as money, of any piece of metal manufactured in contravention of this Act or brought into British India by sea or by land in contravention of any notification for the time being in force under section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878.

Prohibition of making or issue by private persons of pieces of metal to be used as money.

3. (*1*) No piece of copper or bronze, or of any other metal or mixed metal, which, whether stamped or unstamped, is intended or likely to be used as money, shall be made or issued except by the authority of the Governor General in Council.

(*2*) Any person who in contravention of sub-section (*1*) makes any such piece as is mentioned in that sub-section shall be punished,—

(*a*) if a previous conviction under this section is not proved against him, with imprisonment which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both; or,

(*b*) if a previous conviction under this section is proved against him, with imprisonment which may extend to seven years, or with fine, or with both.

(*3*) Any person who in contravention of sub-section (*1*) issues any such piece as is mentioned in that sub-section shall be punished,—

(*a*) if a previous conviction under this section is not proved against him, with imprisonment which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both; or,

(*b*) if a previous conviction under this section is proved against him, with imprisonment which may extend to seven years, or with fine, or with both. [Cf. 24 & 25 Vic., c. 99, s. 12.]

(*4*) Any person convicted of an offence under sub-section (*2*) or sub-section (*3*) shall, in addition to any other punishment to which he may be sentenced, forfeit all such pieces as aforesaid which may have been found in his possession or under his control and all materials and implements so found which are capable of being used for the making of such pieces.

(*5*) Any officer in charge of a police-station who has reason to believe that any place within the limits of his station is being used for the making of such pieces may enter and search the place and seize and carry away any such pieces, and any materials and implements capable of being used for the making thereof, which he may find there.

(*6*) Where the offence of issuing such pieces in contravention of sub-section (*1*) is not a cognizable offence within the meaning of that expression as defined in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, it shall not be taken cognizance of by any Presidency Magistrate without the previous sanction of a Commissioner of Police, or by any other Magistrate, except a District Magistrate, without the previous sanction of the District Magistrate. X of 1882.

(*7*) If in the trial of any offence under sub-section (*2*) or sub-section (*3*) the question arises whether any piece of metal or mixed metal was intended or likely to be used as money, the burden of proving that the piece was not intended or likely to be so used shall lie on the accused person.

Application of provisions of the last foregoing section to importation of pieces of metal for use as money.

4. If at any time the Governor General in Council sees fit, by notification under section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, to prohibit or restrict the bringing by sea or by land VIII of 18[78].

into British India of any such pieces of metal as are mentioned in the last foregoing section, he may by the notification direct that any person contravening the prohibition or restriction shall be liable to the punishment to which he would be liable if he were convicted under this Act of making such pieces in British India, instead of to the penalty mentioned in section 167 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, and that any of the provisions of the last foregoing section of this Act with respect to the offence of making such pieces or to the trial of such an offence shall apply, so far as they can be made applicable, to the offence of contravening the prohibition or restriction notified under section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, or to the trial of any such offence.

Prohibition of receipt by local authorities and railways as money of metal which is not coin.

5. No piece of metal which is not coin as defined in the Indian Penal Code shall be received as money by or on behalf of any local authority or railway-administration.

Prohibition of making pieces of metal in resemblance or similitude of foreign coin.

6. If any person without lawful authority in this behalf makes any [illegible] of coin resembling or apparently intended to resemble or pass for any coin as defined in the Indian Penal Code, which is a legal tender, or is in actual use and circulation as money, in the territories of any foreign Prince or State, he shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to seven years, or with fine, or with both.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE main object of this Bill is to prohibit the manufacture and issue, and restrict the circulation, of stamped or unstamped pieces of copper such as, during the recent depression in the value of that metal, private traders at Jugadri, Gaya, Ludhiana, Beawar and other places have been making and issuing in large quantities for use as money. The pieces circulate at much above their intrinsic value, and their circulation both deprives the taxpayers of this country of that profit on coinage of copper which belongs to [illegible] Government, and perpetuates the currency of an inconvenient form of coin.

The other object of the Bill is to suppress the manufacture in British India of coin resembling or apparently intended to resemble or pass for coins which are legal tender in actual use and circulation in any foreign country.

The 17th February, 1888.

J. WESTLAND.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 17th February, 1888:—

No. 3 OF 1888.

A Bill to Regulate Her Majesty's Indian Reserve Forces.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the government, discipline and regulation of Her Majesty's Indian Reserve Forces; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Title and commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Reserve Forces Act, 1888; and

(2) It shall come into force on such day as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, appoint in this behalf.

Division of Reserve Forces into Active and Garrison Reserves.

2. The Indian Reserve Forces shall consist of the Active Reserve and the Garrison Reserve.

Locality of service of Reserves.

3. (1) A person belonging to the Active Reserve shall be liable to serve beyond the limits of British India as well as within those limits.

(2) A person belonging to the Garrison Reserve shall not be liable without his consent to serve beyond the limits of British India.

Power to make rules for regulation of Reserve Forces.

4. The Governor General in Council may make rules and orders for the government, discipline and regulation of the Indian Reserve Forces.

Liability of Reserve Forces to military law.

5. Subject to the provision of section 3 with respect to persons belonging to the Garrison Reserve, and to such rules and orders as may be made under section 4, a person belonging to the Indian Reserve Forces shall, as an officer or soldier as the case may be, be subject to military law in the same manner and to the same extent as a person belonging to Her Majesty's Indian Forces.

Punishment of certain offences by persons belonging to Reserve Forces.

6. (1) If a person belonging to the Indian Reserve Forces—

(*a*) when required by or in pursuance of any rule or order under this Act to attend at any place fails without reasonable excuse to attend in accordance with such requirement, or

(*b*) fails without reasonable excuse to comply with any such rule or order, or

(*c*) fraudulently obtains any pay or other sum contrary to any such rule or order,

he shall be liable—

(i) on conviction by a Court-martial, to such punishment other than death, transportation or imprisonment for a term exceeding one year as such Court is by the Indian Articles of War empowered to award, or Act V of 1869.

(ii) on conviction by a Magistrate of the first class, to imprisonment for a term which may extend, in the case of a first offence under this section, to six months, and, in the case of any subsequent offence thereunder, to one year.

(2) Where a person belonging to the Indian Reserve Forces is required by or in pursuance of any rule or order under this Act to attend at any place, a certificate purporting to be signed by an officer appointed by such a rule or order in this behalf, and stating that the person so required to attend failed to do so in accordance with such requirement, shall, without proof of the signature or appointment of such officer, be evidence of the matters stated therein.

(3) Any person charged with an offence under this section may be taken into and kept in either military or civil custody, or partly into and in one description of custody and partly into and in the other, or be transferred from one description of custody to the other.

Effect of Act on persons already in the Reserves.

7. Nothing in this Act or in any rule or order thereunder shall make any person transferred to the Indian Reserve Forces before the commencement of this Act subject, without his consent, to any of the provisions of this Act.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE Governor General in Council having, with the sanction of the Secretary of State for India, decided on the formation of a Reserve Force for the Indian Army, the present Bill has been prepared to enable provision to be made for the government, discipline and regulation of that Force.

The Force is to consist of an Active Reserve and a Garrison Reserve, members of the former Reserve being liable to serve anywhere and of the latter in British India only. The Governor General in Council is to make rules and orders for all matters relating to the Force, and, subject to these rules and orders and, in the case of the Garrison Reserve, to the liability of the members thereof to serve in British India only, all persons belonging to the Force are to be liable to military law as if they were persons belonging to Her Majesty's Indian Forces. Provision is also made for the punishment, by Court-martial or by a Magistrate, of reservists who fail, without reasonable excuse, to attend at any place at which they may be ordered to attend, or who fail to comply with any rule or order under the Act, or who fraudulently obtain any pay or other sum contrary to any such rule or order.

The 17th February, 1888.

G. CHESNEY.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette,

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1888.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Law relating to Imprisonment for debt was presented to the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 24th February, 1888 :—

WE, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to amend the law relating to Imprisonment for Debt was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with copy of the Bill as amended by us annexed thereto.

From Mr. P. R. Desai, Pleader, District Court, Satára, dated 15th July, 1886 [Paper No. 1].
From Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 1496—273, dated 16th August, 1886 [Paper No. 2].
From Secretary for Berar to Resident, Hyderabad, No. 331G., dated 15th September, 1886, and enclosures [Papers No. 3].
From Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 2405, dated 4th September, 1886, and enclosures [Papers No. 4].
From Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwára, No. 1104—690-II, dated 22nd September, 1886, and enclosures [Papers No. 5].
Endorsement by Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 2528, dated 22nd September, 1886, and enclosures [Papers No. 6].
From Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 1727, dated 21st August, 1886, and enclosures [Paper No. 7].
From Acting Under Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 5776, dated 8th October, 1886, and enclosures [Papers No. 8].
From Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Burma, No. 377—20L., dated 15th October, 1886, and enclosures [Papers No. 9].
From Under Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 4991—296, dated 2nd November, 1886, and enclosures [Papers No. 10].
From Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 1970—2736, dated 2nd November, 1886, and enclosures [Paper No. 11].
From Under Secretary to Government, Bombay, No 8064, dated 16th November, 1886 [Paper No. 12].
From Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 3008, dated 11th November, 1886, and enclosures [Papers No. 13].
From Officiating Junior Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 982S., dated 23rd November, 1886, and enclosures [Papers No. 14].
From Chief Secretary to Government, Bengal, No 3321J., dated 19th November, 1886, and enclosures [Papers No. 15].
From Officiating Chief Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 3753J., dated 13th December, 1886, and enclosures [Papers No. 16].
From Officiating Chief Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 3857J., dated 17th December, 1886, and enclosure [Papers No. 17].
From Secretary, Mymensingh Landholders Association [Paper No. 18].
Translation of Memorial from Jawla Pershad, Moneylender and Zamindár and Inhabitant of Bandki and Hazratpur, Pargana Bandki, Zila Fatehpur, dated 25th October, 1886 [Paper No. 19].
From Secretary to Government, Punjab, No. 42, dated 13th January, 1887, and enclosures [Papers No. 20].
From Secretary, Bengal Chamber of Commerce, No. 91, dated the 31st January, 1888 [Paper No. 21].

2. Section 2 of the revised Bill, on which sections 3, 5, 6 and 9 wholly and sections 4 and 7 partly depend, would give effect to the very general opinion that it should be in the discretion of a Court executing a decree to refuse to issue a warrant of arrest at the pleasure of a decreeholder, and that the law with respect to the arrest and imprisonment of women in execution of decrees should be what in section 8 of the Married Women's Property Act, 1874, it is assumed to be.

3. Section 4 would give effect to the suggestion that, when a judgment-debtor who has been arrested is brought before the Court before being committed to prison, the Court should have the power to order his release if he is unable to pay the amount of the decree and the Court sees no reason to suppose that he has obstructed or will obstruct the decree-holder in the execution of the decree. The section is based on section 30 of the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882, and section 4 of the Debtors Bill, 1886.

4. Section 8 is an amplification of section 15 of the Civil Procedure Code Amendment Bill, 1886. It has been urged that, where a person in ill-health has been arrested, it should be in the discretion of the Court to refuse to commit him to prison, and that there should be no room for doubt that, where a person has been released from arrest or imprisonment on the ground of illness, he is liable to be re-arrested.

5. It is proposed to leave untouched the law respecting arrest before judgment. The use of that process is discretionary with the Courts, which can only use it where they are satisfied that there is an intention on the part of a defendant to evade their jurisdiction.

6. In two local Rent Acts reproducing the provisions of section 278 of the Code of 1859 with respect to the period of imprisonment in execution of decrees, section 10 of the revised Bill substitutes for those provisions the provisions of section 342 of the Code of 1882.

7. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows:—

In English.

Gazette.	*Date.*
Gazette of India	12th, 19th and 26th June, 1886.
Fort Saint George Gazette	16th July, 1886.
Bombay Government Gazette	17th and 24th June, and 1st July, 1886.
Calcutta Gazette	23rd and 30th June, and 7th July, 1886.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Gazette	16th and 23rd June, 1886.
Punjab Government Gazette	17th and 24th June, and 1st July, 1886.
Central Provinces Gazette	26th June, and 3rd and 10th July, 1886.
Burma Gazette	3rd, 10th and 17th July, 1886.
Coorg District Gazette	1st August, 1886.

In the Vernaculars.

Province.	*Language.*	*Date.*
Madras	Tamil	17th September, 1886.
	Telugu	1st October, 1886.
	Hindustáni	2nd November, 1886.
	Kanarese	15th October, 1886.
	Malayalam	8th October, 1886.
Bombay	Maráthi	9th September, 1886.
	Gujaráthi	9th September, 1886.
	Kanarese	16th September, 1886.
Bengal	Bengali	31st August, and 7th Sept., 1886.
	Hindi	31st August, and 7th and [illegible] September, 1886.
	Uriya	9th September, 1886.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	Urdu	6th, 13th and 20th November, 1886.
Punjab	Urdu	11th, 18th and 25th November, 1886.
Central Provinces	Maráthi	29th September, and [illegible] October, 1886.

8. We consider that the Bill as amended by us should be re-published before it is further considered in Council.

ANDREW R. SCOBLE.
C. U. AITCHISON.
RANA SHANKAR BAKSH SINGH.
SYUD AMEER HOSSEIN.
PEÁRI MOHAN MUKERJI.*
J. W. QUINTON.
ROBERT STEEL.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT.
F. M. HALLIDAY.

The 24th February, 1888.

* I think the Bill is one-sided in one particular. It leaves untouched the procedure for the recovery of revenue and rent in certain provinces and administrations but materially modifies it in others.

PEÁRI MOHAN MUKERJI.

No. II.

A Bill to amend the law relating to Imprisonment for Debt.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to imprisonment for debt; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Title, commencement and extent.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Debtors Act, 1888; and

(*2*) It shall come into force at once.

(*3*) The several portions thereof have the same local extent as the enactments to which they respectively relate.

Addition of sections after section 245 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

2. After section 245 of the Code of Civil Procedure the following sections shall be inserted, namely :—

Prohibition of arrest or imprisonment of women in execution of decrees for money.

"245A. Notwithstanding anything in the last foregoing section or in any other section of this Code, the Court shall not order the arrest or imprisonment of a woman in execution of a decree for money.

Discretionary power to permit other judgment-debtors to show cause against imprisonment.

"245B. (*1*) Notwithstanding anything in section 245 or in any other section of this Code, when an application is for the execution of a decree for money by the arrest and imprisonment of a judgment-debtor who is liable to be arrested in pursuance of the application, the Court may, instead of issuing a warrant for his arrest, issue a notice calling upon him to appear before the Court on a day to be specified in the notice and show cause why he should not be committed to jail in execution of the decree.

"(*2*) If appearance is not made in obedience to the notice, the Court shall, if the decree-holder so requires, issue a warrant for the arrest of the judgment-debtor."

Amendment of section 250 of the Code.

3. In section 250 of the said Code, between the word "shall" and the word "issue", the following shall be inserted, namely :—

"subject to the provisions of sections 245A and 245B, ".

Addition of new section after section 337 of the Code.

4. After section 337 of the said Code the following shall be inserted, namely :—

Proceedings on appearance of judgment-debtor in obedience to notice under section 245B, or after arrest in execution of decree for money.

"337A. (*1*) When a judgment-debtor appears before the Court in obedience to a notice issued under section 245B, or is brought before the Court after being arrested in execution of a decree for money, and it appears to the Court that the judgment-debtor is unable from poverty or other sufficient cause to pay the amount of the decree or, if that amount is payable by instalments, the amount of any instalment thereof, the Court may, upon such terms, if any, as it thinks fit, make an order disallowing the application for his arrest and imprisonment, or directing his release, as the case may be.

"(*2*) Before making an order under sub-section (*1*), the Court may take into consideration any allegation of the decreeholder touching any of the following matters, namely :— [Debtors E 1886, s. 4.]

(*a*) the decree being for a sum for which the judgment-debtor was bound as a trustee or as acting in any other fiduciary capacity to account;

(*b*) the transfer, concealment or removal by the judgment-debtor of any part of his property after the date of the institution of the suit in which the decree was made, or the commission by him after that date of any other act of bad faith in relation to his property, with the object or effect of obstructing or delaying the decreeholder in the execution of the decree;

(*c*) any undue or unreasonable preference given by the judgment-debtor to any of his other creditors;

(*d*) his refusal or neglect to pay the amount of the decree or some part thereof when he has or since the date of the decree has had the means of paying it;

(*e*) the likelihood of his absconding or leaving the jurisdiction of the Court with the object or effect mentioned in clause (*b*) of this sub-section.

"(*3*) While any of the matters mentioned in sub-section (*2*) are being considered, the Court may in its discretion order the judgment-debtor to be imprisoned, or leave him in the custody of an officer of the Court, or release him on his furnishing sufficient security for his appearance on the requisition of the Court. [Act XIV, 1882, s. 349.]

"(*4*) A judgment-debtor released under this section may be re-arrested. [Cf. Act XIV 1882, s. 341.]

"(*5*) If the Court does not make such an order as is mentioned in sub-section (*1*), it shall cause the judgment-debtor to be arrested if he has not already been arrested and, subject to the other provisions of this Code, commit him to jail."

Addition to section 380 of the Code.

5. To section 380 of the said Code the following shall be added, namely :—

"On the application of any defendant in a suit for money in which the plaintiff is a woman the Court may at any stage of the suit make a like order if it is satisfied that such plaintiff does not possess any sufficient immoveable property within British India independent of the property in suit."

Amendment of section 640 of the Code.

6. In section 640 of the said Code, after the words "from arrest in execution of civil process" the words "in any case in which the arrest of women is not prohibited by this Code" shall be added.

Amendment of section 642 of the Code.

7. In section 642 of the said Code, for the words and figures "except as provided in sections 256 and 643" the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"except as provided in section 337A, sub-section (*5*), and sections 256 and 643,".

Addition of new section after section 652 of the Code.

8. After section 652 of the said Code the following shall be added, namely:—

Release on ground of illness of judgment-debtor.

"653. (*1*) At any time after a warrant of arrest has been issued under this Code, the Court may cancel it on the ground of the serious illness of the person against whom the warrant was issued.

"(*2*) When a judgment-debtor has been arrested under this Code the Court may release him if in its opinion he is not in a fit state of health to undergo imprisonment.

[Civil Procedure Code Amendment Bill, 1886, s. 15.]

"(*3*) When a judgment-debtor has been committed to jail, he may be released therefrom—

(*a*) by the Local Government, on the ground of his suffering from any infectious or contagious disease, or

(*b*) by the committing Court, or any Court to which that Court is subordinate, on the ground of his suffering from any serious illness.

[Cf. Act XIV, 1882, s. 341.]

"(*4*) A judgment-debtor released under this section may be re-arrested, but the period of his imprisonment shall not in the aggregate exceed that prescribed in section 342 or section 481, as the case may be."

Repeal of other enactments.

9. The last sixteen words of section [illegible] of the Married Women's Property Act, 1874, and the whole of section 31 of the [illegible] Courts Regulation, 1877, are hereby repealed.

Amendment of parts of Madras Act VIII of 1865 and India Act XII of 1881.

10. (*1*) For the first fifty-five words of section 48 of the Act of the Governor [illegible] of Fort St. George in Council, No. VIII of 1865, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"No person shall be imprisoned as a defaulter for a longer period than six months whatever the amount of the arrears may be, nor for a longer period than six weeks if the arrears do not exceed fifty rupees."

(*2*) For the proviso to section 163 of the North-Western Provinces Rent Act, [illegible], the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"Provided that the time for which a debtor may be confined in execution of a decree under this Act shall not exceed six weeks when the amount decreed (exclusive of costs) does not exceed fifty rupees, or six months in any other case."

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Secretary to the Government of [illegible]

Government Gazette,

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1888.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 16th March, 1888 :—

NO. 4 OF 1888.

A Bill to declare the imperial standard yard for the United Kingdom to be the legal standard measure of length in British India.

WHEREAS it is expedient to declare the imperial standard yard for the United Kingdom to be the legal standard measure of length in British India; It is hereby enacted as follows —

Title, extent and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Measures of Length Act, 1888.

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India; and

(*3*) It shall come into force on the first day of January, 1889.

Standard yard.

2. The imperial standard yard for the United Kingdom shall be the legal standard measure of length in British India and be called the standard yard.

Measure for determining length of standard yard.

3. An accurate copy, approved as such by the Governor General in Council, of the imperial standard for determining the length of the imperial standard yard for the United Kingdom shall be kept in such place within the limits of the Town of Calcutta as the Governor General in Council may prescribe, and shall be the standard for determining the length of the standard yard.

Standard foot and inch.

4. One-third part of the standard yard shall be called a standard foot, and one thirty-sixth part of such a yard shall be called a standard inch. [41 & c. 49

Presumption in favour of accuracy of certified measures.

5. Any measure having stamped thereon or affixed thereto a certificate purporting to be made under the authority of the Governor General in Council or of a Local Government, and stating that the measure is of the length of the standard yard or that a measure marked thereon as a foot or inch is of the length of the standard foot or standard inch, as the case may be, shall, when produced before any Court by any public servant having charge of the measure in pursuance of any direction published in an official Gazette by order of the Governor General in Council or the Local Government, be deemed to be correct until its inaccuracy is proved.

Inspection of certified measures by the public.

6. A public servant having in pursuance of such a direction charge of such a measure as is mentioned in the last foregoing section shall allow any person to inspect it free of charge at all reasonable times and to compare therewith or with any measure marked thereon any measure which such person may have in his possession.

Certified measures to be kept by authorities required by existing enactments to keep measures of length.

7. There shall be kept by the Commissioner of Police in the Town of Calcutta under section 55 of the Calcutta Police Act, 1866, by the Commissioner of Police in the Town of Madras under section 44 of the Act of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council No. VIII of 1867, by the Presidency Magistrates in the Town of Bombay under section 17 of Act XLVIII of 1860 as amended by the Act of the Governor of Bombay in Council No. IV of 1882, and by the Magistrate under section 20 of Regulation XII of 1827 of the Bombay Code, such certified measures of the standard yard, standard foot and standard inch as are mentioned in section 5. Ben. A of 1866

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THIS Bill, declaring the imperial standard yard for the United Kingdom to be the legal standard measure of length in British India, is preliminary to intended legislation on the lines of the Merchandise Marks Act, 1887 (50 & 51 Vic., c. 28).

The 16th March, 1888.

ANDREW R. SCOBLE.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette,

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY JULY 19, 1888.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 11th July, 1888:

NO. 5 OF 1888.

A Bill to remove doubts as to the legality of the levy of certain Tolls.

WHEREAS doubts have been raised as to the operation of the Acts of the Governor-General in Council, No. VIII. of 1851 *(an Act for enabling Government to levy Tolls on Public Roads and Bridges)* and No. XV. of 1864 *(an Act to amend Act VIII. of 1851)*; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Enforcement of Acts VIII. of 1851 and XV. of 1864 in the Punjab.

1. Acts VIII. of 1851 and XV. of 1864 shall be deemed to be in force throughout the territories now administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, and, from the twenty-first day of August, 1857, and the twenty-fourth day of March, 1864, respectively, to have been in force in the territories for the time being administered as part of the Punjab.

Operation of the Act in the Punjab and certain other parts of British India.

2. (1) In any part of British India beyond the limits of the territories administered by the Governor of Fort St. George in Council and the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, to or in which Acts VIII. of 1851 and XV. of 1864 may be or have been extended, or may be or have been declared to be in force, under the latter of those Acts or by this Act or by or under any other enactment, the Local Government shall be deemed to have and, where the Acts have been in force before the passing of this Act, to have had the same authority as if it had been included among the Local Governments specified in section 2 of Act VIII. of 1851.

(2) "Presidency", where that word occurs in section 8 of Act VIII. of 1851, shall be deemed to mean, and to have meant, the territories under the administration of a Local Government.

Validation of past levy of tolls.

3. All tolls levied, or purporting to have been levied, under Acts VIII. of 1851 and XV. of 1864, or either of those Acts, before the passing of this Act, shall be deemed to have been lawfully levied.

Saving.

4. Nothing in the foregoing sections shall affect any proceedings commenced in any Civil Court before the first day of July, 1888.

Amendment of section 2, Act VIII., 1851.

5. In section 2 of Act VIII. of 1851 the words "and the Governor of the Presidency of Bombay in Council" are hereby repealed, and the word "and" shall be inserted between the words "the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces of Bengal" and the words "the Governor of the Presidency of Fort St. George in Council". [Bom. Act II of 1875, s. 1.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE object of this Bill is to remove doubts as to the operation of Acts VIII. of 1851 and XV. of 1864 in the Punjab, and to validate the levy of tolls in that Province under those Acts.

The introduction of a Bill being expedient for those purposes, the opportunity has been taken to confer in express terms on the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and the Chief Commissioners of Burma, the Central Provinces and Coorg, and on the Local Government of any other province in which the Acts may for the time being be in force, the authority which is conferred on the Governor of Fort St. George in Council and the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces by section 2 of the Act of 1851, and to declare the word "Presidency" in section 8 of that Act to mean the territories under the administration of a Local Government.

G. R. ELSMIE.

The 11th July, 1888.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 25th July, 1888:

No. 6 of 1888.

A Bill to make an addition to the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885.

WHEREAS it is expedient to make an addition to the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Addition of section to Act XIII of 1885.

1. The following section shall be added to that Act, namely:—

Application of Act to presidency-towns and Rangoon.

"34. (*1*) This Act, in its application to the presidency-towns, shall be read as if for the words 'District Magistrate' in section 16, sub-section (*1*), and section 17, sub-sections (*2*) and (*3*), for the words 'Magistrate of the first or second class' in section 18, sub-section (*1*), and for the word 'Magistrate' in section 18, sub-section (*2*), there had been enacted the words 'Commissioner of Police', and for the words 'District Judge' in section 16, sub-sections (*3*), (*4*) and (*5*), the words 'Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes'.

(*2*) Section 16, in its application to the town of Rangoon, shall be read as if for the words 'District Judge', wherever they occur in that section, there had been enacted the words 'Judge of the Court of Small Causes'.

(*3*) The fee in respect of an application to the Chief Judge of a Presidency Court of Small Causes under sub-section (*3*) of section 16 shall be the same as would be payable under the Court-fees Act, 1870, in respect of such an application to a District Judge beyond the limits of a presidency-town, and fees for summonses and other processes in proceedings before the Chief Judge under sub-section (*3*) or sub-section (*4*) of that section shall be payable according to the scale set forth in the fourth schedule to the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882." XV of 1882.

VII of 1870.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE object of this Bill is to add to the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, a section which is required in order to remedy an oversight. In the absence of such a section certain portions of the Act which were intended to be operative in presidency-towns and Rangoon are inoperative there.

The 25th July, 1888.

C. A. ELLIOTT.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 25th July, 1888:

NO. 7 OF 1888.

A Bill to regulate the payment of duty in respect of Salt where there has been an alteration of the rate of duty payable in respect thereof.

WHEREAS it is expedient to regulate the payment of duty in respect of salt where the duty payable in respect thereof has been either enhanced or reduced; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Title and extent.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Salt-duty Act, 1888; and

(*2*) It shall extend to the whole of British India.

Definition.

2. In this Act "manufacture", used with reference to salt, has the meaning assigned thereto by the Indian Salt Act, 1882.

Provisions applicable on alteration of rate of duty.

3. Where the rate of duty payable in respect of salt is enhanced or reduced, the provisions of the following clauses shall apply:—

(*1*) the rate of duty payable in respect of salt manufactured otherwise than by or on behalf of the Government in any part of British India, or in respect of salt so manufactured beyond British India and imported by land into any part of British India, shall be the rate in force in that part under section 7 of the Indian Salt Act, 1882, on the day on which the duty in respect of the salt is paid to the Government:

(*2*) the rate of duty payable in respect of salt manufactured by or on behalf of the Government in any part of British India, or in respect of salt so manufactured beyond British India and imported by land into any part of British India, shall be,—

(*a*) when the duty payable in respect of the salt has been paid to the Government before the time appointed for the enhancement or reduction of the rate of duty to take effect, then the rate in force in that part as aforesaid on the day on which the duty was so paid to a person having authority to receive it on behalf of the Government on that day, and

(*b*) in any other case, the rate in force in that part as aforesaid on the day on which the duty in respect of the salt is paid to the Government:

provided, with respect to article (*a*) of this clause, that, where the rate of duty is reduced, a person who has paid duty in respect of salt on any of the three days immediately preceding the time appointed for the reduction to take effect shall, in respect of so much of the salt as has not before that time been delivered at the place of manufacture either to him or a person authorised to hold the salt on his behalf or to a railway administration or other carrier for carriage to his order, be entitled to a refund of the difference between the duty which he has paid and the reduced duty;

(*3*) the rate of duty payable in respect of salt imported into any part of British India by sea shall be the rate in force in that part as aforesaid on the day on which entry thereof is made for home-consumption or, in the case of salt of which entry has been made for warehousing, the rate so in force in that part on the day on which the salt is cleared for home-consumption.

Exclusion of operation of other enactments.

4. The provisos to section 37 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, shall not apply to salt, and this Act shall take effect notwithstanding anything in that Act or in any other enactment for the time being in force. VIII of 1878

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

By the operation of the proviso to section 37 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, an enhancement of the salt-duty does not come into effect with respect to sea-borne salt for two or three months after it is proclaimed. As the effect upon prices is immediate, the result is that the consumer has to pay as much as if the salt bore the enhanced rate of duty, but the increase which he pays goes not to the Treasury but to the individuals who happen to be the owners of the salt which is at sea on its way to India. The first object of the present Bill is to claim for the Treasury this enhancement of the price which the fiscal action of the Government in enhancing the duty enables the holder to realize from the consumer.

Opportunity has been taken to define the operation of enhancements and reductions of duty with respect to salt manufactured in India. It is the object of the Government to give all possible facilities to the trade for the payment of duty and the purchase of salt. It is necessary to define, with reference to the procedure adopted for this purpose, the exact incidence of an enhancement or reduction of duty, so as to avoid claims and contentions which have arisen on past occasions of the alteration of the rate of duty.

The 25th July, 1888. J. WESTLAND.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 25th July, 1888:

No. 8 OF 1888.

A Bill to repeal certain enactments relating to Contagious Diseases.

WHEREAS it is expedient to repeal certain enactments relating to contagious diseases; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Repeal.

1. The enactments specified in the schedule are repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column thereof.

THE SCHEDULE.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

Number and year.	Subject or title.	Extent of repeal.
Acts of the Governor General in Council.		
XIV of 1868.	Indian Contagious Diseases Act, 1868.	So much as has not been repealed.
XXVI of 1868.	Municipal Lock-hospitals.	The whole.
Act of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council.		
IV of 1884	Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884.	The words "the application of the Indian Contagious Diseases Act" in section 113.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

IN 1882 the Government of India, after enquiry into the working of the Indian Contagious Diseases Act, 1868, proposed to repeal it. The Secretary of State, however, considered that further experience was desirable before repealing the Act, but he left to the Government of India discretion to suspend its operation. The Act was accordingly withdrawn from operation in Calcutta. Further consideration of the question satisfied the Government of India that it ought also to be withdrawn in the towns of Madras and Bombay and two other towns in British India in which it had been maintained. Orders to this effect were issued on 19th May last. As there is no probability of the Act in its present form being revived, it is proposed to remove it and any subsidiary Acts dependent on it from the Statute-book.

The 25th July, 1888.

C. U. AITCHISON.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 22nd August, 1888:

NO. 9 OF 1888.

A bill to amend the Indian Succession Act, 1865, the Probate and Administration Act, 1881, and the Court-fees Act, 1870, and to make provision with respect to certain other matters.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Indian Succession Act, 1865, the Probate and Administration Act, 1881, and the Court-fees Act, 1870, and to make provision with respect to certain other matters; It is hereby enacted as follows:

Title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Probate and Administration Act, 1888; and

(*2*) It shall come into force on the first day of January, 1889.

Indian Succession Act, 1865.

Amendment of section 254, Act X, 1865.

2. For the last forty-two words of section 254 of the Indian Succession Act, 1865, the following shall be substituted, namely:

"he having undertaken to administer the same, and, on the requisition of this Court, to make a true inventory of the said property and credits and exhibit the same in this Court at or before the expiration of six months from the date of this grant, and also, on a like requisition, to render to this Court a true account of the said property and credits within one year from the same date."

Amendment of section 255, Act X, 1865.

3. For the last forty-five words of section 255 of the same Act the following shall be substituted, namely:

"he having undertaken to administer the same, and, on the requisition of this Court, to make a true inventory of the said property and credits and exhibit the same in this Court at or before the expiration of six months from the date of this grant, and also, on a like requisition, to render to this Court a true account of the said property and credits within one year from the same date."

Substitution of new section for section 277, Act X, 1865.

4. For section 277 of the same Act the following shall be substituted, namely:

Inventory and account.

"277. (*1*) An executor or administrator shall, on the requisition of the Court which granted the probate or letters of administration, exhibit in that Court, within six months from the date of the grant, or within such further time as that Court may appoint in its requisition, an inventory containing a full and true estimate of all the property in possession, and all the credits, and also all the debts owing by any person to which the executor or administrator is entitled in that character, and on a like requisition shall in like manner, within one year from the date aforesaid or within such further time as the Court may appoint in its requisition, exhibit an account of the estate, showing the assets which have come to his hands and the manner in which they have been applied or disposed of.

"(*2*) Failure to comply with a requisition of the Court for an inventory or account under this section shall be deemed to be an offence under section 176 of the Indian Penal Code, and the submission of an intentionally false inventory or account shall be deemed to be an offence under section 193 of that Code. XLV of 1860.

"(*3*) The High Court may from time to time prescribe the form in which an inventory or account under this section is to be exhibited."

Probate and Administration Act, 1881.

V of 1881.

Amendment of section 76, Act V, 1881.

5. For the portion of section 76 of the Probate and Administration Act, 1881, beginning with the words "he having undertaken to administer the same" and ending with the words "within one year from the same date", the following shall be substituted, namely:

"he having undertaken to administer the same, and, on the requisition of this Court, to make a true inventory of the said prope ty and credits and exhibit the same in this Court at or before the expiration of six months from the date of this grant, and also, on a like requisition, to render to this Court a true account of the said property and credits within one year from the same date."

Amendment of section 77, Act V, 1881.

6. For the portion of section 77 of the same Act beginning with the words "he having undertaken to administer the same" and ending with the words "within one year from the same date", the following shall be substituted, namely:

"he having undertaken to administer the same, and, on the requisition of this Court, to make a true inventory of the said property and credits and exhibit the same in this Court at or before the expiration of six months from the date of this grant, and also, on a like requisition, to render to this Court a true account of the said property and credits within one year from the same date."

Substitution of new section for section 90, Act V, 1881.

7. For section 90 of the same Act the following shall be substituted, namely:

Power of executor or administrator to dispose of property.

"90. (1) An executor or administrator has, subject to the provisions of this section, power to dispose, as he thinks fit, of all or any of the property for the time being vested in him under section 4.

"(2) The power of an executor to dispose of immoveable property so vested in him is subject to any restriction which may be imposed in this behalf by the will appointing him, unless probate has been granted to him and the Court which granted the probate permits him by an order in writing, notwithstanding the restriction, to dispose of any immoveable property specified in the order in a manner permitted by the order.

"(3) An administrator may not, without the previous permission of the Court by which the letters of administration were granted,—

(a) mortgage, charge or transfer by sale, gift, exchange or otherwise any immoveable property for the time being vested in him under section 4, or

(b) lease any such property for a term exceeding five years.

"(4) A disposal of property by an executor or administrator in contravention of sub-section (2) or sub-section (3), as the case may be, is voidable at the instance of any other person interested in the property.

"(5) Before any probate or letters of administration is or are granted under this Act there shall be endorsed thereon a copy of sub-sections (1), (2) and (4), or of sub-sections (1), (3) and (4), as the case may be.

"(6) A probate or letters of administration shall not be rendered invalid by reason of the endorsement required by the last foregoing sub-section not having been made thereon, nor shall the absence of such an endorsement authorise an executor or administrator to act otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of this section."

Substitution of new section for section 98, Act V, 1881.

8. For section 98 of the same Act the following shall be substituted, namely:

Inventory and account.

"98. (1) An executor or administrator shall, on the requisition of the Court which granted the probate or letters of administration, exhibit in that Court, within six months from the date of the grant, or within such further time as the Court may appoint in its requisition, an inventory containing a full and true estimate of all the property in possession, and all the credits and also all the debts owing by any person to which the executor or administrator is entitled in that character, and on a like requisition shall in like manner, within one year from the date aforesaid or within such further time as the Court may appoint in its requisition, exhibit an account of the estate, showing the assets which have come to his hands and the manner in which they have been applied or disposed of.

"(2) Failure to comply with a requisition of the Court for a inventory or account under this section shall be deemed to be an offence under section 176 of the Indian Penal Code and the submission of an intentionally false inventory or account shall be deemed to be an offence under section 193 of that Code.

"(3) The High Court may from time to time prescribe the form in which an inventory or account under this section is to be exhibited."

Court-fees Act, 1870.

Repeal of article 16, Schedule II, Act VII, 1870.

9. Article 16 (Administration-bond) of the second schedule to the Court-fees Act, 1870, is hereby repealed.

Miscellaneous.

Validation of acts under grants of administration already made.

10. (1) Notwithstanding anything in the Probate and Administration Act, 1881, an executor or administrator to whom a grant of probate or of letters of administration with copy of the will annexed was made before the first day of April, 1881, under the Hindu Wills Act, 1870, or an executor or administrator to whom a grant of probate or of letters of administration has been made before the commencement of this Act, under the Probate and Administration Act, 1881, shall be deemed to have had and to have power to dispose, as he might or may think fit, of all or any of the property of the deceased which was or is for the time being vested in him.

(2) Nothing in sub-section (1) shall be construed to validate any disposal of property by an executor or administrator which has before the commencement of this Act been declared by any competent Court to be invalid.

11. (1) Any penalty or forfeiture under section 19G or section 19H of the Court-fees Act, 1870, may, on the certificate of the Chief Controlling Revenue-authority, be recovered from the executor or administrator as if it were an arrear of land-revenue by any Collector in any part of British India.

Recovery of penalties and forfeitures under Act VII, 1870.

(2) The Chief Controlling Revenue-authority may remit the whole or any part of any such penalty or forfeiture.

12. The following portion of section 7, clause (3), of the Act of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council No. VII of 1880, entitled the Public Demands' Recovery Act, 1880, namely:

Repeal of part of section 7 (3), Bengal Act VII of 1880.

"or in the following sections and portions of the following Act passed by the Governor General in Council, that is to say, in Act VII of 1870, 'the Court-fees Act,' sections 19G, 19H,"

hereby repealed.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

UNDER section 90 of the Probate and Administration Act, 1881, an executor or administrator has power, with the consent of the Court by which the grant of probate or of letters of administration was made, to dispose of the property of the deceased, either wholly or in part, in such manner as he thinks fit.

A proviso to the section enacts that the Court may, when granting probate or letters of administration, exempt the executor or administrator from the necessity of obtaining such consent as to the whole or any specified part of the assets of the deceased.

It has been represented to the Government of India that it is only recently that the restrictive effect of this section has been realised, and that Hindus have gone on taking out probates and letters of administration and acting under them as if they had the same effect as probates, and letters of administration with copy of the will annexed, had under the Hindu Wills Act, 1870, up to the first day of April, 1881. They now find that such of their transfers of property as they had not power to make under Hindu law are invalid. It appears also that for some years after Act V of 1881 had come into force no distinction was made in the Public Debt Office between the powers of European and those of Asiatic executors.

The confusion caused by the restricted form of probate and administration under the Act of 1881 is so serious as in the opinion of competent authorities to render retrospective as well as prospective legislation necessary.

In these circumstances it is proposed by section 7 of the Bill to substitute for section 90 of the Probate and Administration Act, 1881, a section conferring on an executor or administrator an absolute power of disposal over moveable property, but, as regards immoveable property, subjecting an executor ordinarily to such restrictions, if any, as are imposed on him by the will appointing him, and an administrator to restrictions similar to those imposed on a guardian by Acts XL of 1858 and XX of 1864. It is also proposed by section 10 of the Bill to confer on persons who have already taken out probate or letters of administration under Act V of 1881 the unrestricted powers, prospectively and retrospectively, which under the Hindu Wills Act used to be conferred, and under the Indian Succession Act are conferred, on executors and administrators.

It is further proposed by section 10 of the Bill to remove a doubt whether section 90 of the Act of 1881 is to be construed, with respect to transfers made after the first day of April, 1881, as applying to executors and administrators to whom probates, and letters of administration with copy of the will annexed, were granted under the Hindu Wills Act, 1870, before that day.

2. The other sections of the Bill are of secondary importance.

Sections 4 and 8 will enable Courts which are not Courts of Record, and cannot punish for such contempt as is involved in the omission to submit an inventory or account, to insist in proper cases, either in the interests of the revenue or at the instance of a person interested in the administration of an estate, on the submission of such documents as Acts X of 1865 and V of 1881 now require to be submitted in all cases, without, however, making any express provision for enforcing their submission.

Sections 2 and 3 are subsidiary to section 4, and sections 5 and 6 to section 8.

Section 9 is designed to remove a doubt which has existed since the enactment of article 2 of the first schedule to the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, with respect to the stamp to which an administration-bond under the Indian Succession Act, 1865, or the Probate and Administration Act, 1881, is liable.

Sections 11 and 12 are suggested by the Public Demands' Recovery Act (Bengal), VII of 1880.

The 17th August, 1888. ANDREW R. SCOBLE.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 22nd August, 1888:

No. 10 OF 1888.

THE SUCCESSION CERTIFICATE BILL.

CONTENTS.

SECTIONS.

A bill to facilitate the collection of debts on successions and afford protection to parties paying debts to the representatives of deceased persons.

WHEREAS it is expedient to facilitate the collection of debts on successions and afford protection to parties paying debts to the representatives of deceased persons; It is hereby enacted as follows:

Title, commencement, extent and application.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Succession Certificate Act, 1888.

(*2*) It shall come into force on the first day of January, 1889; and

(*3*) It extends to the whole of British India, inclusive of Upper Burma; [Act XX 1886, s. 6 (

(*4*) But a certificate shall not be granted thereunder with respect to any debt or security to which a right can be established by probate or letters of administration under the Indian Succession Act, 1865, or by probate of a will to which the Hindu Wills Act, 1870, applies, or by letters of administration with a copy of such a will annexed. [Act XX of 1860, s. and Act X of 1870, s. X of 1865 XXI of 1870.

Repeal.

2. (*1*) The enactments specified in the first schedule are repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column thereof.

(*2*) But nothing in this Act shall affect any certificate granted before the commencement of this Act under Act XXVII of 1860 or any enactment repealed by that Act or under the Regulation of the Bombay Code No. VIII of 1827.

(*3*) Any enactment except section 152 of the Probate and Administration Act, 1881, or any document, referring to any enactment repealed by this Act shall, so far as may be, be V of 188

The Succession Certificate Bill.

(Sections 3-10.)

construed to refer to this Act or to the corresponding portion thereof.

3. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

Definitions.

[Act I of 1868, s. 2 (12).] (1) "District Court" means a Court presided over by a District Judge: and

[New.] (2) "security" means—

(a) any promissory note, debenture, stock or other security of the Government of India;

(b) any bond, debenture or annuity charged by the Imperial Parliament on the revenues of India;

(c) any stock or debenture of, or share in, a company or other incorporated institution;

(d) any debenture or other security for money issued by, or on behalf of, a local authority;

(e) any other security which the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, declare to be a security for the purposes of this Act.

[Act XXVII of 1860, s. 2.] 4. (1) No debtor of any deceased person shall be compelled by any Court to pay his debt to any person claiming to be entitled to the effects of any deceased person or any part thereof except on the production of a probate or letters of administration or of a certificate granted under this Act and having that debt specified therein, or granted under Act XXVII of 1860 or an enactment repealed by that Act or under the Regulation of the Bombay Code No. VIII of 1827.

Restriction on recovery of debts from debtors of deceased persons.

[New.] (2) The word "debt" in sub-section (1) includes any debt except rent, revenue or profits payable in respect of land used for agricultural purposes.

[Act XXVII of 1860, s. 3.] 5. The District Court within the jurisdiction of which the deceased ordinarily resided at the time of his death, or if at that time he had no fixed place of residence then within the jurisdiction of which any part of the property of the deceased may be found, may grant a certificate under this Act.

Court having jurisdiction to grant certificate.

[Act V of 1881, s. 64.] 6. (1) Application for such a certificate must be made to the District Court by a petition signed and verified by or on behalf of the applicant in the manner prescribed by the Code of Civil Procedure for the signing and verification of a plaint by or on behalf of a plaintiff, and setting forth the following particulars, namely: [XIV of 1882.]

Application for certificate.

(a) the time and place of the death of the deceased and his ordinary residence at the time of his death;

(b) the family and other relatives of the deceased and their respective residences;

(c) the right in which the petitioner claims;

(d) the absence of any impediment under section 1, sub-section (4), to the grant of the certificate; and

(e) the debts and securities in respect of which the certificate is applied for.

(2) If the petition contains any averment which the person verifying it knows or believes to be false, that person shall be subject to punishment according to the provisions of the law for the time being in force for the punishment of giving or fabricating false evidence.

7. (1) If the District Court is satisfied that there is ground for entertaining the application, it shall fix a day for the hearing thereof and cause notice of the application and of the day fixed for the hearing—

Procedure on application.

(a) to be served on any person to whom, in the opinion of the Court, special notice of the application should be given, and

(b) to be posted on some conspicuous part of the court-house and published in such other manner, if any, as the Court, subject to any rules made by the High Court in this behalf, thinks fit,

and upon the day fixed, or as soon thereafter as may be convenient, shall proceed to determine the right to the certificate.

(2) The High Court may, on application made by petition and on cause shown to its satisfaction, suspend the granting of the certificate by the District Court, and may direct such further proceedings for the investigation of the right to the certificate as it thinks fit.

8. When the District Court grants a certificate, it shall therein specify the debts and securities set forth in the application for the certificate and may thereby empower the person to whom the certificate is granted to receive interest or dividends on the securities specified therein or on any of them, or to negotiate the securities or any of them.

Contents of certificate.

9. Subject to the provisions of this Act the certificate of the District Court shall, with respect to the debts and securities specified therein, be conclusive of the representative title of the person to whom the certificate is granted, and shall, notwithstanding any contravention of section 1, sub-section (4), or other defect, afford full indemnity to all debtors of the deceased paying their debts to that person.

Effect of certificate.

10. (1) The District Court may require, as a condition precedent to the granting of a certificate, that the person to whom it proposes to make the grant shall give a bond to the Judge of the Court to enure for the benefit of the Judge for the time being, with one or more surety or sureties, for rendering an account of debts and securities received by him and for indemnity of persons who may be entitled to the whole or any part of those debts and securities.

Requisition of bond from grantee of certificate.

(2) The Court may, on application made by petition and on cause shown to its satisfaction, and upon such terms as to security, or providing that the money received be paid into Court, or otherwise as the Court thinks fit, assign the bond to some proper person, and that person shall thereupon be entitled to sue on the bond in his own name as if it had been originally given to him instead of to the Judge of the Court, and to recover, as trustee for all persons

The Succession Certificate Bill.

(Sections 11-18.)

interested, such amount as may be recoverable thereunder.

Appointment of trustee in case of disputed succession.

11. (1) Where there is a dispute among persons claiming as the representatives of a deceased person to be jointly entitled to be proprietors of any securities, the District Court, on the application of any of the claimants and on cause shown to its satisfaction, may, so far as regards the securities, grant a certificate under this Act to a person appointed by the Court to act as trustee under this section, and shall specify in the certificate the securities and the several persons appearing to such trustee to be the proprietors thereof and their respective shares therein.

(2) The trustee shall be entitled by virtue of such certificate to receive and give discharges for the interest or dividends on the securities, and shall account for and pay the interest or dividends to the several persons specified in the certificate to be thereunto entitled, according to the shares therein set forth, and may act for those persons in all other respects concerning the securities, and shall be entitled to receive such commission, not exceeding one per centum, on the sums received and paid by him, as the Court thinks fit.

(3) If any such dispute among persons claiming to be proprietors of any securities is not ended within two years from the date of the certificate granted under sub-section (1), the trustee may apportion the principal sum of the securities rateably among the parties appearing from the certificate to be proprietors thereof, and may apply for and receive new securities from the proper officer appointed to issue them in the respective names of the several parties certified to be entitled thereto.

(4) The receipt of the trustee for such new securities, by endorsement on the old securities or otherwise, shall be a legal discharge against the disputing parties claiming to be entitled to the several amounts for which the securities are issued.

(5) If the amount of the securities in dispute or any part thereof is not sufficient to admit of their rateable division according to the rules applicable to the issue of such securities, the trustee may sell and dispose of the disputed securities, or such part as may be necessary, and apportion the proceeds thereof among the parties certified to be entitled to receive the same.

(6) A certificate granted to a trustee appointed under this section shall supersede any previous certificate so far as the previous certificate relates to the securities specified in the certificate granted to the trustee.

Local extent of certificate.

12. A certificate under this Act shall have effect throughout the whole of British India.

Appeal.

13. (1) An appeal shall lie to the High Court from an order of a District Court granting or refusing or, on review, revoking a certificate under this Act, and the High Court may, if it thinks fit, by its order on the appeal declare the person to whom the certificate should be granted and direct the District Court, on application being made therefor, to grant it accordingly, in supersession of the certificate, if any, already granted.

(2) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (1), and of Chapters XLVI and XLVII of the Code of Civil Procedure as applied by section 647 of that Code, an order of a District Court under this Act shall be final. [I. L. R. 1 Cal. 101 and 1 All. 287]. XIV of 1882

Effect on certificate of a previous certificate or of previous probate or letters of administration.

14. Save as provided by this Act, a certificate thereunder in respect of any debts or securities shall be invalid if such a certificate has been previously granted in respect of the debts or securities or if a grant of probate or letters of administration has been previously made in respect of the estate including them. [Act XXVI of 1860, ss. and 13.]

Effect on certificate of subsequent probate or letters of administration.

15. (1) A grant of probate or letters of administration under the Probate and Administration Act, 1881, in respect of an estate shall be deemed to supersede any certificate previously granted under this Act in respect of any debts or securities included in the estate. [Act V of 1881, s. 152 and s. 2 (3) of this Bill.] V of 1881.

(2) When at the time of the grant of the probate or letters any suit or other proceeding instituted by the holder of the certificate regarding any such debt or security is pending, the person to whom the grant is made shall, on applying to the Court in which the suit or proceeding is pending, be entitled to take the place of the holder of the certificate in the suit or proceeding.

Validation of payments made in good faith to holders of invalid certificates.

16. Where a certificate under this Act has been superseded wholly or in part, or is invalid, by reason of the grant of a certificate to a trustee under section 11, or to a person named in an order of the High Court under section 13, or by reason of the certificate having been revoked, or by reason of a certificate having been previously granted, or by reason of a grant of probate or letters of administration, or for any other cause, all payments made to, and dealings had with, the holder of the superseded or invalid certificate in ignorance of its supersession or invalidity shall be held good against claims under any other certificate or under the probate or letters of administration. [Act XXVII of 1860, ss. 6, 11 and 14.]

Extension of certificate.

17. (1) A District Court may from time to time, on the application of the holder of a certificate under this Act, extend the certificate to any debt or security not originally specified therein, and every such extension shall have the same effect as if the debt or security to which the certificate is extended had been originally specified therein. [Act XXVI of 1860, ss. 2 and 22.]

(2) Upon the extension of a certificate, powers with respect to the receiving of interest or dividends on, or the negotiation of, any security to which the certificate has been extended may be conferred, and a bond for the purposes mentioned in section 10 may be required, in the same manner as upon the original grant of a certificate.

Forms of certificate and extended certificate.

18. Certificates shall be granted and extensions of certificates shall be made, as nearly as circumstances admit, in the forms set forth in the second schedule. [New.]

The Succession Certificate Bill.

(Sections 19-23.)

19. Where a District Court has not conferred on the holder of a certificate any power with respect to a security specified in the certificate, or has only empowered him to receive interest or dividends on the security, the Court may, on application made by petition and on cause shown to its satisfaction, amend the certificate by conferring one or other of the powers mentioned in section 8, or by substituting for the power to receive interest or dividends a power to negotiate the security, as the case may be.

Amendment of certificate in respect of powers as to securities.

VII of 1870. **20.** For Nos. 11 and 12 of the second schedule to the Court-fees Act, 1870, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

New articles substituted for articles 11 and 12, Schedule I, Act VII, 1870.

Number.		Proper fee.
"11. Probate of a will or letters of administration with or without will annexed.	If the amount or value of the property in respect of which the grant of probate or letters is made exceeds one thousand rupees.	Two per centum on such amount or value: provided that when, after a certificate has been granted under the Succession Certificate Act, 1888, or any enactment repealed by that Act, in respect of any property included in an estate, a grant of probate or letters of administration is made in respect of the same estate, the fee payable in respect of the latter grant shall be reduced by the amount of the fee paid in respect of the former grant.
"12. Certificate under the Succession Certificate Act, 1888.	In any case.	Two per centum on the amount or value of any debt or security specified in the certificate under section 8 of the Act, and three per centum on the amount or value of any debt or security to which the certificate is extended under section 17 of the Act. NOTE.—(1) The amount of a debt is its amount, including interest, on the day on which the inclusion of the debt in the certificate is applied for, so far as such amount can be ascertained. (2) Whether or not any power with respect to a security specified in a certificate has been conferred under the Act, and where a power has been conferred, whether the power is for the receiving of interest or dividends on, or for the negotiation of, the security, the value of the security is its market value on the day on which the inclusion of the security in the certificate is applied for, so far as the value can be ascertained."

21. (1) Every application for a certificate or for the extension of a certificate must be accompanied by a deposit of a sum equal to the fee payable under article 12 of the first schedule to the Court-fees Act, 1870, in respect of the certificate or extension applied for.

Mode of collecting court-fees on certificates.

(2) Every objection to the grant of a certificate must, when the objector claims to have not made an application for, the grant of a certificate to himself, be accompanied by a like deposit.

(3) If the application or the claim is allowed, the sum deposited by the applicant or by the objector, as the case may be, shall be expended, under the direction of the Court, in the purchase of the stamp to be used for denoting the fee payable as aforesaid.

(4) Any sum received under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2), and not expended under sub-section (3), shall be refunded to the person who deposited it.

22. Where a certificate in the form, as nearly as circumstances admit, of the second schedule has been granted to a resident within a Foreign State by the British representative accredited to that State, or where a certificate so granted has been extended in such form by such representative, the certificate shall, when stamped in accordance with the provisions of the Court-fees Act, 1870, with respect to certificates under this Act, have the same effect in British India as a certificate granted or extended under this Act.

Effect of certificate granted or extended by British representative in Foreign State.

23. (1) No decision under this Act upon any question of right between any parties shall be held to bar the trial of the same question in any other suit or proceeding between the same parties, and nothing in this Act shall be construed to affect the liability of any person who may receive the

Effect of decisions under this Act, and liability of holders of certificates thereunder.

The Succession Certificate Bill.

(Sections 24-26. The First Schedule.—Enactments repealed.)
(The Second Schedule.—Forms of certificate and extended certificate.)

whole or any part of any debt or security to account therefor to the person lawfully entitled thereto:

(2) But a suit shall not lie against a trustee appointed under section 11 in respect of anything done by him in accordance with the provisions of that section.

Prohibition of exercise of certain powers by curators.

24. (1) Where a certificate has been granted under this Act or any enactment repealed by this Act, or a grant of probate or letters of administration has been made, a curator appointed under Act XIX of 1841 shall not exercise any authority lawfully belonging to the holder of the certificate or to the executor or administrator:

(2) But persons who have paid debts or rents to a curator authorised by a Court to receive them shall be indemnified, and the curator shall be responsible for the payment thereof to the person who has obtained the certificate, probate or letters of administration, as the case may be.

Effect of certain probates and letters.

25. Any probate or letters of administration granted before the first day of April, 1881, by any Supreme or High Court of Judicature in any case in which the deceased person was not a British subject within the meaning of the charter of the Court and any assets belonging to him were at the time of his death within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court shall, for the purpose of the recovery of debts, the protection of persons paying debts, and the negotiation of securities included in the estate of the deceased, be deemed to have and to have had the effect which a grant of probate or letters of administration has under the Indian Succession Act, 1865:

Provided that nothing in this section shall be construed to validate any disposal of property by an executor or administrator which has before the commencement of this Act been declared by any competent Court to be invalid.

Amendment of Court-fees Act, 1870, and Bombay Regulation VIII of 1827.

26. In the Court-fees Act, 1870, section 19, clause viii, the word "or" shall be inserted between the words "probate of a will" and the words "letters of administration": and in the Regulation of the Bombay Code No. VIII of 1827, section 11, the word and figures "section 10" shall be substituted for the words and figures "sections 9 and 10."

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

(See section 2.)

Number and year.	Subject or title.	Extent of repeal.
Acts of the Governor-General in Council.		
XXVII of 1860.	Collection of debts on successions.	So much as has not been repealed.

Number and year.	Subject to title.	Extent of repeal.
Acts of the Governor-General in Council—contd.		
VII of 1870	Court-fees Act, 1870.	In section 19, clause viii, the words "and certificate mentioned in the first schedule to this Act annexed, No. 12," and the words "or certificate."
XV of 1874	Laws Local Extent Act, 1874.	So much as relates to Act XXVII of 1860.
V of 1881.	Probate and Administration Act, 1881.	Sections 151 and 153.
Act of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council.		
VII of 1880	Public Demands' Recovery Act, 1880.	In section 7, clause (3), the words "and the note to paragraph 12 of Schedule I."
Regulation of the Bombay Code.		
VIII of 1827	Administration of Estates.	So much as has not been repealed, except sections 10 and 11 and Appendix C.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

FORMS OF CERTIFICATE AND EXTENDED CERTIFICATE.

(See section 18.)

In the Court of

To *A. B.*

Whereas you applied on the day of for a certificate under the Succession Certificate Act, 1888, in respect of the following debts and securities, namely:—

Debts.

Serial number.	Name of debtor.	Amount of debt, including interest, on date of application for certificate.	Description and date of instrument, if any, by which the debt is secured.

The Succession Certificate Bill.

(The Second Schedule.—Forms of certificate and extended certificate.)

Securities.

Serial number.	Description.			Market-value of security on date of application for certificate.
	Distinguishing number or letter of security.	Name, title or class of security.	Amount or par value of security.	

This certificate is accordingly granted to you and empowers you to collect those debts [*and*] [*to receive*] [*interest*] [*dividends*] [*on*] [*to negotiate*] [*those securities*].

Dated this day of .

District Judge.

In the Court of

On the application of *A. B.* made to me on the day of , I hereby extend this certificate to the following debts and securities, namely:—

Debts.

Serial number.	Name of debtor.	Amount of debt, including interest, on date of application for extension.	Description and date of instrument, if any, by which the debt is secured.

Securities.

Serial number.	Description.			Market-value on date of application for extension.
	Distinguishing number or letter of security.	Name, title or class of security.	Amount or par value of security.	

This extension empowers *A. B.* to collect those debts [*and*] [*to receive*] [*interest*] [*dividends*] [*on*] [*to negotiate*] [*those securities*].

Dated this day of

District Judge.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE object of this Bill is to re-enact Act XXVII of 1860 and amend the Court-fees Act, 1870, in accordance with the proposal made by the Hon'ble Major Baring in his Succession Certificate Bill of 1883 and with the suggestions which that Bill evoked from Local Governments, High Courts and other authorities.

2. The following was the Statement of Objects and Reasons which Major Baring appended to his Bill:

"ARTICLE 12, Schedule I, of the Court-fees Act, VII of 1870, provides, among other matters, for the levy of a fee of two per cent. on the amount or value of the property in respect of which a certificate is granted under Act XXVII of 1860. The following note is appended to the article:

'The person to whom any such certificate is granted, or his representative, shall, after the expiration of twelve months from the date of such certificate, and thereafter whenever the Court granting such certificate requires him so to do, file a statement on oath of all moneys recovered or realized by him under such certificate.

'If the moneys so recovered or realized exceed the amount of debts or other property as sworn to by the person to whom the certificate is granted, the Court may cancel the same, and order such person to take out a fresh certificate and pay the fee prescribed by this schedule for such excess.

'In default of filing such statement within the time allowed the Court may cancel the certificate.'

"2. In the course of the discussions in the Legislative Council which preceded the passing of the Probate and Administration Act, V of 1881, a proposal was made by Mr. Pitt-Kennedy that Act XXVII of 1860 and the Court-fees Act should be amended so as to require, from any one obtaining a certificate under the former Act for the recovery of any portion of the estate of a deceased person, payment of a court-fee at the rate of two per cent. on the entire value of the estate.

"3. A circular was thereupon addressed to Local Governments calling for opinions on this proposal.

"The replies received show that the weight of authority is altogether against its adoption; but many of them call attention to the fact, already more than once brought to the notice of the Government of India, that the requirements of the note in the Court-fees Act above referred to are as a rule neglected or evaded, that persons taking out certificates do not file the statements required by it, that the Courts have no proper means of compelling them to do so, and that large amounts of debts are thus collected under certificates obtained for trifling sums.

"4. Various suggestions have been made for enforcing compliance with the provisions of the note, but it appears to the Government of India that there are objections to any device for securing the fee which involves the imposition on the person obtaining the certificate of a duty to be performed after he has obtained the certificate.

"The great mass of the people who take out certificates are so indolent or careless or unintelligent that there is little hope of getting them to comply with the provisions of such a law; and the consequence is that, if it is not allowed to remain a dead letter, as the present law has been, public officers will be constantly compelled to inflict penalties on large numbers of persons many of whom have been guilty of no deliberate wrong.

"5. The simple plan, as it seems to the Government of India, is that already adopted without any warrant of law by some of the officers consulted, namely, to require each applicant for a certificate to file with his application a schedule of the debts in respect of which the certificate is required, and to amend Act XXVII of 1860 so as to make the certificate good only for the debts entered in the schedule, at the same time allowing the certificate-holder, if he afterwards finds that he needs a certificate for other debts, to obtain an extension of the certificate on paying the additional duty, and (if the Court requires him to do so) giving additional security.

"6. The only objection that has been taken to this arrangement is that taken by the Calcutta High Court in their Registrar's letter No. 54, dated 10th January, 1880, printed in paper No. 20 to the Court-fees Bill. They fear that 'improper use' might be made of the schedule 'by fraudulent debtors whose debts were not in the knowledge of the applicant at the time [he filed the schedule], or in some way prejudice might arise.'

"Now, there is little doubt that a fraudulent debtor would take the point referred to, and that he would thereby put the certificate-holder to the trouble of explaining his omission to enter the debt in his original schedule; but there would be no great hardship in this, and there would, on the other hand, be a certain compensating advantage, inasmuch as (as observed in one of the replies to the circular) the fear of this would stimulate applicants for certificates to be careful in compiling their schedules.

"7. Assuming that the law is to be amended in the manner proposed, a further question arises as to what debts the applicant for a certificate should be bound to include in his application. Should he be bound to include—

(a) all debts known to him to be outstanding, including those which could be realised equally well without a certificate; or

(b) only those debts which he chooses to include because he believes he cannot realise them without a certificate?

"The former, it is believed, would be more in accordance with the views of those who framed the existing law; but it appears to the Governor General in Council that it would be sufficient to adopt the second mode of valuation and allow the applicant to take out a certificate in respect of such debts only as he thinks fit. No doubt, a larger revenue might be obtained by insisting on the other mode of valuation; but it is apprehended, having regard to the class of people who take out these certificates, that any system requiring the applicant to give a complete list of debts would, if it was to be thoroughly enforced, necessitate proceedings of an inquisitorial nature for which no sufficient machinery exists and which it would not be worth while to undertake for the sake of the additional revenue to be obtained.

"8. The rule which it is now proposed to lay down, while it dispenses with all proceedings of an inquisitorial or penal nature, may reasonably be expected to lead to some increase of the revenue under this head, inasmuch as, the certificate being expressly limited in its operation to the debts specified in it, the necessity of including in it all debts except those due from persons standing in some peculiarly friendly or confidential relation will be brought home to the applicants, and debtors will probably become alive to the risk they run in paying a debt which is omitted from it.

"The additional revenue realized will not, as just observed, be as large as if the alternative mode of valuation were adopted, but this is a result which, for the reason already stated, the Government is prepared to accept.

"9. The present Bill has been prepared for the purpose of carrying out the above views. The effect of it, if it becomes law, will be that every applicant for a certificate under Act XXVII of 1860 will be required to state in his application the debts in respect of which he desires the certificate. It will be in his option to include what debts he pleases. He will pay duty only in respect of the debts which he elects to include, and the operation of the certificate will be limited to those debts. If he subsequently desires to include other debts, he can have the certificate extended to them on paying the additional duty. The note appended to article 12 of the schedule to the Court-fees Act will not apply to him. For the rest, the amendments made by the Bill in Act XXVII of 1860 and in the Probate and Administration Act, 1881, are of an unimportant nature and merely such as are necessitated by the above alterations in the substance of the law."

3. As regards the main provisions of Major Baring's Bill there was a considerable preponderance of opinion among Local Governments and High Courts in favour of them.

4. But very many authorities, including the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the High Court for the North-Western Provinces, the Hon'ble the Advocate General of Bengal, the Administrator General of Madras, Mr. Tremlett of the Punjab Chief Court, and the Hon'ble Mr. Conlan of the Allahabad Bar, urged the repeal of the last thirty words of section 2 of Act XXVII of 1860 on the ground of the difficulty of construing them, of the capricious manner in which they are in practice construed, of their incompatibility with the scheme of Major Baring's Bill, and of the loss of revenue which would necessarily result from their retention. These words have accordingly been omitted from section 4 of the Bill.

5. Another suggestion was that the exemption from court-fees of certificates in respect of debts and securities of value not exceeding one thousand rupees was inconsistent with a scheme which was to allow an applicant to include only as much as he thought fit of the debts and securities of a deceased person. This suggestion has been accepted, and it is proposed in section 20 and the first schedule to amend the Court-fees Act accordingly.

6. A further suggestion was that some higher fee should be charged in respect of debts which were not originally included in a certificate and to which the certificate has to be subsequently extended. This suggestion has also been accepted in section 20 of the Bill.

7. The other portions of the Bill which appear to call for remark are the following:—

Section 2.—With reference to the Probate and Administration Act, 1881, and certain remarks recorded on the Bill of 1883 by Mr. Cordeaux, District Judge of Poona, it is proposed to repeal the Regulation of the Bombay Code No. VIII of 1827. In the consideration of this proposal by the Select Committee the opinions of the Government and High Court of Bombay will of course carry great weight.

Section 3.—Proposals made by the Government of Bombay and the Hon'ble Mr. Conlan have suggested the definition of the word "security".

Sections 9 and 16.—These sections are designed for the protection of persons dealing in good faith with holders of certificates, even though the certificates have been superseded or are otherwise invalid.

Section 10.—This section follows an unanimous recommendation of the Hon'ble Judges of the High Court for the North-Western Provinces.

Section 11.—The retention of this section, which appears to be little used at present, will be for the consideration of the Select Committee to which the Bill is to be referred.

Section 12.—In proposing to make a certificate have effect throughout the whole of British India, the Bill is drawn in accordance with the advice of the Hon'ble Mr. Conlan, who has pointed out the grave inconvenience which sometimes arises from the limitation of the local operation of certificates under Act XXVII of 1860.

Section 13.—In this section it is proposed to specify the orders from which appeals are to lie, and to leave no room for doubt as to the authority of a Court to review its orders.

Section 21.—This section prescribes a practice which has been enforced in the North-Western Provinces for the last ten years.

Section 23.—The early part of the first sub-section was suggested by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Field.

Section 25.—This section enlarges the effect of the grants of administration at which section 150 of the Probate and Administration Act, 1881, is aimed.

8. In view of the possible effect of section 4 of the Bill, the Governor General in Council desires that Local Governments and High Courts, and the officers who may be consulted by them, will, where any such enactment as the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869, section 16, the Oudh Civil Courts Act, 1879, sections 25 and 26, the Punjab Courts Act, 1884, section 29, or the Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Assam Civil Courts Act, 1887, sections 23 and 24, is in force, consider its sufficiency, and, where no such enactment is in force, consider whether such an enactment will not be necessary or at least convenient.

The 18th August, 1888. J. WESTLAND.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 22nd August, 1888:

NO. 11 OF 1888.

A bill to amend the Code of Civil Procedure and the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Code of Civil Procedure and the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882; It is hereby enacted as follows:

Revision of the second schedule to Act XIV of 1882.

1. For the second schedule to the Code of Civil Procedure there shall be substituted the schedule in the first schedule to this Act.

Amendment of Act XV of 1882.

2. (*1*) To section 23 of the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882, the following shall be added, namely:—"Subject to such control, the Court may modify or cancel any notification under this section as occasion may appear to it to require."

(*2*) For the second schedule to the same Act there shall be substituted the schedule in the second schedule to this Act.

(*3*) Any declaration which has been notified under the proviso to section 23 of the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882, before the day on which this Act is passed, and which was in force immediately before that day, shall, subject to the powers of the Court under that section, be construed, so far as may be, as referring to the schedule which has been substituted by the last foregoing sub-section for the second schedule to that Act.

Addition to section 589, Act XIV of 1882.

3. To section 589 of the Code of Civil Procedure the following shall be added, namely:

"Provided that an appeal from an order specified in section 588, clause (17), shall lie—

(*a*) to the District Court where the order was passed by a Court subordinate to that Court, and

(*b*) to the High Court in any other case."

Repeal.

4. Act VIII of 1880 (*an Act to correct a clerical error in the Indian Limitation Act, 1877*) and section 26 of the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887, are hereby repealed. XV of 1877. IX of 1887.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE TO THIS ACT.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE TO THE CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE.

(See section 5.)

CHAPTERS AND SECTIONS OF THIS CODE EXTENDING TO PROVINCIAL COURTS OF SMALL CAUSES.

PRELIMINARY: Sections 1, 2, 3 and 5.

CHAPTER I.—Of the Jurisdiction of the Courts and *Res Judicata*, except section 11 and the last paragraph of section 14.

CHAPTER II.—Of the Place of Suing, except section 20, paragraph 4, and sections 22 to 24 (both inclusive).

CHAPTER III.—Of Parties and their Appearances, Applications and Acts.

CHAPTER IV.—Of the Frame of the Suit, except section 42 and section 44, rule *a*.

CHAPTER V.—Of the Institution of Suits.

CHAPTER VI.—Of the Issue and Service of Summons, except section 77.

CHAPTER VII.—Of the Appearance of the Parties and Consequence of Non-appearance.

CHAPTER VIII.—Of Written Statements and Set-off.

CHAPTER IX.—Of the Examination of the Parties by the Court, except section 119.

CHAPTER X.—Of Discovery and the Admission, &c., of Documents.

CHAPTER XII.—Section 155, first paragraph, Judgment where either party fails to produce his evidence.

CHAPTER XIII.—Of Adjournments.

CHAPTER XIV.—Of the Summoning and Attendance of Witnesses.

CHAPTER XV.—Of the Hearing of the Suit and Examination of Witnesses, except sections 182 to 188 (both inclusive).

CHAPTER XVI.—Of Affidavits.

CHAPTER XVII.—Of Judgment and Decree, except sections 204, 207, 211, 212, 213, 214 and 215.

CHAPTER XVIII.—Of Costs, sections 220, 221 and 222.

CHAPTER XIX.—Of the Execution of Decrees, sections 223 to 236 (both inclusive), 239 to 258 (both inclusive), 259 (except so far as relates to the recovery of wives), 266 (except so far as relates to immoveable property), 267 to 272 (both inclusive), 273 (so far as relates to decrees for moveable property), 275 to 283 (both inclusive), 284 (so far as relates to moveable property), 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290 (so far as relates to moveable property), 291, 292, 293 (so far as relates to re-sales under 297), 294 to 303 (both inclusive), 328 to 333 (both inclusive, so far as relates to moveable property), 336 to 343 (both inclusive).

CHAPTER XX.—Section 360, Power to invest certain Courts with Insolvency-jurisdiction.

CHAPTER XXI.—Of the Death, Marriage and Insolvency of Parties.

CHAPTER XXII.—Of the Withdrawal and Adjustment of Suits.

CHAPTER XXIII.—Of Payment into Court.

CHAPTER XXIV.—Of requiring Security for Costs.

CHAPTER XXV.—Of Commissions, except section 396.

CHAPTER XXVI.—Suits by Paupers.

CHAPTER XXVII.—Suits by and against Government or Government Servants.

CHAPTER XXVIII.—Suits by Aliens and by and against Foreign and Native Rulers.

CHAPTER XXIX.—Suits by and against Corporations and Companies.

CHAPTER XXX.—Suits by and against Trustees, Executors and Administrators.

CHAPTER XXXI.—Suits by and against Minors and Persons of unsound Mind.

CHAPTER XXXII.—Suits by and against Military Men.

CHAPTER XXXIII.—Interpleader.

CHAPTER XXXIV.—Of Arrest and Attachment before Judgment, except as regards moveable Property.

CHAPTER XXXVI.—Appointment of Receivers.

CHAPTER XXXVII.—Reference to Arbitration.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.—Of Proceedings on Agreement of Parties.

CHAPTER XLVI.—Reference to and Revision by High Court.

CHAPTER XLVII.—Of Review of Judgment, sections 623, ... 630.

CHAPTER XLIX.—Miscellaneous.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE TO THIS ACT.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE TO THE PRESIDENCY SMALL CAUSE COURTS ACT, 1882.

(*See section 23.*)

PORTIONS OF CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE EXTENDING TO COURT.

PRELIMINARY : Section 2, Interpretation-clause.

CHAPTER I.—Of the Jurisdiction of the Courts and *Res Judicata*, except section 11.

CHAPTER II.—Of the Place of Suing, except sections 15 to 19 (both inclusive), Section ... paragraph 4, sections 22, 23 and 24, and section 25, paragraphs ... and 3.

CHAPTER III.—Of Parties and their Appearances, Applications and Acts, except section 37, clause (b) ... the last paragraph.

CHAPTER IV.—Of the Frame of the Suit, except section 42 and section 44, rule *a*.

CHAPTER V.—Of the Institution of Suits, except section 53, clause ... sub-clause (iv) ... 55, section 57 ... (*b*), and sections ... 62.

CHAPTER VI.—Of the Issue and Service of Summons, except, in section 64, the words "and the copies or concise statements required by section 58 have been filed," and sections 65 and 66.

CHAPTER VII.—Of the Appearance of the Parties and Consequence of Non-appearance.

CHAPTER VIII.—Of Written Statements and Set-off, except sections 110, 112 and 113.

CHAPTER IX.—Of the Examination of the Parties by the Court, except section 119.

CHAPTER X.—Sending for Records and Production, &c., of Documents, sections 137 (except paragraph 2), 138, 140 (except the proviso and the last six words), 141, 141A, 142, 142A, sub-section (*1*), 143 and 145.

CHAPTER XI.—Settlement of Issues, sections 150 and 151.

CHAPTER XII.—Disposal of the Suit at the first Hearing, except sections 154 and 155.

CHAPTER XIII.—Of Adjournments.

CHAPTER XIV.—Of the Summoning and Attendance of Witnesses, except sections 168, 169, 170 and 175.

CHAPTER XV.—Of the Hearing of the Suit and Examination of Witnesses, except sections 182 to 191 (both inclusive) and the second paragraph of section 193.

CHAPTER XVI.—Of Affidavits.

CHAPTER XVII.—Of Judgment and Decree, except sections 200, 201, 202, 204, 207 and 211 to 215 (both inclusive).

CHAPTER XVIII.—Of Costs.

CHAPTER XIX.—Of the Execution of Decrees, sections 229, 229A and 229B, section 230, first two clauses, sections 231 to 236 (both inclusive), 243 to 259 (both inclusive), 266 (so far as relates to the attachment of moveable property or decrees therefor), 267 to 272 (both inclusive), 273 (so far as relates to decrees for moveable property), 275 to 303 (both inclusive), 328 to 333 (both inclusive), 336 (except the last three clauses), and 337 to 343 (both inclusive).

CHAPTER XXI.—Of the Death, Marriage and Insolvency of Parties.

CHAPTER XXII.—Of the Withdrawal and Adjustment of Suits.

CHAPTER XXIII.—Of Payment into Court.

CHAPTER XXIV.—Of requiring Security for Costs.

CHAPTER XXV.—Of Commissions, except section 396.

CHAPTER XXVII.—Suits by or against Government or Public Officers.

CHAPTER XXVIII.—Suits by Aliens and by and against Foreign and Native Rulers, except section 433, sub-sections (*1*), (*2*), (*4*) and (*5*).

CHAPTER XXIX.—Suits by and against Corporations and Companies.

CHAPTER XXX.—Suits by and against Trustees, Executors and Administrators.

CHAPTER XXXI.—Suits by and against Minors and Persons of Unsound Mind.

CHAPTER XXXII.—Suits by and against Military Men.

CHAPTER XXXIII.—Interpleader.

CHAPTER XXXIV.—Of Arrest and Attachment before Judgment, except as regards the attachment of immoveable property.

CHAPTER XXXV.—Interlocutory Orders, sections 498, 499, 500 and 502.

CHAPTER XXXVI.—Appointment of Receivers, section 503.

CHAPTER XXXVII.—Reference to Arbitration, except the provisions of section 522 as to appeals.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.—Of Proceedings on Agreement of Parties, except so much of section 527, clause (*b*), as relates to immoveable property.

CHAPTER XLVI.—Of Reference to and Revision by High Court.

CHAPTER XLIX.—Miscellaneous.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE object of this Bill is to remove doubts which have been expressed as to the effect of the Debtors Act, VI of 1888, and the Civil Procedure Code Amendment Act, VII of 1888, on the procedure of Presidency and Provincial Courts of Small Causes, and as to the course of appeal from orders in insolvency-matters under sections 351, 354, 355 and 357 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

As section 653 of that Code (section 8, Act VI, 1888) does not apply to Presidency Courts of Small Causes, and the portions of the Code applicable to Provincial Courts of Small Causes have now to be ascertained by reference to two Acts (XIV of 1882 and IX of 1887), it is considered that the doubts which have been expressed as to the effect of the legislation of this year on the procedure of Courts of Small Causes should be removed by the substitution of new schedules for the second schedule to the Code of Civil Procedure and the second schedule to the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, XV of 1882.

Act VIII of 1880 (*an Act to correct a clerical error in the Indian Limitation Act, 1877*) has been rendered obsolete by section 66 of the Civil Procedure Code Amendment Act, VII of 1888.

The 15th August, 1888.

ANDREW R. SCOBLE.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette,

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

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LAHORE, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1888.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 2nd October, 1888:

NO. 14 OF 1888.

Bill to repeal certain enactments relating to the purchase of regimental necessaries from soldiers.

WHEREAS it is expedient to repeal the enactments specified in the schedule to this Act; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Repeal. 1. The enactments specified in the schedule are hereby repealed.

SCHEDULE.

Number and year.	Subject or title.	Extent of repeal.
Act of the Governor General in Council.		
VII of 1867	Purchase of regimental necessaries from soldiers.	So much as has not been repealed.
Regulation of the Madras Code.		
XIV of 1832	Purchase of regimental necessaries from soldiers.	So much as has not been repealed.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE primary object of this Bill is to repeal Act VII of 1867 (*an Act to reduce the pecuniary penalty for purchasing from soldiers arms, ammunition, clothes and other articles*), and so to enable the Governor-General in Council, under the provisions of the Army Act, 1881, to authorise the imposition of substantial fines on persons purchasing regimental necessaries from soldiers. The experience of the past twenty-one years has proved the fines which may be imposed under Act VII of 1867 not to be deterrent. Unlawful traffic in soldiers' kits has been steadily increasing.

The secondary object of the Bill is to repeal an obsolete Regulation of the Madras Code (I. L. R. 10 Mad. 108).

The 2nd October, 1888.

G. CHESNEY.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 2nd October, 1888, and was referred to a Select Committee:

No. 15 OF 1888.

A Bill to amend the Punjab Courts Act, 1884.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Punjab Courts Act, 1884; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Title, extent and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Punjab Courts Act, 1888.

(*2*) It has the same local extent as the Punjab Courts Act, 1884; and,

(*3*) Except in so far as it amends section 43 of that Act, it shall come into force on the first day of November, 1888.

(*4*) In so far as it amends that section, it shall come into force on the first day of April, 1889.

Substitution of new section for section 3, Act, XVIII, 1884.

2. For section 3 of the Punjab Courts Act, 1884, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

Definitions.

"3. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

"(*1*) 'small cause' means a suit of the nature cognizable by a Court of Small Causes under the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887:

"(*2*) 'land-suit' means a suit relating to land as defined in section 4, clause (*1*), of the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887, or to any right or interest in such land:

"(3) 'unclassed suit' means a suit which is neither a small cause nor a land-suit: and

"(*4*) 'value,' used with reference to a suit, means the amount or value of the subject-matter of the suit."

Repeal of proviso to section 8 (1), Act XVIII, 1884.

3. The proviso to section 8, sub-section (*1*), of the Punjab Courts Act, 1884, is hereby repealed.

Amendment of section 14, sub section (*1*), clause (*b*), Act XVIII, 1884.

4. For clause (*b*) of section 14, sub-section (*1*), of the Punjab Courts Act, 1884, the following shall be substituted, namely:— XVI 1884

"(*b*) declaring what persons shall be permitted to practise as petition-writers in the Courts of the Punjab, regulating the conduct of person so practising, and determining the authority by which breaches of rules under this clause shall be tried;".

Substitution of new Chapter for Chapter IV, Act XVIII, 1884.

5. For Chapter IV of the Punjab Courts Act, 1884, the following shall be substituted, namely:— XVII 1884.

"CHAPTER IV.

"APPELLATE JURISDICTION IN CIVIL CASES.

Appeals from original decrees.

"39. Save as otherwise provided by any enactment for the time being in force, appeals from decrees of Courts exercising original jurisdiction shall lie as follows, namely:—

(*a*) to the District Judge from a decree of a Munsif in a small cause of value not exceeding five hundred rupees or in an unclassed suit of value not exceeding one hundred rupees;

(*b*) to the Chief Court from a decree of a Subordinate Judge or District Judge in any original suit of value exceeding five thousand rupees or from a decree of a Divisional Court in any original suit; and

(*c*) to the Divisional Court from a decree passed in an original suit by a Munsif, Subordinate Judge or District Judge and not hereinbefore provided for.

Appeals from appellate decrees of Divisional Courts.

"40. (*1*) A further appeal shall lie to the Chief Court in any of the following cases from an appellate decree of a Divisional Court on any ground which would be a good ground of appeal if the decree had been passed in an original suit, namely:—

(*a*) if the value of the suit is one thousand rupees or upwards, or the decree involves directly some claim to, or question respecting, property of like value;

(*b*) in a land-suit if the Divisional Court consists of a single Judge and the decree varies or reverses, otherwise than as to costs, the decree of the Court below;

(*c*) in a land-suit if, in a Divisional Court consisting of more than one Judge, the appeal is heard by two or more Judges, and there is not a majority of those Judges concurring in the decree of the Divisional Court confirming, varying or reversing, otherwise than as to costs, the decision of the Court below;

(*d*) if on the application of any party a Judge of the Divisional Court certifies that there is a question of law or custom or of general interest involved, and that the case is, in his opinion, of sufficient importance to justify a further appeal:

Provided that—

(*i*) an application under clause (*d*) of this sub-section shall not be received after the expiration of thirty days from the date on which the decree of the Divisional Court is passed, unless the applicant satisfies the Judge that he had sufficient cause for not presenting it within that period; and

(*ii*) a further appeal shall not lie in any small cause of value not exceeding one thousand rupees or in any unclassed suit of value not exceeding one hundred rupees.

(*2*) When an application under clause (*d*) of sub-section (*1*) has been refused, and an application for revision is presented to the Chief Court under section 622 of the Code of Civil Procedure as amended by this Act, the Chief Court may certify that a question of law or custom or of general interest is involved, and that the case is, in its opinion, of sufficient importance to justify a further appeal, and the Chief Court may thereupon deal with the application for revision as if it were a further appeal.

of 1882.

"41. Subject to the provisions of the last foregoing section and of sections 595 and 622 of the Code of Civil Procedure, an appellate decree of a District Judge or Divisional Court shall be final.

Appellate decrees of District Judge or Divisional Court otherwise final.

of 1882.

"42. (*1*) The Local Government may confer on a Subordinate Judge the powers of a District Judge for the purpose of hearing appeals from the Courts of Munsifs in any local area, and withdraw those powers.

Power to confer appellate jurisdiction on Subordinate Judge.

(*2*) A Subordinate Judge shall, for purposes connected with the exercise of powers so conferred, be deemed to be a District Judge.

"43. (*1*) The period of limitation for an appeal under section 39 or section 40 shall run from the date of the decree appealed against, and shall be as follows, that is to say:—

Period of limitation.

(*a*) when the appeal lies to the District Judge—thirty days;

(*b*) when the appeal lies to the Divisional Court or the Chief Court—sixty days.

(*2*) In computing these periods of thirty and sixty days, and in all respects not herein specified, the limitation of the appeals shall be governed by the provisions of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877:

Provided that, in computing the period of sixty days for an appeal under clause (*d*) of section 40, sub-section (*1*), the time during which the application under that clause has been pending shall be excluded.

"44. For the purposes of section 617 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1882, every appeal of a Divisional Court under this Chapter shall, except when the value of the suit exceeds one thousand rupees, be deemed to be an appeal in which the decree is final."

References to Chief Court under section 617 of Code of Civil Procedure.

6. The following sections shall be added to the Punjab Courts Act, 1884, namely:—

Addition of sections to Act XVIII of 1884.

"75. (*1*) When the business pending before any Divisional Court consisting of one Judge, or before the Court of any District Judge, requires the aid of an Additional Judge for its speedy disposal, the Local Government may, upon the recommendation of the Chief Court and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, appoint to the Court an Additional Divisional Judge or an Additional District Judge, as the case may be.

Appointment of Additional Divisional and District Judges.

"(*2*) An Additional Judge so appointed shall discharge any of the functions of a Divisional Judge or District Judge, as the case may be, which the Divisional Judge or District Judge may assign to him, and shall, as regards the discharge of those functions, be deemed, for the purposes of this Act, to be a Divisional Judge or District Judge.

"(*3*) Where an Additional Divisional Judge is appointed to a Divisional Court under sub-section (*1*), the Court shall not be deemed for the purposes of this Act to be a Divisional Court consisting of more than one Judge.

"76. Subject to the provisions of any enactment for the time being in force, the Chief Court may, of its own motion or on the application of a party, withdraw any proceeding which is pending in any Court subordinate to it and for the withdrawal of which provision is not made in sections 25 and 647 of the Code of Civil Procedure or in section 526 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, and may either itself dispose of the proceeding or transfer it for disposal to any other subordinate Court."

Transfer of proceedings.

7. (*1*) Section 8 of the Punjab Courts Act, 1884, shall apply as amended by section 3 of this Act to proceedings pending at the commencement of this Act.

Effect of this Act on decrees already made.

(*2*) Subject to the other provisions of this Act, appeals from decrees passed and not appealed from before the commencement of this Act shall lie and be disposed of as if the Punjab Courts Act, 1884, had on the third day of October, 1884, been passed as amended by this Act.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The main objects of this Bill are (*a*) to enable the Chief Court to deal more expeditiously with its accumulated arrears of appellate business and to dispose in future of cases within a reasonable time after they are instituted, and (*b*) to relieve Divisional Courts of some appellate business which may, it is considered, be safely entrusted to District Judges. In regard to the Chief Court it is proposed to increase the powers of Judges sitting singly and to restrict the right of appeal in certain civil cases in which a greater freedom of appeal is at present allowed than in other parts of the Empire.

The other objects of the Bill are to reduce the periods of limitation for appeals, and to enable the Cnief Court to treat an application for revision as a further appeal where an application to a Divisional Court for a certificate that a case is a fit one for further appeal appears to the Chief Court to have been improperly refused.

Section 6 of the Bill will remove difficulties which the Punjab Government and Chief Court have experienced in administering the existing law.

The 2nd October, 1888. G. R. ELSMIE.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette,

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LAHORE, THURSDAY OCTOBER 18, 1888.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Punjab Courts Act, 1884, was presented to the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 12th October, 1888:

WE, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to amend the Punjab Courts Act, 1884, was referred, have considered the Bill and beg to submit this our Report.

2. We are of opinion that the section prescribing the periods of limitation for appeals may come into force on the first day of January, 1889, and that the rest of the Act should not come into force before the middle of November, 1888.

3. As regards the periods of limitation for appeals we are of opinion that they should be assimilated to those prescribed in section 81 of the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887, and in section 14 of the Punjab Land-revenue Act, 1887.

4. We are also of opinion that a special period of limitation should be prescribed for applications to the Chief Court for the revision of orders refusing applications for a certificate that a case is a fit one for further appeal.

5. We have altered the Bill accordingly, and made a few other alterations which do not call for remark. We may add that the alterations are approved by Sir Meredyth Plowden, the Senior Judge of the Chief Court, and by the Punjab Government.

6. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows:—

In English.

Gazette.	*Date.*
Gazette of India	6th October, 1888.
Punjab Government Gazette	10th October, 1888.

7. The Bill has not, in our judgment, been so altered as to require republication, and we recommend that it be passed as amended by us.

G. R. ELSMIE.
ANDREW R. SCOBLE.
C. U. AITCHISON.
J. WESTLAND.

The 12th October, 1888.

No. II.

A Bill to amend the Punjab Courts Act, 1884.

XVIII of 1884. WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Punjab Courts Act, 1884; It is hereby enacted as follows:

Title, extent and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Punjab Courts Act, 1888.

XVIII of 1884. (*2*) It has the same local extent as the Punjab Courts Act, 1884; and,

(*3*) Except in so far as it amends section 43 of that Act, it shall come into force on the sixteenth day of November, 1888.

(*4*) In so far as it amends that section, it shall come into force on the first day of January, 1889.

XVIII of 1884. Substitution of new section for section 3, Act XVIII, 1884.

2. For section 3 of the Punjab Courts Act, 1884, the following shall be substituted, namely:

Definitions.

"3. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

"(*1*) 'small cause' means a suit of the nature cognizable by a Court of Small Causes under the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887: IX of 1887.

"(*2*) 'land-suit' means a suit relating to land as defined in section 4, clause (*1*), of the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887, or to any right or interest in such land: XVI of 1887.

"(*3*) 'unclassed suit' means a suit which is neither a small cause nor a land-suit: and

"(*4*) 'value,' used with reference to a suit, means the amount or value of the subject-matter of the suit."

XVIII of 1884. Repeal of proviso to section 8, sub-section (*1*), Act XVIII, 1884.

3. The proviso to section 8, sub-section (*1*), of the Punjab Courts Act, 1884, is hereby repealed.

XVIII of 1884. Amendment of section 14, sub-section (*1*), clause (*b*), Act XVIII, 1884.

4. For clause (*b*) of section 14, sub-section (*1*), of the Punjab Courts Act, 1884, the following shall be substituted, namely:

"(*b*) declaring what persons shall be permitted to practise as petition-writers in the Courts of the Punjab, regulating the conduct of business by persons so practising, and determining the authority by which breaches of rules under this clause shall be tried."

XVIII of 1884. Substitution of new Chapter for Chapter IV, Act XVIII, 1884.

5. For Chapter IV of the Punjab Courts Act, 1884, the following shall be substituted, namely:

"CHAPTER IV.

"APPELLATE JURISDICTION IN CIVIL CASES.

Appeals from original decrees.

"39. Save as otherwise provided by any enactment for the time being in force, appeals from decrees of Courts exercising original jurisdiction shall [illegible] follows, namely:

(*a*) to the District Judge from a [illegible] Munsif in a small cause [illegible] exceeding five hundred rupees [illegible] unclassed suit of value not [illegible] one hundred rupees;

(*b*) to the Chief Court from a decree [illegible] Subordinate Judge or District [illegible] any original suit of value exceeding [illegible] thousand rupees or from a decree [illegible] Divisional Court in any original [illegible] and

(*c*) to the Divisional Court from [illegible] passed in an original suit by a [illegible] Subordinate Judge or District [illegible] and not hereinbefore provided for.

Appeals from appellate decrees of Divisional Courts.

"40. (*1*) A further appeal shall lie to the [illegible] Court in any of the [illegible] ing cases from an [illegible] decree of a [illegible] Court on any ground which would be a [illegible] ground of appeal if the decree had been [illegible] in an original suit, namely:

(*a*) if the value of the suit is one [illegible] rupees or upwards, or the decree [illegible] directly some claim to, or [illegible] specting, property of like value;

(*b*) in a land-suit if the Divisional [illegible] sists of a single Judge and [illegible] varies or reverses, otherwise [illegible] costs, the decree of the Court [illegible]

(*c*) in a land-suit if, in a Divisional [illegible] sisting of more than one [illegible] appeal is heard by two or more [illegible] and there is not a majority of [illegible] Judges concurring in the [illegible] Divisional Court confirming [illegible] reversing, otherwise than a[illegible] the decision of the Court be[illegible]

(*d*) if on the application of any party [illegible] of the Divisional Court [illegible] there is a question of law or [illegible] involved, and that the case is [illegible] opinion, of sufficient importance [illegible] fy a further appeal:

Provided that—

(*i*) an application under clause (*d*) [illegible] sub-section shall not be received [illegible] the expiration of thirty days from [illegible] date on which the decree of the [illegible] sional Court is passed, unless [illegible] applicant satisfies the Judge that [illegible] had sufficient cause for not [illegible] ing it within that period; and

(*ii*) a further appeal shall not lie in [illegible] small cause of value not exceeding [illegible] one thousand rupees or in any [illegible] classed suit of value not exceeding [illegible] hundred rupees.

(*2*) When an application under clause (*d*) [illegible] sub-section (*1*) has been refused, an application for revision may, within thirty days from [illegible] date of the refusal, be presented to the Chief Court, and if the Chief Court is of opinion [illegible] a question of law or custom or of general interest is involved, and that the case is of sufficient importance to justify a further appeal, the Chief Court may deal with the application for revision as if it were a further appeal[illegible]

"41. Subject to the provisions of the last foregoing section and of sections 595 and 622 of the Code of Civil Procedure, an appellate decree of a District Judge or Divisional Court shall be final.

Appellate decrees of District Judge or Divisional Court otherwise final. [margin: ... of 1882.]

"42. (1) The Local Government may confer on a Subordinate Judge the powers of a District Judge for the purpose of hearing appeals from the Courts of Munsifs in any local area, and may withdraw those powers.

Power to confer appellate jurisdiction on Subordinate Judge.

(2) A Subordinate Judge shall, for purposes connected with the exercise of powers so conferred, be deemed to be a District Judge.

"43. (1) The period of limitation for an appeal under section 39 or section 40 shall run from the date of the decree appealed against, and shall be as follows, that is to say:

Period of limitation.

(a) when the appeal lies to the District Judge—thirty days;

(b) when the appeal lies to the Divisional Court—sixty days;

(c) when the appeal lies to the Chief Court—ninety days.

(2) In computing these periods of thirty, sixty and ninety days, and in all respects not herein specified, the limitation of the appeals shall be governed by the provisions of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877:

Provided that, in computing the period of ninety days for an appeal under clause (d) of section 40, sub-section (1), the time during which the application under that clause has been pending shall be excluded.

"44. For the purposes of section 617 of the Code of Civil Procedure, every appeal to a Divisional Court under this Chapter shall, except when the value of the suit exceeds one thousand rupees, be deemed to be an appeal in which the decree is final."

References to Chief Court under section 617 of Code of Civil Procedure.

Addition of sections to Act XVIII, 1884.

6. The following sections shall be added to the Punjab Courts Act, 1884, namely:

"75. (1) When the business pending before any Divisional Court consisting of one Judge, or before the Court of any District Judge, requires the aid of an Additional Judge for its speedy disposal, the Local Government may appoint to the Court an Additional Divisional Judge or an Additional District Judge, as the case may be.

Appointment of Additional Divisional and District Judges.

"(2) An Additional Judge so appointed shall discharge any of the functions of a Divisional Judge or District Judge, as the case may be, which the Divisional Judge or District Judge may assign to him, and shall, as regards the discharge of those functions and subject to the provisions of the next following sub-section, be deemed, for the purposes of this Act, to be a Divisional Judge or District Judge.

"(3) Where an Additional Divisional Judge is appointed to a Divisional Court under sub-section (1), the Court shall not be deemed for the purposes of this Act to be a Divisional Court consisting of more than one Judge.

"76. Subject to the provisions of any enactment for the time being in force, the Chief Court may, of its own motion or on the application of a party, withdraw any proceeding which is pending in any Court subordinate to it and for the withdrawal of which provision is not made in sections 25 and 647 of the Code of Civil Procedure or in section 526 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, and may either itself dispose of the proceeding or transfer it for disposal to any other subordinate Court."

Transfer of proceedings. [margin: XIV of ... ; X of 18...]

7. (1) Section 8 of the Punjab Courts Act, 1884, shall apply as amended by section 3 of this Act to proceedings pending at the commencement of this Act.

Effect of this Act on decrees already made. [margin: XVIII of 1884.]

(2) Subject to the other provisions of this Act, appeals from decrees passed and not appealed from before the commencement of this Act shall lie and be disposed of as if the Punjab Courts Act, 1884, had on the third day of October, 1884, been passed as amended by this Act.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 12th October, 1888 :—

No. 17 OF 1888.

THE CANTONMENTS BILL.

CONTENTS.

A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Cantonments.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to cantonments; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Title, extent and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Cantonments Act, 1889.

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India; and

(*3*) It shall come into force on such day as the Governor-General in Council, by notification in the Gazette of India, appoints in this behalf.

Repeal.

2. (*1*) On and from that day the enactments specified in the first schedule are repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column thereof.

The Cantonments Bill.

(Chapter II.—Cantonment Magistrate, Court of Small Causes and Police.—Sections 3-8.)

(2) Any enactment or document referring to any enactment repealed by this Act, or to any enactment repealed by any enactment repealed by this Act, shall, so far as may be, be construed to refer to this Act or to the corresponding portion thereof.

Definitions.

3. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

(1) "officer" means—

[New.] 44 & 45 Vict., c. 58.

(a) a person who, being an officer within the meaning of the Army Act, 1881, is commissioned and in pay as an officer doing military duty with Her Majesty's regular forces as defined in that Act or as an officer doing such duty in any arm, branch or part of those forces, and

(b) a person doing military duty as a warrant-officer with those forces or with any arm, branch or part thereof, whether he is or is not an officer within the meaning of the Army Act, 1881:

[I. L. R. 3 All. 214.]

(2) "soldier" means a person who is a soldier of Her Majesty's regular forces within the meaning of the Army Act, 1881, and is not an officer within the meaning of this Act:

[New: Mad. H. C. R. Ap. 15: I. L. R. 15 Cal. 452.]

(3) "spirituous liquor" means any fermented liquor, any alcoholic liquid obtained by distillation, and the sap of any kind of palm-tree, and includes any other liquid consisting of or containing alcohol which the Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, declare to be a spirituous liquor for the purposes of this Act:

[New.]

(4) "intoxicating drug" means opium, ganja, bhang, charas and every preparation and admixture thereof, and includes any other intoxicating substance or liquid which the Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, declare to be an intoxicating drug for the purposes of this Act; and

[New.]

(5) "owner" includes the person who is receiving the rent of any building, whether on his own account or as an agent or trustee, or who would so receive the rent if the building were let to a tenant.

CHAPTER II.

CANTONMENT MAGISTRATE, COURT OF SMALL CAUSES AND POLICE.

Cantonment Magistrate.

[Act III, 1880, s. 3: Mad. Act I, 1866, ss. 3, and 4: and Bom. Act III, 1867, ss. 4 and 5.] X of 1882.

Cantonment Magistrate.

4. (1) Every cantonment beyond the limits of a presidency-town shall, for the purposes of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, be deemed to be a subdivision of the district in which it is situated, and there shall be placed in charge thereof, as Subdivisional Magistrate, a Magistrate of the first or second class who shall be called the Cantonment Magistrate.

(2) Every Cantonment Magistrate holding office in a cantonment at the commencement of this Act shall be deemed to have been appointed under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, and to have been placed in charge of the cantonment under section [illegible] of that Code.

Cantonment Court of Small Causes.

Appointment of Cantonment Magistrate as Judge of Cantonment Court of Small Causes.

5. (1) The Local Government shall appoint the Cantonment Magistrate to be the Judge of any Court of Small Causes which may be established within a cantonment under the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887.

(2) The Local Government shall, in its order appointing the Cantonment Magistrate to be the Judge of such a Court, declare, and may by notification in the official Gazette vary, within the limit of five hundred rupees, the value of the suits which are to be cognizable by him under the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887.

(3) The provisions of section 15, sub-section (3), of that Act shall not apply to a Court of Small Causes of which a Cantonment Magistrate is the Judge.

Judges of existing Cantonment Courts of Small Causes.

6. Every Cantonment Magistrate presiding over a Court of Small Causes in a cantonment at the commencement of this Act shall be deemed to have been appointed under section 6 of the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887, and, in the absence of any order of the Local Government to the contrary, to have jurisdiction with respect to all suits which are cognizable by a Court of Small Causes under that Act and of which the value does not exceed five hundred rupees.

Continuance of jurisdiction of Cantonment Court of Small Causes in certain cases notwithstanding reduction of jurisdiction of Judge.

7. Notwithstanding any reduction of the value of the suits which are to be cognizable by a Cantonment Magistrate as Judge of a Court of Small Causes, the Cantonment Magistrate may, as such Judge, dispose of any suit which was within the pecuniary limits of the jurisdiction of the Judge presiding in the Court at the time of the institution of the suit, and may entertain and dispose of any proceeding after decree in any such suit.

Cantonment Police.

Police.

8. (1) The police-force employed in a cantonment beyond the limits of a presidency-town shall, for the purposes of Act XXIV of 1859 *(for the better regulation of the Police within the territories subject to the Presidency of Fort St. George)*, Act V of 1861 *(for the Regulation of Police)* or the Bombay District Police Act, 1867, as the case may be, be deemed to be a part of the general police-establishment under the superintendence of the Local Government in whose territories the cantonment is situated.

(2) Section 48 of Act XXIV of 1859, section 34 of Act V of 1861 and section 31 of the Bombay District Police Act, 1867, may be extended by the Local Government to any cantonment within the territories to which those enactments respectively apply.

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(Chapter III.—Spirituous Liquors and Intoxicating Drugs.—Sections 9-12. Chapter IV.—Taxation, Cantonment Fund and Cantonment Authority.—Sections 13-15.)

CHAPTER III.

SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS AND INTOXICATING DRUGS.

Unauthorised sale of spirituous liquor or intoxicating drug.

9. If within a cantonment, or within such limits around a cantonment as the Local Government may by notification in the official Gazette prescribe in this behalf, any person not subject to military law or any person subject to military law otherwise than as an officer or soldier knowingly barters, sells or supplies, or offers or attempts to barter, sell or supply, any spirituous liquor or intoxicating drug to or for the use of any European soldier, or to or for the use of any European or Eurasian being a follower or a soldier's wife, without the written permission of the commanding officer of the cantonment or of some person authorised by the commanding officer to grant such permission, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with whipping.

Unauthorised possession of spirituous liquor.

10. If within a cantonment, or within such limits around a cantonment as the Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, prescribe in this behalf, any person subject to military law otherwise than as an officer or soldier, or the wife of any such person or of a soldier, has in his or her possession except on behalf of the Government or for the private use of an officer more than one quart of any spirituous liquor other than fermented malt-liquor without the written permission of the commanding officer of the cantonment or of some person authorised by the commanding officer to grant such permission, he or she shall be punished in the case of a first offence against this section with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and in the case of a subsequent offence against this section with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months.

Arrest of persons and seizure and confiscation of things for offences against the two last foregoing sections.

11. (*1*) Any police-officer may, without an order from a Magistrate and without a warrant, arrest any person whom he finds committing an offence against either of the two last foregoing sections, and may seize and detain any spirituous liquor or intoxicating drug in respect of which such an offence has been committed, and any vessels or coverings in which the liquor or drug is contained.

(*2*) Where a person accused of an offence against section 9 has been previously convicted of an offence against that section, an officer in charge of a police-station may, with the written permission of a Magistrate, seize and detain any spirituous liquor or intoxicating drug within the cantonment or within the limits prescribed under section 9, which at the time of the alleged commission of the subsequent offence belonged to or was in the possession of the person.

(*3*) The Court convicting a person of an offence against section 9 or section 10 may order the confiscation of the whole or any part of anything seized under sub-section (*1*) or sub-section (*2*). [Act III, … s. 18: … Act I, … s. 34: … Act III, … s. 25: and XVIII, … s. 9.]

(*4*) Subject to the provisions of Chapter XLIII of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, anything seized under sub-section (*1*) or sub-section (*2*) and not confiscated under sub-section (*3*) shall be restored to the person from whom it was taken. [Act III, … s. 19: … Act I, 18… 35: … Act III, … s. 26: … Act XV… 1853, s. …]

Saving of articles sold or supplied for medicinal purposes.

12. The foregoing provisions of this Chapter shall not apply to the sale or supply of any article for medicinal purposes by medical practitioners, chemists or druggists. [Act III, … s. 20: … Act I, … s. 36: … Act III, … s. 27: … Act XV… 1853, s. …]

CHAPTER IV.

TAXATION, CANTONMENT FUND AND CANTONMENT AUTHORITY.

Taxation.

General power of taxation.

13. (*1*) With the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Local Government, by notification in the official Gazette, may impose in a cantonment any tax which is specified in any enactment in force at the date of the notification as a tax imposable in any municipality within the territories administered by such Government, and may abolish any tax so imposed. [Act III, … s. 21.] [C. R. 6478 of 18…]

(*2*) When any tax is leviable in a cantonment in pursuance of a notification under sub-section (*1*), the Local Government may, with the like sanction and by a like notification, apply or adapt to the cantonment the provisions of any enactment or rules in force at the date of the notification for the assessment and recovery of any tax in any municipality within the territories administered by such Government. [Act III, … s. 22.]

Extension of Act XX of 1856 to certain cantonments.

14. (*1*) The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, extend the provisions of Act XX of 1856 (*to make better provision for the appointment and maintenance of Police Chaukidárs in Cities, Towns, Stations, Suburbs and Bázárs in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal*) to any cantonment in any part of British India in which that Act is in force, and the Cantonment Magistrate may exercise all the powers of the Magistrate under that Act, subject only to the control of the District Magistrate and the Local Government. [Act III, … s. 12.]

(*2*) The Local Government may order that a cantonment to which the provisions of Act XX of 1856 have been extended shall be divided into any number of cantonment divisions, and may determine the nature of the tax to be levied in each such division according to section 10 of that Act. [Act III… s. 13.]

Restriction of power of taxation in cantonments in which Act XX of 1850 is in force.

15. While a tax assessed according to the circumstances, and the property to be protected, of the persons liable thereto, or according to the annual value of houses and grounds, is levied in a cantonment under Act XX of 1856, a tax on persons [New.]

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(Chapter IV.—Taxation, Cantonment Fund and Cantonment Authority.—Sections 16-21. Chapter V.—Immoveable Property in Cantonment.—Section 22.)

practising any profession or art or carrying on any trade or calling, or a tax on buildings and lands, as the case may be, shall not be imposed in the cantonment under section 13 of this Act.

[Act III, 1880, s. 24.]

Power to prohibit or exempt from taxation.

16. (*1*) Notwithstanding anything in any enactment for the time being in force, the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, prohibit the levy of the whole or any part of any tax imposed in a cantonment, or exempt any person by name or in virtue of his office, or any class of persons, or any property or any class of property, from the operation of any such tax, and may, by a like notification, rescind any such prohibition or exemption.

[C. R. No. 1145 of 1880 and U. O. Reg. No. 25 of 1884.]

[New.]

XI of 1881.

(*2*) Where the area subject to the authority of a municipal committee as defined in section 2 of the Municipal Taxation Act, 1881, includes the whole or part of a cantonment, nothing in section 4 or section 5 of that Act or in any other like enactment for the time being in force shall apply to so much of that area as is comprised in the cantonment.

Cantonment Fund and Cantonment Authority.

[New: U. O. Reg. No. 492 of 1882.]

Cantonment fund.

17. (*1*) There shall be formed for each cantonment a cantonment fund, and there shall be placed to the credit thereof, among other sums, the following, namely:—

X of 1882.

(*a*) subject to deductions under section 545 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, or under any other enactment for the time being in force or any order of the Local Government, all fines recovered in cases in which prosecutions in respect of offences committed within the cantonment are instituted under this Act or any rule thereunder or any enactment applied by any such rule or under section 48 of Act XXIV of 1859, section 34 of Act V of 1861, or section 31 of the Bombay District Police Act, 1867, or under Chapter XIII or Chapter XIV of the Indian Penal Code or section 156 of the Army Act, 1881, or under the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871; and

Bom. Act VII, 1867. XLV of 1860. 44 & 45 Vict., c. 58. I of 1871.

(*b*) the proceeds of taxes levied in the cantonment under section 13 or section 14.

[Act III, 1880, s. 23: U. O. Nos. 476 and 485 of 1882: Pros., May, 1882, Nos. 79 to 80: and C. R. No. 655 of 1882.]

(*2*) Notwithstanding anything in any enactment as to the purposes to which the proceeds of a tax are to be appropriated, the cantonment fund shall be applicable, subject to the rules under this Act, to the maintenance of the police-force employed in the cantonment and to the other purposes of this Act within the cantonment and, with the general or special sanction of the Local Government, to like purposes, within or without British India, beyond the limits of the cantonment in cases in which, in the opinion of the Local Government, the application of the fund beyond those limits is for the benefit of the inhabitants of the cantonment or of any military force ordinarily cantoned therein or of any detachment of any such force.

[Act XV, 1883, s. 48.]

Custody of cantonment fund.

18. (*1*) Where, in or near a cantonment, there is a Government treasury or sub-treasury or a bank to which the Government treasury business has been made over, the cantonment fund shall be kept in the treasury, sub-treasury or bank.

(*2*) Where there is no such treasury, sub-treasury or bank, the cantonment fund may be deposited with any banker or person acting as a banker who has given such security for the safe custody and repayment on demand of the fund so deposited as the District Magistrate may in each case think sufficient.

Vesting and management of cantonment fund.

19. The cantonment fund shall be vested in Her Majesty, and subject to the provisions of this Act and of the rules thereunder and to the control of the Local Government, the management of the fund shall be entrusted to the cantonment authority.

Cantonment authority.

20. (*1*) The expression "cantonment authority" as used in this Act or in any enactment in force at the commencement of this Act means a cantonment committee or, in the case of a cantonment for which such a committee has not been constituted, the commanding officer of the cantonment.

(*2*) The Local Government shall determine with respect to every cantonment in which troops are for the time being cantoned, whether or not a cantonment committee is to be constituted as the cantonment authority.

Position of cantonment authority and cantonment fund in relation to other Acts.

21. The cantonment authority shall be deemed to be a local authority as defined in the Local Authorities Loan Act, 1879, the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, and the General Clauses Act, 1887, and the cantonment fund to be "public money" within the meaning of the proviso to section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1870, and any property acquired at the cost of the cantonment fund shall vest in Her Majesty.

CHAPTER V.

IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY IN CANTONMENTS.

Tenure of land in cantonments.

22. Subject to the other provisions of this Chapter and to the rules under this Act, the following provisions shall apply to land included within the limits of a cantonment, namely:—

(*a*) the land shall be presumed, until the contrary is proved, to have been granted by the Government, and to have been and to be held, subject to the conditions, rules, regulations and orders which, at the time when the grant was made, were applicable to the cantonment; and

(*b*) the several conditions, rules, regulations and orders set forth in Section XVII (Cantonments) of the second volume (Discipline) of the Army Regulations, India, which were published by the Government of India in the Military Department in the year 1887, and of which extracts are reprinted in the second schedule to this Act, shall, until the contrary is proved, be presumed to be the conditions, rules, regulations and orders which were applicable in the cantonment at the time when the land was granted and subject to which the land has been and is held.

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Chapter V.—Immoveable Property in Cantonments.—Section 23.)

Prior claim of officers to occupy houses in cantonments.

23. (1) If the commanding officer of a cantonment certifies in writing, with the previous sanction of the general officer commanding the district where he is not himself such general officer, that an officer doing military duty within the cantonment ought to reside within the limits thereof, and either that a house suitable, in the opinion of the commanding officer, for the residence of the officer is vacant within those limits or that, such a house not being vacant within those limits, there is within those limits a house occupied by a person not subject to military law which, in the opinion of the commanding officer, is suitable for the residence of the officer and, with reference to the place where the duty of the officer lies, is more conveniently situated than any other house suitable for his residence and so occupied, the Cantonment Magistrate shall, on the presentation of the certificate of the commanding officer and on the written application of the officer, serve—

(a) where the house specified in the certificate is vacant, on the owner of the house, or

(b) where the house specified in the certificate is occupied by a person not subject to military law, on that person and on the owner of the house,

a notice requiring the house to be placed at the disposal of the officer within seven days from the date of the service of the notice where the house is vacant, or within thirty days from that date where the house is occupied.

(2) The officer shall, in his application to the Cantonment Magistrate under the last foregoing sub-section, state the amount of the monthly rent which, with the approval of the cantonment authority, he offers to pay for the house, and the Cantonment Magistrate shall cause that amount to be stated in the notice served on the owner of the house under that sub-section.

(3) At any time within fifteen days from the date of the service of the notice under sub-section (1), the owner of the house may apply to the commanding officer of the cantonment to convene a committee of arbitration to determine the amount of the monthly rent to be paid, and the commanding officer shall thereupon convene such a committee, consisting of—

(a) the District Magistrate or a Magistrate of the first class appointed by him in this behalf,

(b) a person to be nominated by the officer for whose occupation the house is required, and

(c) a person to be nominated by the owner of the house or, in default of his nominating a person within one week from the date of his being called upon to make a nomination, a person to be nominated by the commanding officer of the cantonment.

(4) The District Magistrate or the Magistrate appointed by him to act in his stead shall be president of the committee.

(5) The decision of the committee shall be determined by the majority of the votes of the members present at a meeting of which notice of the time and place therefor has been served on each of the members of the committee, and the president shall have a second or casting vote in the event of there being an equality of votes with respect to the monthly rent to be paid.

(6) If the owner is aggrieved by the decision of the committee, he may appeal from it, within one month from the date thereof, to the Local Government, and the decision of the Local Government on the appeal shall be conclusive.

(7) If within the time limited by sub-section (3) the owner does not apply to the commanding officer of the cantonment to convene a committee of arbitration under that sub-section, he shall be deemed to have accepted the monthly rent referred to in sub-section (2).

(8) Where the house was vacant, the officer for whose occupation it is required shall be entitled to obtain possession thereof, to the exclusion of any other person, on the expiration of seven days from the date of the service of the notice on the owner under sub-section (1), but, if he so obtains possession of the house and a committee of arbitration is convened under sub-section (3), he shall, for the term for which he may occupy the house, be bound by the decision of the committee or, if that decision is appealed from, by the decision of the Local Government on the appeal.

(9) Where the house was occupied, the officer for whose occupation it is required shall be entitled to obtain possession thereof, to the exclusion of any other person,—

(a) on the expiration of thirty days from the date of the service of the notice on the owner under sub-section (1) if a committee of arbitration has not been applied for under sub-section (3) or, having been so applied for, has announced its decision on or before the expiration of that period, or

(b) on the announcement of the decision of the committee if a committee of arbitration has been applied for under sub-section (3) and has not announced its decision on or before the expiration of thirty days from the date of the service of the notice on the owner under sub-section (1).

(10) Where the officer obtains possession on the announcement of the decision of the committee and an appeal is preferred to the Local Government, he shall, for the term for which he may occupy the house, be bound by the decision of the Local Government on the appeal.

(11) When the officer is entitled to obtain possession of the house, the Cantonment Magistrate shall, on the written application of the officer, enforce the surrender of the house to him.

(12) The owner of a house shall not be liable to pay compensation to any person for anything done in compliance with a notice served on him under sub-section (1).

(13) A house shall not be specified in a certificate under sub-section (1) if it is occupied as a bank, or is appropriated by the Government to the use of a public officer, or is owned by or

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(Chapter V.—Immoveable Property in Cantonments.—Sections 24-26.)

is under the control of a railway administration, or is occupied as a hotel or shop and has been so occupied continuously during the three years immediately preceding the time when the occasion for making the certificate arises.

(*14*) For the purposes of this section the word "house" includes the land and buildings appurtenant to the house, and, if a question arises whether any land or building is appurtenant to the house, it shall be decided by the Cantonment Magistrate, and, subject to revision by the Local Government, his decision shall be conclusive.

[New: cf. Army Regulations.]

Tenancy of houses occupied by officers in cantonments.

24. (*1*) Subject to the terms of any agreement between the owner of a house and an officer occupying it, and to the provisions of this section, a lease of a house in a cantonment to an officer shall be deemed to be a lease from month to month terminable without notice in the case of the transfer of the officer from the cantonment in the course of his service, or by fifteen days' notice to the owner in any other case.

(*2*) A notice under sub-section (*1*) must be in writing signed by or on behalf of the officer, and the Cantonment Magistrate shall, if the officer so desires, cause it to be served on the owner free of charge.

(*3*) An officer shall be liable for the whole of the monthly rent of a house in a cantonment for any month, beginning with the first day of the month and ending with the last day thereof, during which he occupies the house for fifteen days or any longer period, and for half the monthly rent for any such month during which he occupies the house for a shorter period than fifteen days.

(*4*) Sub-sections (*8*) and (*10*) of the last foregoing section, with respect to the liability of officers for rent, shall be read subject to the foregoing provisions of this section.

[New: cf. Army Regulations.]

Repairs of houses occupied by officers in cantonments.

25. (*1*) If an officer, being a tenant of a house in a cantonment, is unable to induce the owner of the house to execute any repairs which such officer considers necessary, he may apply to the commanding officer of the cantonment to convene a committee of arbitration to decide whether any and, if so, what repairs are necessary, and the commanding officer may, after such inquiry as he thinks fit, convene such a committee, consisting of—

(*a*) a person to be nominated by the officer occupying the house;

(*b*) a person to be nominated by the owner of the house or, in default of his nominating a person within one week from the date of his being called upon to make a nomination, a person to be nominated by the commanding officer of the cantonment; and

(*c*) a third person to be appointed by the persons nominated under clauses (*a*) and (*b*) of this sub-section or, in default of those persons appointing a person within one week from the date of their being called upon to make the appointment, a third person appointed by the commanding officer of the cantonment.

(*2*) The person appointed under clause (*c*) of the last foregoing sub-section shall be president of the committee.

(*3*) The decision of the committee shall be determined by the majority of the votes of the members present at a meeting of which notice of the time and place therefor has been served on each of the members of the committee, and the president shall have a second or casting vote, in the event of there being an equality of votes with respect to the repairs, if any, which may be necessary.

(*4*) The decision of the committee shall be conclusive, and within twelve months from the date thereof the commanding officer of the cantonment shall not, without the sanction of the officer immediately superior to him, convene another committee of arbitration for the purpose of considering whether the house requires repairs.

(*5*) If the committee decides that repairs are necessary, it shall define their extent and if the owner of the house fails to commence them immediately and carry them out in such manner and with such expedition as, in the opinion of the Cantonment Magistrate, is reasonable, the tenant may cause them to be executed at rates not exceeding those paid in the cantonment by the Government, and may deduct the cost thereof from any rent due by him, then or afterwards, in respect of the house.

(*6*) If from any cause the tenant cannot recover, in manner mentioned in the last foregoing sub-section, the cost incurred by him in the execution of any repairs under this sub-section, he may institute a suit against the owner of the house for the cost or any balance thereof remaining unrecovered.

Dilapidated buildings.

26. (*1*) Where a building is so dilapidated as, in the opinion of the cantonment authority, to be unfit for the purpose for which it was constructed or has been used, that authority may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, cause a notice to be served on the owner of the building, calling upon him either to make it fit for one or other of those purposes within a time to be specified in the notice, or to comply with whichever of the following requisitions the cantonment authority, with such sanction as aforesaid, may see fit to make, namely:—

(*a*) where the land on which the building is situated was granted by the Government, to remove the materials of the building and of any building appurtenant thereto and surrender such land granted by the Government as is occupied by or appurtenant to any such building;

(*b*) whether the land was or was not granted by the Government, to remove the materials of the building.

(*2*) If the owner is aggrieved by the notice he may apply to the commanding officer of the cantonment to convene a committee of arbitration to decide whether the building is unfit for the purpose for which it was constructed or has been used, and the commanding officer shall

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(Chapter V.—Immoveable Property in Cantonments.—Sections 27-28. Chapter VI.—Rules and Supplemental Provisions.—Section 29.)

thereupon convene such a committee, consisting of—

(*a*) a person to be nominated by the cantonment authority;

(*b*) a person to be nominated by the owner or, in default of his nominating a person within one week from the date of his being called upon to make a nomination, a person to be nominated by the commanding officer of the cantonment; and

(*c*) a third person to be appointed by the persons nominated under clauses (*a*) and (*b*) of this sub-section or, in default of those persons appointing a person within one week from the date of their being called upon to make the appointment, a third person appointed by the commanding officer of the cantonment.

(*3*) The person appointed under clause (*c*) of the last foregoing sub-section shall be president of the committee.

(*4*) The decision of the committee shall be determined by the majority of the votes of the members present at a meeting of which notice of the time and place therefor has been served on each of the members of the committee, and the president shall have a second or casting vote in the event of there being an equality of votes with respect to the condition of the building.

(*5*) If the committee decides that the building is unfit for the purpose for which it was constructed or has been used, the cantonment authority shall cause to be served on the owner a further notice appointing a time, not earlier than that fixed in the notice served under sub-section (*1*), by which, in default of the building being made fit for one or other of those purposes to the satisfaction of the cantonment authority, the materials and the land, if any, mentioned in the notice served under that sub-section are to be respectively removed and surrendered.

(*6*) In either of the following cases, namely:—

(*a*) if the owner does not apply to the commanding officer of the cantonment to convene a committee of arbitration under sub-section (*2*) and does not comply, to the satisfaction of the cantonment authority, with the notice served under sub-section (*1*),

(*b*) if the owner applies for such a committee and the committee decides that the building is unfit for the purpose for which it was constructed or has been used, and the owner does not comply, to the satisfaction of the cantonment authority, with the further notice served under sub-section (*5*),

the Cantonment Magistrate shall, on the application of the commanding officer of the cantonment, cause the materials to be sold by public auction and, where the owner was required to surrender any land, enforce the surrender thereof to the Government.

(*7*) After deducting the expenses of the sale of the materials, the Cantonment Magistrate shall notify, by notice posted in his office, the balance of the sale-proceeds payable to the late owner.

(*8*) If a question arises whether any building or land is appurtenant to a building within the meaning of this section, it shall be decided by the Cantonment Magistrate, and, subject to revision by the Local Government, his decision shall be conclusive.

Qualification of nominated and appointed members of arbitration committees.

27. A person to be nominated or appointed a member of a committee of arbitration under the foregoing sections of this Chapter must be a person whose services are immediately available for the purposes of the committee, and the nomination or appointment of a person whose services are not so available shall be deemed within the intendment of those sections to constitute a failure to make a nomination or appointment, as the case may be.

Registration.

28. (*1*) For section 9 of the Indian Registration Act, 1877, the following shall be substituted, namely:— [Act III, 1877, s. 9 and Mad. Act I, 18.. s. 11.] III of 18..

Cantonments.

"Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing sections, every cantonment shall be a sub-district, and the Cantonment Magistrate the Sub-Registrar thereof."

(*2*) Section 54, paragraphs two and three, and sections 59, 107 and 123 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, shall, on and from the commencement of this Act, extend to every cantonment in British India. IV of 188..

CHAPTER VI.

RULES AND SUPPLEMENTAL PROVISIONS.

Matters respecting which rules may be made.

29. The Governor General in Council may make rules consistent with this Act to provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:— [Act III, 1.., ss. 25 & .. Mad. Act .. 1866, ss. .. & 19: Bom. Act .. 1867, ss. 11.] [U. O. .. No. 59.. 1884.]

(*1*) the manner in which, and the authority to which, application for permission to occupy land in a cantonment is to be made;

(*2*) the conditions which, whether expressed or not, are to be held to be annexed to every such permission given in pursuance of such an application;

(*3*) the manner in which any such condition, or any condition annexed to a grant made of land in a cantonment before the commencement of this Act, is to be enforced, and the powers which the Cantonment Magistrate may, on the application of the cantonment authority, exercise for the purpose of enforcing the condition;

(*4*) the settlement of disputes with respect to the boundaries of land in a cantonment and the exclusion of the jurisdiction of Civil Courts with respect to such disputes;

(*5*) the constitution and procedure of committees of arbitration, their authority to require the production of documents and attendance of witnesses, and the relations of the Cantonment Magistrate and the commanding officer of a cantonment to such committees;

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(*6*) the constitution of cantonment committees, the functions to be discharged by them, the conduct of and the control to be exercised over their proceedings, and the division of duties among the members of such committees ;

(*7*) the functions to be discharged by the commanding officer of a cantonment where a cantonment committee has not been constituted, or has in pursuance of an order of the Local Government ceased to exist, or for any reason cannot be convened ;

(*8*) the duties of the Cantonment Magistrate or of any Special Magistrate having jurisdiction in a cantonment, and his position in relation to the commanding officer of the cantonment ;

(*9*) the purposes to which the cantonment fund may, after defraying the cost of the police-force employed in the cantonment, be applied ;

(*10*) the authority on which money may be paid from the cantonment fund ;

(*11*) the investment of any balance of that fund ;

(*12*) the execution of contracts by, or on behalf of, the cantonment authority ;

(*13*) the accounts to be kept by the cantonment authority, and the manner in which those accounts are to be audited and published ;

(*14*) the application, to a cantonment which is not included in a municipality, of any enactment for the time being in force in any municipality in British India, subject to such restrictions and modifications, if any, as the circumstances of the cantonment may appear to the Governor General in Council to require ;

(*15*) the definition and abatement of nuisances for which sufficient provision has not, in the opinion of the Governor General in Council, been made under the last foregoing clause ;

(*16*) the requisitions which may be made on persons having the control of sewers, drains or other things creating, or likely to create, nuisances, and the mode of enforcing such requisitions ;

(*17*) the prevention of the overcrowding of buildings and places in a cantonment ;

(*18*) the construction and maintenance, to the satisfaction of the cantonment authority, of buildings and of boundary walls, hedges and other fences ;

(*19*) the regulation of the practice of agriculture and irrigation in a cantonment, the keeping in proper order of lands appurtenant to buildings, and the felling, lopping and trimming of trees on such lands ;

(*20*) the regulation of encamping-grounds, pounds, saráis, markets and slaughter-houses, and of traffic on roads ;

(*21*) the use and management of burial and burning grounds ;

(*22*) the supervision and the regulation of the use of public wells, tanks, rivers, streams, springs or other sources from which water is or may be made available for public use ;

(*23*) the parts of a cantonment in which persons practising any profession or carrying on any trade or calling may be required to reside for the purpose of practising the profession or carrying on the trade or calling, and the conditions, if any, to be observed by such persons ;

(*24*) the removal and exclusion from a cantonment of persons suffering or suspected to be suffering from any infectious or contagious disorder, and the appointment and regulation of hospitals or other places within or without the cantonment for the reception and treatment of persons suffering from any disease ;

(*25*) the removal and exclusion from a cantonment, or the destruction, of animals suffering or suspected to be suffering from any infectious or contagious disease ;

(*26*) the suppression of mendicancy and loitering or importuning for the purpose of prostitution, and the removal and exclusion from a cantonment of disorderly persons, of persons who have been convicted of any offence against Chapter XVII of the Indian Penal Code or section 156 of the Army Act, [illegible] have been ordered under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to execute a bond for their good behaviour and of persons whom the commanding officer deems it expedient to exclude from the cantonment ;

(*27*) the prevention of cruelty to animals ;

(*28*) the prevention and extinction of fires ;

(*29*) the registration of births and deaths ;

(*30*) the appointment by house-owners who are absent from cantonments of persons residing within cantonments to act as their agents for all or any of the purposes of this Act or any rule thereunder or any enactment applied by any such rule ;

(*31*) the powers of inspection, entry and search which may be exercised in carrying out any of the purposes referred to in the last foregoing clause, and the cases in which breaches of rules under this section are to be cognizable offences ;

(*32*) the mode in which summonses, notices, requisitions and other documents are to be served on the persons to whom they are addressed ;

(*33*) the cases, authorities and conditions in, to and on which orders passed under this Act or any rule thereunder or any enactment applied by any such rule may be appealed from ; and

(*34*) generally, the carrying out of the purposes of this Act.

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(Chapter VI.—Rules and Supplemental Provisions.—Sections 30-35.)

Supplemental provisions respecting rules.

30. (1) The power to make rules under the last foregoing section is subject to the condition of the rules being made after previous publication and of their not taking effect until they have been published in the Gazette of India and in such other manner as the Governor General in Council prescribes.

(2) A rule under the last foregoing section may be general for all cantonments in British India or for all cantonments not expressly excepted from its operation, or may be special for the whole or any part of any one or more than one cantonment, as the Governor General in Council directs.

(3) A copy of the rules for the time being in force in a cantonment shall be kept open to inspection free of charge at all reasonable times in the office of the Cantonment Magistrate and of every Special Magistrate for the time being having jurisdiction in the cantonment.

(4) In making any rule under clause (14) or any of the following clauses of the last foregoing section, the Governor General in Council may direct that a breach of it shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to eight days, and, when the breach is a continuing breach, with fine which, in addition to such fine or imprisonment as aforesaid, may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which the breach continues.

Extension of certain rules to places beyond cantonments.

31. The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, extend to any area beyond the cantonment and in the vicinity thereof all or any of the rules in force in the cantonment under clause (14) or any of the following clauses of section 29, and all or any of the directions in force therein under sub-section (4) of the last foregoing section, and the rules and directions specified in the notification shall, so long as the notification remains uncancelled, apply to that area as if the area were included in the cantonment.

Finality of judgments in trials of breaches of rules.

32. Subject to the provisions of Chapter XXXII of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, the judgment of a Magistrate trying a breach of a rule under section 29 or of any enactment applied by a rule under that section shall be final.

Inapplicability of section 555, Act X, 1882, to trials of offences against this Act or the rules thereunder.

33. A Judge or Magistrate shall not be deemed within the meaning of section 555 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a party to, or personally interested in, any prosecution for an offence against this Act or any rule thereunder or any enactment applied by any such rule because he is a member of the cantonment committee or, where there is no such committee, is the commanding officer of the cantonment, or because he has ordered or approved the prosecution.

Cantonments in presidency-towns.

34. Where a cantonment is situated within the limits of a presidency-town, the functions assigned to any authority by this Act or any rule thereunder or any enactment applied by any such rule shall, subject to the provisions of any enactment for the time being in force, be discharged by such authority as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf.

Limitation of the operation of this Act.

35. The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, exclude from the operation of this Act the whole or any part of this Act the whole or any part of any cantonment. [New.]

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

(See section 2.)

Number and year.	Subject or title.	Extent of repeal.
Acts of the Governor General in Council.		
Act XVIII of 1853.	Sale of spirits in cantonments.	The whole, so far as it has not been repealed.
Act IV of 1854.	Sentences of superintendents of bázárs.	The whole, so far as it has not been repealed.
Act XLV of 1860.	Indian Penal Code.	The words "or before a Military Court of Request" in *Explanation 1* to section 193.
Act V of 1869	Indian Articles of War.	Part III, clause *(c)*, and for the last twenty-five words of Part I, clause *(f)*, the following shall be substituted, namely:—"and officers in charge of the police in cantonments are defined and controlled."
Act VII of 1870.	Court-fees Act, 1870.	Section 19, clause iv, and in Schedule II, article 1, clause *(a)*, the words "or to a Cantonment Magistrate sitting as a Court of Civil Judicature under Act No. III of 1859".
Act XV of 1874.	Laws Local Extent Act, 1874.	So much of the second schedule as relates to Madras Regulation XIV of 1832: so much of the third schedule as relates to sections 18, 19, 20, 45, 46 and 47 of Bombay Regulation

The Cantonments Bill.

(The First Schedule.—Enactments repealed.)

Number and year.	Subject or title.	Extent of repeal
		XXII of 1827: and so much of the fourth and fifth schedules as relates to Bengal Regulation XX of 1810.
Act XX of 1875.	Central Provinces Laws Act, 1875.	So much as relates to Bengal Regulation XX of 1810.
Act XVIII of 1876.	Oudh Laws Act, 1876.	So much as relates to Bengal Regulation XX of 1810.
Act XIV of 1879.	Hackney-carriage Act, 1879.	Section 4, from and inclusive of the words "and the Governor General in Council may" down to and inclusive of the words "in which British troops are cantoned".
Act III of 1880.	Cantonments Act, 1880.	So much as has not been repealed.
Act XXII of 1881.	Excise Act, 1881.	The proviso to section 53.
Act X of 1882.	Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.	Clause (*b*) of section 1.
Act XIV of 1882.	Code of Civil Procedure.	Section 6, clause (*a*), the words "an officer or" in section 468, and the whole of section 469.

[I. L. R. 10 Mad. 108.]

Regulation of the Bengal Code.

Regulation XX of 1810.	Military bázárs.	So much as has not been repealed.

Regulation of the Bombay Code.

Regulation XXII of 1827.	Military authority.	So much as has not been repealed, except sections 40, 41, 42 and 43.

Acts of the Governor of Fort St. George in Council.

Act IV of 1865.	Madras Cantonments.	The whole, so far as it has not been repealed.
Act I of 1866	Madras Cantonments.	So much as has not been repealed.

Number and year.	Subject or title.	Extent of repeal

Act of the Governor of Bombay in Council.

Act III of 1867.	Bombay Cantonment Act of 1867.	So much as has not been repealed.

Act of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council.

Act VII of 1878.	Bengal Excise Act, 1878.	The proviso to section 81.

Regulation under the Statute 33 Victoria, Chapter 3.

III of 1877 .	Ajmere Laws Regulation, 1877.	Section 39 and so much as relates to Bengal Regulation XX of 18[illegible]

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

EXTRACTS FROM SECTION XVII (CANTONMENTS), VOLUME II (DISCIPLINE, [illegible]) REGULATIONS, INDIA.

(*See section 22.*)

DISCIPLINE.

SECTION XVII.—CANTONMENTS.

I.—General Rules. | **II.—Grant of land** [illegible]

* * * *

I.—General Rules.

(BENGAL AND BOMBAY.)

Cantonment rules and regulations to be strictly enforced.

1919. The rules and regulations laid down by [illegible] Government for the administration of military cantonments are to be strictly carried out in the cantonment to which they are applicable. A copy of all such rules and regulations in English and in the vernacular language chiefly in use is to be hung up in some conspicuous part of the office of the Cantonment Magistrate, or in such place as the Local Government or the Commanding Officer may direct.

* * * *

Limits of cantonments to be defined.

1921. The limits of all military cantonments are to be defined by pillars of masonry, erected at each angle of the boundary line, and which are to be replaced whenever they have been destroyed or are not [illegible] coming.

Boundaries of bázárs to be defined.

1922. The boundaries of sadr, station and regimental bázárs, and of any villages within the limits of cantonments, are also to be defined by pillars of masonry [illegible] all houses, walls or enclosures [illegible] built beyond the authorized boundaries [illegible]

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(The Second Schedule.—Extracts from Section XVII (Cantonments), Volume II (Discipline), Army Regulations, India.)

thrown down and the ruins and fences removed at the expense of the proprietor or persons by whom they were erected.

Deviations from fixed limit prohibited.

1923. No deviation from the fixed limits of a cantonment is permitted without the sanction of Government, to be applied for through the Quartermaster General's department; no alteration of the limits of lines, bázárs or compounds can be made without the authority of the Commander-in-chief.

Disposal of useless ground.

1924. In Bengal, when from any cause any portion of land which has been taken up for military purposes is found to be no longer required for such, a report to that effect is to be made by the Commanding Officer to the Quartermaster General in order that it may be made over to the civil authorities.

* * * * *

Houses to be numbered.

1927. Officers commanding stations have authority to direct that numbers be affixed to houses or compounds in cantonments, the expense being borne by the owner or by the cantonment fund, and not by Government, save for buildings actually used for public purposes or the property of Government. Residents may also be directed to affix their names and designations on their houses, compound walls or gateways.

Residents to affix their names.

Excavations in cantonments.

1928. Residents in military cantonments are prohibited from making excavations on any ground within the boundaries, except those made by permission to furnish materials for building, which are to be filled up again, when no longer required, at the expense of the individual concerned.

* * * * * *

Officers to perform duties connected with cantonments.

1935. All matters connected with cantonment lands and boundaries will be conducted, under the orders of the Commanding Officer, by the officer of the Quartermaster General's department at the station, or, in his absence, by the Cantonment Magistrate or the Staff Officer of the station, assisted, if necessary, by the Executive Engineer. Questions requiring the decision of higher authority are to be referred to head-quarters through the Quartermaster General (paragraph 2505, section XXII).

Rent or Sale of Private Buildings.

Officers and others who have a prior right to houses in cantonments.

1936. A military cantonment is, as its designation implies, a locality set apart primarily for military and medical officers, chaplains, soldiers, subordinates attached to the troops, and the officers and subordinates of all departments connected with the housing and supplies of the troops, for whom houses situated within such limits are by priority of right available. Regimental officers are required ordinarily to live near the barracks or lines of their respective corps.

Officers and officials allowed to reside in cantonments.

1937. Civil and political officers of Government and officials belonging to the Public Works Department and railways are permitted to reside within the limits of military cantonments whenever the public interest may require that they should so reside, or whenever special grounds may exist for granting the indulgence, such as the want of other available shelter, or the necessity of ensuring their personal safety; but these exceptions are not ordinarily to interfere with the priority of right possessed by military officers or others on duty at the station to the houses within its boundaries.

Procedure in ejectment of non-military residents.

1938. In the event of a house in cantonments occupied by a non-military resident being required for an officer, a formal notice should be served on the occupant requiring him to vacate by a certain date, and warning him that, in the event of his declining or failing to comply, legal proceedings will be taken to enforce compliance. Should the notice (which should be personally served if possible) fail of effect, intimation of the same should be forwarded to the Local Government in order that the necessary steps may be taken in the matter. Commanding Officers should not, however, have recourse to this measure except under the most unavoidable circumstances, when houses are legally claimable and absolutely necessary for the accommodation of officers whose services are actually required in the station, and for whom shelter is not available within a fairly reasonable distance of their duty. In the case of officials mentioned in paragraph 1937, applications for their removal are to be made to the Commander-in-chief through the Quartermaster General for submission to Government.

Ejection not to be resorted to excepting under most unavoidable circumstances.

Committees of arbitration to be assembled when disputes arise regarding rent or sale of houses.

1939. The owner of any house in a military cantonment not occupied by a person belonging to the army on duty at the station, or by a person directed or authorised by Government to reside therein (paragraph 1937), may be required to rent the same to any military officer belonging to the station who may require it to reside in if the officer commanding the station is satisfied that there is no other suitable house available with due regard to the rank of the claimant and to the duties he may have to perform. In every such case, however, if the owner may have formerly intimated to the officer who has so obtained the house his desire to sell rather than to let it and the offer has not been accepted, the officer may at any time be required to vacate it within a week of his receiving notice through the Staff Officer of the station that the house has, with the consent of the Commanding Officer of the station, been sold to another military officer on duty at the station who requires it for his own residence. The rent to be paid in such cases, or the price to be paid for the house when the claimant accedes to the owner's desire that he shall purchase it, is to be fixed, in the event of the parties disagreeing as to the amount, by a committee of arbitration to be assembled by order of the Officer Commanding the division or district, after he has fully satisfied himself as to the necessity for the same, and that the application for the committee is not opposed to the orders of Government (paragraph 1947).

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1940. In all cases of dispute the owner should be called upon, previous to the assembly of the committee of arbitration, to elect whether he will rent or sell his house: should he elect to rent the house, the committee cannot compel him to sell it.

Owner to elect whether he will rent or sell.

1941. Houses situated within the limits of military cantonments that may be declared to be for hire can only, according to these Regulations and customs, be let by the month.

Houses to be let by the month only.

1942. A tenant who has once taken possession of a house, or who is occupying it, cannot appeal for any reduction of rent which he may have agreed to pay, nor can a committee be assembled to arbitrate on this point.

Reduction of rent not claimable by tenants.

1943. Committees of arbitration are to be composed of a civil officer (the principal one, if practicable, at or in the vicinity of the station), the Commanding Officer of the cantonment, and any other individual (who need not belong to either the civil or military services) whom the proprietor of the house may please to nominate. When the Commanding Officer of the station is an interested party, the next senior officer is to be nominated one of the committee in his stead.

Composition of committees.

1944. When a house is transferred from one officer to another on the occasion of a relief and a difference arises as to terms, the price or rent is to be fixed by a committee constituted as above, with an additional member to be nominated by the intending occupant or purchaser.

Transfers of houses on relief.

1945. In the case referred to in paragraph 1939 the decision of the committee of arbitration is to be conclusive, unless it be reversed by Government, for whose orders the proceedings are to be submitted through the regular channel whenever the proprietor of the premises is dissatisfied with the award; but in the case referred to in paragraph 1944 there is no appeal from the decision of the committee, which is to be final.

Decision of committee is final.

1946. Due notice must in every instance be given to proprietors of premises, or to their agents, by the Commanding Officer of the cantonment, of the intention to hold a committee thereon; and, in the event of the owner or agent neglecting to nominate a member of such committee after having received the notice,—which, if the owner or agent be a non-resident in the cantonment or its vicinity, is to be taken to mean an official notification dated one month prior to the day on which the committee is to assemble,—the Commanding Officer will, under the orders of the Officer Commanding the division or district, nominate a member of the committee to represent such proprietor, and the committee will thereupon proceed to arbitration.

Notice of committee's assembly to be given to owner.

1947. When an officer to whom a house ... cantonments has been ... cially allotted under ... Regulations may ... going away on leave ... temporary duty, to give it up, he has no ... claim the special allotment of a house ... return, under the provisions of paragraph ... should a suitable one not be at the time ... able for rent. In the event of any ... circumstances rendering a departure ... rule necessary, the case should be ... the Quartermaster General for the ... the Commander-in-chief.

No claim to special allotment on return from leave, &c.

1948. In the event of the tenant of ... considering that ... requires repairs, ... being unable to ... owner to execute ... should call on his ... to join with him in appointing a ... arbitration to decide the question ... tonment rules are in force, the ... be composed of one civilian, the Officer ... manding the station and two officers ... pean residents, to be appointed ... landlord and the other by the occupant ... wise the landlord should be called on ... an arbitrator to act with one to be ... occupant, who are together to ... in case of difference. In either case ... lord should be informed that, ... named time he either executes ... repairs or joins in the reference ... will have the repairs done on ... account and risk at the Public Works ... mental rates, and that the costs will ... against the rent.

Procedure in case of repairs being required when landlord objects to execute them.

1949. In stations where there are ... ment committees, ... manding Officers ... tain the sanction ... ment through the Commander-in-chief ... to convening committees of arbitration ... valuation of ruined buildings which ... or other purposes, it may be considered ... able to demolish and remove.

Demolition of ruined buildings.

1950. In cases where buildings ... ments are ... public purposes, ... of the Public Works ... ment in executive charge will, under the ... ity of the Officer Commanding the ... district, settle for the valuation and ... the same according to the rules of the ... Works Department, and recourse is ... had to committees of arbitration in the ... any disagreement, and on the application ... Executive Engineer or of the proprietor ... premises.

Purchase of buildings for public purposes.

1951. Whenever it may be necessary ... buildings for the ... troops, the ... Public Works ... on the spot is ... to arrange for the hiring of such ... to obtain sanction for the arrangement ... munication with, and assisted ... military authorities; and Officers ... stations are to bear in mind that ... to direct the officer of the Public ... ment to make all necessary ...

Procedure in case of renting buildings for public purposes.

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accommodating the troops in any emergency, whenever this is possible, rather than to act themselves, and thus accept a grave pecuniary responsibility in the event of their action being disapproved of. When, however, the local military authorities have been obliged to act themselves, owing to the absence of the Executive Engineer from the station, it is the duty of such officer on his return to suggest to them any modification of the arrangements which his knowledge and experience might suggest as better for the soldier or more for the interest of Government, and also to submit the arrangements for sanction as if originally made by himself.

1952. Officers Commanding stations are required, in cases of disputes relative to houses or lands in cantonments, before taking action thereon, to submit the same with their opinion for the consideration and approval of the General Officer in local command, who will transmit them to the Quartermaster General if he is unable to decide them himself.

Disputes to be reported.

1953. On no account is any church, chapel, mosque, temple, tomb or other building devoted to religious use to be occupied as a dwelling-house or for any other purpose without the full and the consent of the persons interested in it and the sanction of the principal civil or political authority on the spot.

Mosques, &c., not to be occupied.

(BOMBAY.)

1954. The limits of cantonments or bázárs shall be marked by the local Magistrate or Political Agent and Commanding Officer in conjunction; in marking out the limits of new cantonments private property is not to be included therein.

Cantonment limits.

1955. When the local Magistrate and Commanding Officer shall, in conjunction, have marked the limits, a report and plan thereof are to be signed by both these officers and submitted through the Quartermaster General for the approval of Government and for publication. When approved in General Orders, the limits are then to be marked by pillars or in some other equally permanent manner.

Report and plan to be prepared.

1956. A plan of every cantonment so marked and signed will be kept in the Quartermaster General's office, where it will be duly registered, and a copy thereof, with a register of enclosures, will be furnished by the Divisional or District Assistant Quartermaster General to each Brigadier or Station Commanding Officer, who is to report to divisional headquarters all changes in boundaries or occupations as they occur. All such changes are to be reported by the Divisional Assistant to the Quartermaster General, to enable him to correct the registers and standard plans in his office.

Changes to be registered.

1957. Whenever an alteration may be required in any part of the limits of a cantonment which have been regularly marked out and published, the Magistrate and Commanding Officer are to draw up and sign a report and plan of the entire limits, as proposed after alteration, and a new description will then be published in General Orders, which will be considered to supersede and cancel the previous plans and register.

Alteration of limits.

1958. When an extension of cantonment limits or the acquisition of ground for other military purposes is proposed the General Officer commanding the division concerned will prepare (in communication with the civil authorities) a sketch plan exhibiting the ground asked for, together with a description of the same. This plan and description, accompanied by a detail of the reasons for which the acquisition of the land is urged, and a statement of the probable cost of obtaining possession, will be submitted for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-chief, who, should the object to be attained by the proposed acquisition warrant the proceeding, will forward the same for the sanction of Government.

Extension of limits.

1959. The preservation of cleanliness is of the first importance, and to this end the encroachment of huts or shops, temporary or otherwise, beyond the space already marked out for that purpose, or extending enclosures or courtyards, without the sanction of Government, is to be particularly prevented; any person erecting such buildings without this necessary sanction will be liable to have them demolished and to be required to remove the materials at his own cost.

Unauthorised buildings.

1960. All persons residing within military cantonments are required to keep all drains and water-channels in and about their premises free from obstruction; to remove all causes of malaria; to keep their hedges, inner and outer, cut to the height of four feet from the level of the road, and not more than two feet in breadth, and branches of trees lopped off to the height of six feet from the ground.

Drains and water-channels.

1961. Civil officers residing or having their offices in a military cantonment shall conform to the general cantonment rules in regard to cleanliness, order and safety from fire in houses and grounds as laid down for all other residents.

Civilians to conform to rules.

1962. Unoccupied houses and grounds in cantonments must be kept in a proper state of order and repair by the owners. Whenever, after due warning, such houses or grounds are left unrepaired to such extent as to be prejudicial to health or to the appearance of the cantonment, application will be made to Government to direct the former to be sold and cleared away and the latter resumed: the proceeds of sale, after paying for the expenses of clearing, to be paid to the owner.

Unoccupied houses.

1963. No thatched or grass or mat out-houses are to be built in the officers' lines in cantonments.

Out-houses.

1964. The regimental and departmental lines, and all unoccupied ground in military cantonments, are to be guarded from the

Regimental and departmental lines.

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(The Second Schedule.—Extracts from Section XVII (Cantonments), Volume I (Discipline), Army Regulations, India.)

intrusion of persons unconnected with the corps or departments for whom the lines are intended.

Registry of inhabitants.

1965. A registry is to be made and kept of the inhabitants of every sadr and regimental bázár above referred to, as a means of preventing unauthorised intrusion, and also with a view to facilitate statistical inquiries (*vide* Division VI).

Preservation of trees.

1966. Trees standing in the compounds of houses within cantonment limits are not private property. When for sanitary or other reasons it is desirable to lop or cut down any such trees, the timber is to be considered the property of the house-owner. Owners or occupants are prohibited from cutting down or lopping any trees within the compounds without the consent of the cantonment committee.

Private lands for military purposes.

1967. The use of private lands for military purposes should be obtained through the Quartermaster General.

Periodical reports of changes.

1968. On the 1st of January of each year, periodical reports, in duplicate, on Bombay Form No. 211, are to be submitted, showing for each cantonment whether any buildings, houses, &c., have been newly erected during the period, whether any have been pulled down, and what property has changed hands. These documents should be signed by the Officer Commanding the cantonment and the Cantonment Magistrate or Staff Officer in charge of the register, who will be held responsible that the details are full and complete in every particular.

(MADRAS.)

Legislative Acts regarding cantonments.

1969. Cantonments occupied by troops of the Madras presidency are under rules as follows:—

Secunderabad Kamptee Raipur Cuttack Rangoon Tonghoo Thyetmyo Moulmein	Under rules laid down in Bengal Act III of 1880, formerly Bengal Act XXII of 1864.
Belgaum	Under rules laid down in Bombay Act III of 1867, held to be rules under Bengal Act III of 1880.
St. Thos.' Mount Poonamallee Wellington Palaveram	Under rules laid down in Madras Act I of 1866.
Cannanore Bellary	Chapters V and VI only of the above applicable.
Trichinopoly	Chapter VI only of the above applicable.

The above Acts have not been made applicable to the cantonments not entered.

Additional military regulations.

1970. The rules contained in these Acts have reference particularly to subjects connected with public health, safety, decency, &c. In addition, the following military rules are laid down for guidance.

Definition of a military cantonment.

1971. A military cantonment is ... signation implies ... the military limits ... have been defined ... the authority of Government, and which ... apart primarily for military and medical officers, chaplains, soldiers, European and East Indian subordinates and their families; ... houses situated within such limits are ... ity of right available. This rule, however, ... to interfere with gentlemen of the ... civil service, as regards the houses ... cupied by them in military cantonments.

Officers' residences.

1972. Regimental officers are required ... as near their lines ... ranks as is practicable ... certain number of houses for each regiment ... therefore, be set apart in each cantonment ... by local Commanding Officers, and every ... tunity should be taken advantage of ... the present inconvenient distribution ... in cantonments so as to bring all stations ... the above arrangement in course of time ... officers may be allowed to live in any ... a cantonment.

Accommodation for others.

* Officers, Public Works and other Departments.

European and East Indian subordinates, &c., in the Civil or Public Works Department

Missionaries and other residents.

1973. Other claims for house accom... noted in the ma... gentlemen and ... be considered ... by the Officer Com... the station, with ... spect to their ... position, and ... the available ... in the canton... use. But these ... cannot retain ... that may be absolutely required for ... the military force at the station.

Tenure of houses.

1974. Houses within the limits of a can... ment, built on ... property of Government ... whether held on lease or not, are liable ... occupied as above, under the control of ... Officer Commanding the station. Houses ... on land not the property of Government ... held on freehold tenure or occupied as ... are exempt from this liability.

Removal of non-military tenants.

1975. In the case of necessity arising ... ing the removal of ... military tenant to ... way for an officer, ... than one month's notice in writing ... given to the owner as well as the tenant ... house that the house in question is ... No *summary* ejectment is ever to be ... and the greatest consideration should be ... to the occupant whose removal ... grounds is rendered necessary. The ... Commanding the cantonment may, ... extend the period of such notice when ... stances will admit of it, and other ... should be provided for the person if ... above, whenever practicable.

Plans of cantonments.

1976. The limits of every military can... are to be clearly ... boundary stones ... being erected where there are no ... natural boundaries. A plan of each ... on a scale sufficiently large to show ... ing in it, is to be kept in the office of the ...

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(The Second Schedule.—Extracts from Section XVII (Cantonments), Volume II (Discipline), Army Regulations, India.)

termaster General and that of the Divisional Quartermaster General or Station Staff Officer.

1977. The boundaries of sadr, station and regimental bázárs, and of any villages within the limits of cantonments, are also to be defined by pillars of masonry; and all buildings erected beyond the proper boundaries or assigned limits are to be thrown down, and the ruins removed at the expense of the proprietor.

Boundaries of bázárs to be defined.

1978. No deviation from the fixed limits of a cantonment, or from those of the lines, bázárs or enclosures surrounding Government buildings is permitted without the sanction of Government, to be applied for through the Quartermaster General's department.

Deviations from fixed limits prohibited.

1979. When from any cause any portion of the area of an existing cantonment is found to be no longer required for military purposes, a report to that effect is to be made by the Commanding Officer to the Quartermaster General, in order that it may be made over to the civil authorities.

Disposal of useless ground.

1980. A register of houses occupied and vacant, showing the rent of each, is to be kept in the station staff office, alterations being made in it from time to time, and no house is to be taken by any non-military officer unless with the concurrence of the Officer Commanding the station, whose duty it will be to see that such occupancy of the house will not interfere with public convenience.

Register of houses.

1981. In order that the number of dwelling-houses in a cantonment available for civil and military officers, and officers of public departments, missionaries and others, may not be unduly diminished, no house, built on Government land or land leased from Government, or assigned to Government, for its own use, hitherto occupied as above, shall be converted into a shop, or otherwise rendered unsuitable as a residence, except under the sanction of the Officer Commanding the station; but any houses occupied as shops will not be liable to be registered as dwelling-houses, unless the owners wish it, or His Excellency the Commander-in-chief may consider it absolutely necessary.

Houses to be kept as residences.

1982. At stations such as Secunderabad, where the ground is foreign territory but assigned by the *Nizam's* Government to Her Majesty's Government for military purposes, the above rules, as regards the rental of houses and allotment of officers in the cantonment, are to have equal effect. Bangalore is specially exempted from the operation of these rules. Kamptee and Cuttack are under the Bengal Cantonment Rules.

Certain stations at which these rules do not apply.

1983. In ordinary cases the decision of the Station Commanding Officer should be considered final, but appeals may be heard and decided by the Officer Commanding the division or district, and, if necessary, they may be submitted for the orders of the Commander-in-chief, those submitted by gentlemen of the civil service being forwarded with the observations of His Excellency for final disposal by Government.

Appeal.

* * * * *

1986. Officers Commanding stations have authority to direct that numbers shall be affixed to houses or compounds in cantonments; the expense being borne by the owner or by the cantonment fund, and not by Government, save for buildings actually used for public purposes or the property of Government. Residents may also be directed to affix their names and designations on their houses, compound walls or gateways.

Houses to be numbered.

1987. Residents in military cantonments are prohibited from making excavations on any ground within the boundaries except those made by permission to furnish materials for building, which are to be filled up again when no longer required at the expense of the individuals concerned.

Excavations in cantonments.

* * * * *

1993. All matters connected with cantonment lands and boundaries will be conducted, under the orders of the Commanding Officer, by the officer of the Quartermaster General's department at the station, or, in his absence, by the Cantonment Magistrate or the Staff Officer of the station, assisted, if necessary, by the Executive Engineer. Questions requiring the decision of higher authority are to be referred to headquarters through the Quartermaster General.

Officers to perform duties connected with cantonments.

II.—Grants of Land.

(BENGAL AND BOMBAY.)

1994. In no case is any cantonment land to be enclosed or occupied without the sanction of the Commander-in-chief, and Commanding Officers are strictly prohibited from allowing any one to occupy a site, under any circumstances whatever, until such sanction has been officially received; nor are the boundaries of compounds to be changed, old roads closed or new ones opened, without similar authority. Building-sites granted to officers in military cantonments should be no larger than is absolutely necessary, conforming as far as possible to the dimensions laid down in the Public Works Code.

Sanction of Commander-in-chief required to occupation of land.

1995. All applications for unoccupied ground for the purpose of being enclosed, built upon or to any way appropriated to private purposes, are to be forwarded, for transmission to the Officer Commanding the station, through the officer of the Quartermaster General's department at the station, or, in his absence, through the Cantonment Magistrate or Staff Officer of the station, as the case may be.

Submission of application for land.

1996. The health and comfort of the troops are paramount considerations to which all others must give way, and the Commanding Officer will be held responsible that no ground is

Certificate of Commanding Officer.

The Cantonments Bill.

(The Second Schedule.—Extracts from Section XVII (Cantonments), Volume II (Discipline), Army Regulations, India.)

occupied in any way calculated to be injurious to either or to the appearance of the cantonment. In forwarding to the Quartermaster General any application for a grant, he must certify that it is not objectionable in these or any other respects.

Form of application and certificate of Executive Engineer.

1997. All such applications are to be made on Bengal Form No. 85 / Bombay Form No. 212, and must be accompanied by a sketch or rough plan of the site applied for, embracing the portion of the cantonment adjacent to it, and exhibiting the roads, public buildings or private estates by which it is bounded; also any line of railway proposed or actually passing through the cantonment; and, where the line of railway does not immediately abut on the ground applied for, the direction and distance are to be shown. This plan is to be authenticated by an officer of the Quartermaster General's department at the station, or, when no such officer is present, by the Executive Engineer of the division, to the effect that no departmental objection is known to the application, and that the grant, if made, does not seem likely to interfere with any building existing or likely to be required.

Grants of land to be registered.

1998. All grants are to be registered (Public Works Code,* paragraph 162, page 201) by the Cantonment Magistrate where one is allowed, or otherwise by the Staff Officer of the station; and all grants are to be immediately noted on the plan of the cantonment in the Quartermaster General's office.

Conditions under which ground is given.

1999. No ground will be granted except on the following conditions, which are to be subscribed to by every grantee as well as by those to whom his grant may subsequently be transferred :—

(*a*) Government to retain the power of resumption at any time, on giving one month's notice and paying the value of such buildings as may have been authorised to be erected.

(*b*) The ground, being in every case the property of Government, cannot be sold by the grantee; but houses or other property thereon situated may be transferred by one military or medical officer or chaplain to another on a joint report being made to the Staff Officer, who will make the requisite entry in the register, except in the case of relief, when, if required, the terms of the sale or transfer are to be adjusted by a committee of arbitration.

(*c*) If the ground has been built upon, the buildings are not to be disposed of to any person who does not belong to the army, until the consent of the Officer Commanding the station has been previously obtained under his hand.

(*d*) When it is proposed with the consent of the Commanding Officer to transfer possession to a native, the procedure prescribed in section VII, paragraph 724, is to be adhered to. This rule applies to officers and others [illegible] service of Government only, [illegible] or transfer of any house in [illegible] must first receive the sanction [illegible] local military authorities.

(*e*) The Commanding Officer has [illegible] cancel the grant if the ground [illegible] brought into use for the purpose [illegible] fied within twelve months.

(MADRAS.)

Grants of land.

2000. Applications for grants of land [illegible] the limits of [illegible] or fortresses will be [illegible] in the first instance to the Officer [illegible] the station in the following form. No [illegible] land will be made except for the [illegible] erecting thereon officers' quarters [illegible] the convenience of residents. It will be the [illegible] of the Officer Commanding the station [illegible] that this purpose is fulfilled.

To

THE OFFICER COMMANDIN[illegible]

(Sta[illegible]

SIR,

I request you will have the goodness [illegible] the necessary steps for my obtaining [illegible] ment grant for the ground herein [illegible]

Situation of the ground.	Since when enclosed.	Title under which it is held, and whether the property of Government or of individuals.	Extent of the ground.	Nature of the soil.	How laid out and whether buildings upon it.	[illegible]
			Square yards.			

[Here enter certificate of the Commanding Officer of the [illegible] the ground does not interfere with any parade or military work.]

I am,

SIR,

Your most obedient [illegible]

Leases.

2001. The Officer Commanding the [illegible] having satisfied [illegible] that there is no [illegible] in a military point of view to the [illegible] the ground by the applicant, as [illegible] does not encroach on or interfere [illegible] public road, parade or military work [illegible] certain from the Collector of the [illegible] the land, if the property of Government [illegible] entered in his accounts, and [illegible] hitherto been assessed on it; [illegible] submit the Collector's reply, and [illegible] showing the boundaries of the [illegible] vicinity, accompanied by the [illegible]

* Edition of 1878.

The Cantonments Bill.

(The Second Schedule.—Extracts from Section XVII (Cantonments), Volume II (Discipline), Army Regulations, India.)

viously made to him, through the Officer Commanding the division, district or force, to the Quartermaster General, by whom it will be submitted for the consideration of the Commander-in-chief. In the event of its being sanctioned, a lease will be prepared by the Quartermaster General containing the following conditions:—

i.—To hold the lease for fifty years, renewable at the end of every ten years, at the option of Government.

ii.—To pay a yearly ground-rent as per Collector's valuation. To well and sufficiently repair, maintain, amend and keep the premises and appurtenances in such good and substantial repair as is necessary for the occupation of a tenant at rack-rent. To scour and cleanse all drains and water-courses belonging to the premises and keep the same free from obstruction. To remove from the premises and keep the same free from prickly-pear and aloe, and all causes of malaria. Hedges to be of a height not exceeding four feet from the level of the public road in front of, or leading to, the premises. To lop, and keep lopped, the branches of all trees, present and future, which shall grow lower than six feet from the ground.*

iii.—The premises, although maintained in the above order, to be given to Government at any time if required.

iv.—The premises to be open to the Government authorities, to take plans and examine the condition thereof.

v.—All or parts of requirements, if found necessary to be supplied, notice of which in writing to be left at the premises, to be attended to by the lessee within three calendar months.

vi.—Not to do, or willingly cause or suffer any act or thing to be done, in or upon the premises to the annoyance, grievance, damage or disturbance of Government or their tenants.

vii.—On assigning the premises to another, a notice in writing of the assignment to be given to the Officer Commanding the cantonment, with full particulars, within three calendar months.

viii.—The monthly rent should be limited to a sum equal to one-twelfth part of a sum equivalent to rupees fifteen per cent. per annum on the *bonâ fide* value of the building, to be certified by the local Engineer officer.

ix.—To officers the monthly rent to be limited to, and in no case to exceed, either the said sum or the sum of one hundred rupees, whichever of the said sums shall be least in amount; the meaning being that no more than one hundred rupees a month as rent can be demanded, although the *bonâ fide* value of the building may be more.

* Quit-rent is not charged in Rangoon, Tonghoo and Thayetmyo, but in Moulmein this yearly payment is levied by the civil authorities under the denomination either of quit-rent or house-tax.

x.—If at any time the tenant, being a military officer, shall consider the rent to exceed the amount mentioned in the foregoing clause, and if the Engineer certify to that effect, the lessee should reduce the rent to what the Engineer shall fix.

N.B.—This is not intended to do away with the assembly of a house board.

xi.—If at any time it is desired to let or sell, the preference should be given to military officers of the cantonment over anybody else.

xii.—If the house is required for the residence of any of the officers of the cantonment, notice in writing to be given to the owner, and after thirty days the house should be vacated for occupation by such officer.

xiii.—If the Government require the land at any time, it should be restored on payment of the fair value of the buildings, to be fixed *by the Engineer*. If dissatisfied with this value, the amount to be fixed by Government, which decision will be final.

xiv.—The lessee to conform to and obey all present and prospective orders and regulations of Government.

xv.—If the annual rent to Government is not paid within thirty days after the due date, or if the lessee become bankrupt or insolvent, and if there is any execution out against the lessee where the lease shall be seized, or in case of the breach or non-performance of any of the conditions contained in the lease, it shall be lawful for the Government to obtain re-possession of the premises on payment of their value.

xvi.—If the ground is not built upon or brought into use for the purpose specified within twelve months, the lease may be cancelled under the orders of His Excellency the Commander-in-chief.

Grants not to be in perpetuity.

2002. The grant in perpetuity of any piece of ground within the precincts of any fort or cantonment shall not hereafter be accorded to any individual. It is of course sufficient to reject any application for ground if it be ascertained that to grant it would interfere with the public convenience in any manner whatever. With respect to land not the property of Government within fortresses or cantonments, application shall be made through the Collector and Board of Revenue to Government, a certificate from the Commanding Officer being at the same time produced to the effect that the occupation of the land in the manner proposed is free from objection in a military point of view.

Proportions of land allowed.

2003. All grants of land made by Government under the above provisions shall be entered in the office of the registrar of Government grants, who is to return them without delay, with his countersignature attached in acknowledgment of their having been recorded

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in his office. No charge is to be made for this duty. The proportion of land allowed to officers of the army requiring it is as follows:—

Field Officers	...	22,500 square yards.
Captains ...	...	12,000 do.
Subalterns ...	...	7,000 do.

Although the above is to be considered the usual scale, yet it may occasionally happen that, from the inequality of ground or other local causes, there may be no objection to an extension of the scale.

House board.

2004. Officers occupying houses built upon ground for which a grant has been made, considering that they are overcharged for rent, are at liberty to apply to the Officer Commanding the division for a house board; should the house board be of the same opinion, the Engineer of the division will be called on to prepare an estimate of the value of the house or buildings agreeably to the terms of the grant. The Engineer will be guided by his departmental rules in making the estimate, taking into consideration the valuation of the materials composing each building,* its state of repair, accommodation and general convenience. Should the rent charged be found to exceed fifteen per cent. of the *bonâ fide* value of the buildings, it shall be reduced to that standard. It is to be understood that this percentage includes the cost of all annual and necessary repairs, &c., which the house-owner is bound to make. The proceedings of the board and estimate of the Engineer will be forwarded through the channel above prescribed to the Quarter[illegible] General, and eventually, if necessary, to [illegible]ernment.

* That is, value of materials and labour at the time such building was erected.

Repairs, &c.

2005. In the event of the house-owner [illegible] fusing to lower his [illegible] cording to the terms [illegible] lease he will be liable to have it [illegible] Should he decline to make the repairs [illegible] a house board will be assembled to decide [illegible] what is really required and what expense [illegible] be incurred; the house will be repaired [illegible]ably to its decision and the *bonâ fide* [illegible] ducted from the rent.

Refusal of owners to act.

2006 In the case of parties possessing [illegible]ings on land for which grant has been [illegible] above stipulations [illegible]ly binding; but, should they refuse to [illegible] to them, they will be obliged to have [illegible]ings removed from off the ground [illegible] months from the date of the receipt [illegible] order to do so.

No buildings are to be erected without sanction.

2007. No building of any kind is [illegible] in a cantonment [illegible] the sanction of [illegible] mander-in-chief, [illegible] must be applied for, through the [illegible] divisional authorities, to the Quarter[illegible] General. This applies to public [illegible] buildings as well as all others. Every [illegible]tion should state clearly the description [illegible] of the building it is proposed to [illegible] purpose for which it is required, [illegible] accompanied by a sketch of the [illegible] showing the buildings and roads, [illegible] immediate vicinity.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE primary object of this Bill is to overcome the great and increasing diffi[illegible] which military officers experience in obtaining houses near their lines or other place [illegible] duty, or even within the limits of cantonments. This matter is dealt with in Chapter [illegible] of the Bill, which, while insisting generally on the prior claim of military officers to occupy houses in cantonments, specially provides that the claim is not to extend to houses which are occupied as banks or have been occupied for three years as hotels or shops, and the disputes respecting the amount of rent to be paid for houses claimed by military officers are to be settled by committees of arbitration in which the civilian element will be predominant if houseowners so desire. Such privileges with respect to residence in cantonments as members of the Civil Service and other civilians enjoy in some parts of India are to cease, the only houses which are not to be subject to the prior claim of military officers being those already mentioned and houses owned by or under the control of railway administrations or appropriated by the Government to the use of such officials as postmasters and tele-graph-officers whose residence in cantonments is necessary for the public convenience.

Nearly all land occupied by houses in cantonments has been granted to house-owners or their predecessors in interest, by the Government under the rules for the time being applicable to the cantonments and identical with or similar to those set forth in the second schedule to the Bill. Local Governments have been asked to state, for the purposes of Chapter V and section 35, what the exceptions, if any, are within the territories which they respectively administer.

2. Of the other portions of the Bill the following only appear to call for remark:—

(1) *Section 2*.—It is proposed to repeal all existing Cantonment Acts in force in British India and several obsolete enactments relating to cantonments and other military matters.

(2) *Section 3.*—The words "officer" and "soldier" are defined for the purposes of Chapters V and III, respectively; and the definition of the expression "spirituous liquor" is designed to remove difficulties which have arisen in the construction of that expression in existing enactments.

(3) *Sections 4-7.*—It is proposed that every cantonment be a subdivision of the district in which it is situated, and that the Subdivisional Magistrate be called the Cantonment Magistrate. If, as a Magistrate, the Cantonment Magistrate requires assistance, it can be given by the appointment of a Special Magistrate under section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882. If, as Judge of a Court of Small Causes, he requires assistance, it can be given to him under section 8 of the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887. Officers who are now invested with power to try breaches of rules, not as Magistrates but in pursuance of an order of the Local Government under section 28, Act III of 1880, section 20, Madras Act I of 1866, or section 12, Bombay Act III of 1867, must be appointed Special Magistrates and, as such, observe the few rules prescribed in Chapter XX of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, for the trial of summons-cases.

(4) *Section 8.*—This section vests the administration of the cantonment police in the District Superintendent under the general control and direction of the District Magistrate. Commanding officers of cantonments are to be relieved of the duty, which is now unnecessarily imposed upon them, of serving processes issued by the Courts for execution in cantonments.

(5) *Sections 17-21.*—These sections give a legal status to cantonment funds and cantonment committees. The want of such a status has been a not infrequent cause of inconvenience.

(6) *Section 28.*—This section, which would make every cantonment a sub-district for the purposes of the Indian Registration Act, III of 1877, and the Cantonment Magistrate the Sub-Registrar of the sub-district, and require the provisions of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, with respect to the registration of documents, to be observed in every cantonment, is designed to reduce the difficulties which now occur in the maintenance of registers of immoveable property in cantonments.

(7) *Section 29.*—Several of the powers which it is proposed to take for making rules are not given by enactments now in force.

The 12th October, 1888.

G. CHESNEY.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette,

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1888.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 18th October, 1888:

No. 19 OF 1888.

A Bill to amend the Law relating to Fraudulent Marks on Merchandise.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to fraudulent marks on merchandise; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Title, extent and commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India; and

(3) It shall come into force on the first day of April, 1889.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

(1) "trade mark" has the meaning assigned to that expression in section 478 of the Indian Penal Code as amended by this Act:

(2) "trade description" means any description, statement or other indication, direct or indirect,—

(a) as to the number, quantity, measure, gauge or weight of any goods, or

(b) as to the place or country in which any goods were made or produced, or

(c) as to the mode of manufacturing or producing any goods, or

(d) as to the material of which any goods are composed, or

(e) as to any goods being the subject of an existing patent, privilege or copyright,

and the use of any figure, word or mark which according to the custom of the trade is commonly taken to be an indication of any of the above matters shall be deemed to be a trade description within the meaning of this Act:

(3) "false trade description" means a trade description which is untrue in a material respect as regards the goods to which it is applied, and includes every alteration of a trade description, whether by way of addition, effacement or otherwise, where that alteration makes the description untrue in a material respect, and the fact that a trade description is a trade mark or part of a trade mark shall not prevent such trade description being a false trade description within the meaning of this Act: [50 & 51 Vi c. 28, s. 3 (

(4) "goods" means anything which is the subject of trade or manufacture: and

(5) "name" includes any abbreviation of a name.

Amendment of the Indian Penal Code.

Substitution of new sections for sections 478 to 489 of the Indian Penal Code.

3. For that part of Chapter XVIII of the Indian Penal Code which relates to Trade and Property Marks, the following shall be substituted, namely:— XLV of

"Of Trade and Property Marks."

Trade mark.

"478. A mark used for denoting that goods have been made or manufactured by a particular person or at a particular time or place or that they are of a particular quality is called a trade mark, and for the purposes of this Code the expression "trade mark" includes any [50 & 5 c. 28, s

trade mark which is registered in the register of trade marks kept under the Patents, Designs and Trade Marks Act, 1883, and any trade mark which, either with or without registration, is protected by law in any British possession or foreign State to which the provisions of the one hundred and third section of the Patents, Designs and Trade Marks Act, 1883, are, under Order in Council, for the time being applicable.

46 & 47 Vict., c. 57.

"479. A mark used for denoting that moveable property belongs to a particular person is called a property mark.

Property mark.

"480. Whoever marks any goods or any case, package or other receptacle containing goods, or uses any case, package or other receptacle with any mark thereon, in a manner calculated to cause it to be believed that the goods so marked, or any goods contained in any such receptacle so marked, were made or manufactured by a person by whom they were not made or manufactured, or that they were made or manufactured at a time or place at which they were not made or manufactured, or that they are of a particular quality of which they are not, is said to use a false trade mark.

Using a false trade mark.

"481. Whoever marks any moveable property or goods or any case, package or other receptacle containing moveable property or goods, or uses any case, package or other receptacle having any mark thereon, in a manner calculated to cause it to be believed that the property or goods so marked, or any property or goods contained in any such receptacle so marked, belong to a person to whom they do not belong, is said to use a false property mark.

Using a false property mark.

"482. Whoever uses any false trade mark or any false property mark shall, unless he proves that he acted without intent to defraud, be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

Punishment for using a false trade mark or property mark.

"483. Whoever counterfeits any trade mark or property mark used by any other person shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

Counterfeiting a trade mark or property mark used by another.

"484. Whoever counterfeits any property mark used by a public servant, or any mark used by a public servant to denote that any property has been manufactured by a particular person or at a particular time or place or that the property is of a particular quality or has passed through a particular office or that it is entitled to any exemption, or uses as genuine any such mark knowing the same to be counterfeit, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, and shall also be liable to fine.

Counterfeiting a mark used by a public servant.

"485. Whoever makes or has in his posses-sion any die, plate or other instrument for the purpose of counterfeiting a trade mark or property mark, or has in his possession a trade mark or property mark for the purpose of denoting that any goods were made or manu-factured by a particular person or firm by whom they were not made or at a time or place at which they were not made or that they are of a particular quality of which they are not, or that they belong to a person to whom they do not belong, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

Making or possession of any instrument for counterfeiting a trade mark or property mark.

"486. Whoever sells, or exposes or has in possession for sale or any purpose of trade or manu-facture, any goods with a counterfeit trade mark or property mark affixed to or impressed upon the same or to or upon any case, package or other receptacle in which such goods are contained, shall, unless he proves—

Selling goods marked with a counterfeit trade mark or property mark.

(*a*) that, having taken all reasonable precau-tions against committing an offence against this section, he had at the time of the commission of the alleged offence no reason to suspect the genuineness of the mark, and

(*b*) that, on demand made by or on behalf of the prosecutor, he gave all the informa-tion in his power with respect to the persons from whom he obtained such goods or things, or

(*c*) that otherwise he had acted innocently, be punished with imprisonment of either de-scription for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

"487. Whoever makes any false mark upon any case, package or other receptacle containing goods, in a manner calculat-ed to cause any public ser-vant or any other person to believe that such receptacle contains goods which it does not contain or that it does not contain goods which it does contain or that the goods contained in such receptacle are of a nature or quality different from the real nature or quality thereof, shall, unless he proves that he acted without intent to defraud, be punished with imprison-ment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

Making a false mark upon any receptacle containing goods.

"488. Whoever makes use of any such false mark in the manner aforesaid shall, unless he proves that he acted with-out intent to defraud, be punished as if he had committed an offence against the last foregoing section.

Punishment for making use of any such false mark.

"489. Whoever removes, destroys or defaces any property mark, intend-ing or knowing it to be like-ly that he may thereby cause injury to any person, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both."

Defacing any property mark with intent to cause injury.

Trade Descriptions.

Provisions supplemental to the definition of false trade description.

4. (*1*) The provisions of this Act respecting the application of a false trade description to goods shall extend to the application to goods of any such figures, words or marks, or arrangement or combination thereof, whether including a trade mark or not, as are reasonably calculated to lead persons to believe that the goods are the manufacture or merchandise of some person other than the person whose manufacture or merchandise they really are.

(*2*) The provisions of this Act respecting the application of a false trade description to goods, or respecting goods to which a false trade description is applied, shall extend to the application to goods of any false name or initials of a person, and to goods with the false name or initials of a person applied, in like manner as if such name or initials were a trade description, and for the purpose of this enactment the expression false name or initials means as applied to any goods any name or initials—

(*a*) not being a trade mark, or part of a trade mark, and

(*b*) being identical with, or a colourable imitation of, the name or initials of a person carrying on business in connexion with goods of the same description and not having authorised the use of such name or initials.

(*3*) A trade description which denotes or implies that there are contained in any goods to which it is applied more yards, feet or inches than there are contained therein standard yards, standard feet or standard inches is a false trade description.

Application of trade descriptions.

5. (*1*) A person shall be deemed to apply a trade description to goods who—

(*a*) applies it to the goods themselves, or

(*b*) applies it to any covering, label, reel or other thing in or with which the goods are sold or are exposed or had in possession for sale or any purpose of trade or manufacture, or

(*c*) places, encloses or annexes any goods which are sold, or are exposed or had in possession for sale or any purpose of trade or manufacture, in, with or to any covering, label, reel or other thing to which a trade description has been applied, or

(*d*) uses a trade description in any manner calculated to lead to the belief that the goods in connexion with which it is used are designated or described by that trade description.

(*2*) A trade description shall be deemed to be applied whether it is woven, impressed or otherwise worked into or annexed or affixed to the goods or any covering, label, reel or other thing.

(*3*) The expression "covering" includes any stopper, cask, bottle, vessel, box, cover, capsule, case, frame or wrapper, and the expression "label" includes any band or ticket.

Penalty for applying a false trade description.

6. If a person applies a false trade description to goods, he shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, and unless he proves that he acted without intent to defraud, be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, and in the case of a second or subsequent conviction with imprisonment which may extend to two years or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees. [50 & 5[1] Vict., c. [28], s. 2 (*1*).]

Penalty for selling goods to which a false trade description is applied.

7. If a person sells, or exposes or has in possession for sale or any purpose of trade or manufacture, any goods or things to which a false trade description is applied, he shall, unless he proves— [50 & [51] Vict., c. [28], s. 2 (*2*).]

(*a*) that having taken all reasonable precautions against committing an offence against this section he had at the time of the commission of the alleged offence no reason to suspect the genuineness of the trade description, and

(*b*) that, on demand made by or on behalf of the prosecutor, he gave all the information in his power with respect to the persons from whom he obtained such goods or things, or

(*c*) that otherwise he had acted innocently,

be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, and in case of a second or subsequent conviction with imprisonment which may extend to two years or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

Unintentional Contravention of the Law relating to Marks and Descriptions.

Unintentional contravention of the law relating to marks and descriptions.

8. Where a person is accused under section 482 of the Indian Penal Code of using a false trade mark or property mark by reason of his having applied a mark to any goods, property or receptacle in the manner mentioned in section 480 or section 481 of that Code, as the case may be, or under section 6 of this Act of applying to goods any false trade description, or under section 485 of the Indian Penal Code of making any die, plate or other instrument for the purpose of counterfeiting a trade mark or property mark, and proves— [50 & 51 V[ict.], c. 28, s. 6] XLV of [1860]

(*a*) that in the ordinary course of his business he is employed, on behalf of other persons, to apply trade marks or property marks, or trade descriptions, or, as the case may be, to make dies, plates or other instruments for making, or being used in making, trade marks or property marks, and that in the case which is the subject of the charge he was so employed and was not interested in the goods or other thing by way of profit or commission dependent on the sale thereof, and

(*b*) that he took reasonable precautions against committing the offence charged, and

(c) that he had, at the time of the commission of the alleged offence, no reason to suspect the genuineness of the mark or description, and

(d) that, on demand made by or on behalf of the prosecutor, he gave all the information in his power with respect to the persons on whose behalf the mark or description was applied,

he shall be acquitted.

Forfeiture of Goods.

[50 & 51 Vict., c. 28, s. 2 (3) iii.]

Forfeiture of goods.

9. (1) When a person is convicted under section 482 of the Indian Penal Code of using a false trade mark, or under section 486 of that Code of selling, or exposing or having in possession for sale or any purpose of trade or manufacture, any goods with a counterfeit trade mark applied thereto or under section 487 or section 488 of that Code of making, or making use of, a false mark, or under section 6 or section 7 of this Act of applying a false trade description to goods or of selling, or exposing or having in possession for sale or any purpose of trade or manufacture, any goods to which a false trade description is applied, or is acquitted on proof of the matter or matters specified in section 486 of the Indian Penal Code or section 7 or section 8 of this Act, the Court convicting or acquitting him may direct the forfeiture to Her Majesty of all goods and things by means of, or in relation to, which the offence has been committed or, but for such proof as aforesaid, would have been committed.

XLV of 1860.

(2) Nothing in sub-section (1) shall be construed to affect the provisions of Chapter XLIII of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.

(3) Courts in the exercise of their discretion with respect to the direction of forfeiture under this section shall observe any instructions which the Governor General in Council may issue for their guidance.

Amendment of the Sea Customs Act, 1878.

[50 & 51 Vict., c. 28, s. 16 (1).]

Amendment of section 18, Act VIII of 1878.

VIII of 1878.

10. For clause (d) of section 18 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

XLV of 1860.

"(d) goods having applied thereto a counterfeit trade mark within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, or a false trade description within the meaning of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889:

(e) goods made or produced beyond the limits of the United Kingdom and British India and having applied thereto any name or trade mark being, or purporting to be, or being a colourable imitation of, the name or trade mark of any person who is a manufacturer, dealer or trader in the United Kingdom or in British India, unless—

(i) the name or trade mark is, as to every application thereof, accompanied by a definite indication of the goods having been made or produced in a place beyond the limits of the United Kingdom and British India, and

(ii) that place and the country in which it is situated are in that indication indicated in letters as large and conspicuous as any letter in the name or trade mark."

Addition of a section after section 19, Act VIII of 1878.

11. The following shall be added after section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, namely:—

"19A. (1) Before detaining any such goods as are or may be specified in or under section 18 or section 19, as the case may be, or taking any further proceedings with a view to the confiscation thereof under this Act, the Chief Customs-officer or other officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf may require the regulations under this section, whether as to information, security, conditions or other matters, to be complied with, and may satisfy himself in accordance with those regulations that the goods are such as are prohibited to be imported.

(2) The Governor-General in Council may make, revoke and vary regulations, either general or special, respecting the detention and confiscation of goods the importation of which is prohibited, and the conditions, if any, to be fulfilled before such detention and confiscation, and may by such regulations determine the information, notices and security to be given and the evidence requisite for any of the purposes of this section, and the mode of verification of such evidence.

(3) Where there is on any goods a name which is identical with, or a colourable imitation of, the name of a place in the United Kingdom or British India, that name, unless accompanied in equally large and conspicuous letters by the name of the country in which such place is situate, shall be treated for the purposes of sections 18 and 19 as if it were the name of a place in the United Kingdom or British India.

(4) Such regulations may apply to all goods the importation of which is prohibited by section 18 or under section 19, or different regulations may be made respecting different classes of goods or of offences in relation to such goods.

(5) The regulations may provide for the informant reimbursing any public officer and the Secretary of State for India in Council all expenses and damages incurred in respect of any detention made on his information, and of any proceedings consequent on such detention.

(6) All regulations under this section shall be published in the Gazette of India."

Supplemental Provisions.

Implied warranty on sale of marked goods.

12. On the sale or in the contract for the sale of any goods to which a trade mark or mark or trade description has been applied, the seller shall be deemed to warrant that the mark is a genuine mark and not counterfeit or falsely used, or that the trade description is not a false trade description within the meaning of this Act, unless the contrary is expressed in some writing signed by or on behalf of the seller and delivered at the time of the sale or contract to and accepted by the buyer.

51 Vict., s. 19.]

13. (*1*) This Act shall not exempt any person from any suit or other proceeding which might, but for the provisions of this Act, be brought against him.

Savings.

(*2*) Nothing in this Act shall entitle any person to refuse to make a complete discovery or to answer any question or interrogatory in any suit or other proceeding, but such discovery or answer shall not be admissible in evidence against such person in any prosecution for an offence against this Act.

(*3*) Nothing in this Act shall be construed so as to render liable to any prosecution or punishment any servant of a master resident in British India who in good faith acts in obedience to the instructions of such master, and, on demand made by or on behalf of the prosecutor, has given full information as to his master.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE object of this Bill is to bring the law of India relating to fraudulent marks on merchandise into accord, as far as local circumstances admit, with the law of England as enacted in the Merchandise Marks Act, 1887. The Bill adopts the provisions of that Act with respect to false trade descriptions and recasts on the lines of that Act that part of the Indian Penal Code which relates to trade marks and property marks and that part of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, which relates to the prohibition of the importation into British India of goods bearing false descriptions or marks.

The 17th October, 1888.

ANDREW R. SCOBLE.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette,

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1888.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 25th October, 1888 :

No. 20 OF 1888.

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS BILL.

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CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

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CHAPTER V.

RAILWAY COMMISSIONS AND TRAFFIC FACILITIES.

Railway Commissions.

A Bill to consolidate, amend and add to the law relating to Railways in India.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate, amend and add to the law relating to railways in India; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Title, extent and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Railways Act, 1889. [Act IV s. 1.]

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India and applies to all subjects of Her Majesty within the dominions of Princes and States in India in alliance with Her Majesty, and to all Native subjects of Her Majesty without and beyond British India and those dominions; and

(*3*) It shall come into force on the first day of April, 1889.

Repeal.

2. (*1*) On and from that day the enactments specified in the first schedule are repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column thereof. [Act IV s. 2.]

(*2*) But all rules, declarations and appointments made, forms approved, powers conferred, directions given and notifications published under any of those enactments, or under any enactment repealed by any of them, shall, so far as they are consistent with this Act, be deemed to have been respectively made, approved, conferred, given and published under this Act.

The Indian Railways Bill.

(Chapter I.—Preliminary.—Section 3. Chapter II.—Inspection of Railways.—Sections 4-6.)

(3) Any enactment or document referring to any of those enactments or to any enactment repealed by any of them shall, so far as may be, be construed to refer to this Act or to the corresponding portion thereof.

[Act IV, 1879, s. 3.] Definitions.

3. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

[I of 1886.] (1) "tramway" means a tramway constructed under the Indian Tramways Act, 1886, or any special Act relating to tramways:

(2) "ferry" includes a bridge of boats, pontoons or rafts, a swing-bridge, a flying bridge and a temporary bridge, and the approaches to, and landing-places of, a ferry:

[Twelfth Annual Report, Railway Commrs., s. 4.] (3) "railway" means a railway, or any portion of a railway, for the public carriage of passengers, animals or goods, and includes—

(*a*) all land within the fences or other boundary-marks indicating the limits of the land appurtenant to a railway;

(*b*) all lines of rails, sidings or branches worked over for the purposes of, or in connection with, a railway;

(*c*) all stations, offices, warehouses, wharves, workshops, manufactories, fixed plant and machinery and other works constructed for the purposes of, or in connection with a railway; and

[C. R. No. 377 of 1881: . O. Reg. No. 86 of 1885: Pros., Act IV, 1879, p. 45.] (*d*) all ferries, ships, boats and rafts which are used on rivers or other inland waters for the purposes of the traffic of a railway and are under the direct control of the authority administering the railway:

[34 & 35 Vict., c. 78, s. 2.] (4) "railway company" includes any persons, whether incorporated or not, who are owners or lessees of a railway or parties to an agreement for working a railway:

[Act IV, 1879, s. 3: cf. Chapter VII of this Bill.] (5) "railway administration" or "administration", in the case of a railway administered by the Government or a Native State, means the Manager of the railway and includes the Government or the Native State, and, in the case of a railway administered by a railway company, means the railway company:

[Act IV, 1879, s. 3.] (6) "railway servant" means any person employed by a railway administration in connection with the service of a railway:

[New.] (7) "Inspector" means an Inspector of Railways appointed under this Act:

[Cf. 8 Vict., c. 20, s. 3.] (8) "goods" includes inanimate things of every kind:

[35 & 36 Vict., c. 50, s. 2.] (9) "rolling-stock" includes locomotive engines, tenders, carriages, wagons, trucks and trolleys of all kinds:

[17 & 18 Vict., c. 31, s. 1.] (10) "traffic" includes rolling-stock of every description as well as passengers, animals and goods:

[New.] (11) "through traffic" means traffic which is carried over the railways of two or more railway administrations:

[8 Vict., c. 20, s. 3.] (12) "rate" includes any fare, charge or other payment for the carriage of any passenger, animal or goods:

[51 & 52 Vict., c. 25, s. 55.] (13) "terminals" includes charges in respect of stations, sidings, wharves, depôts, warehouses, cranes and oth...

(14) "pass" means an authority given by a railway administration, or by an officer appointed by a railway administration in this behalf, and authorising the person to whom it is given to travel as a passenger on a railway gratuitously:

(15) "ticket" includes a single ticket, a return ticket and a season ticket: and

(16) "cattle" includes elephants, camels, buffaloes, horses, mares, geldings, ponies, colts, fillies, mules, asses, pigs, rams, ewes, sheep, lambs, goats and kids.

CHAPTER II.

INSPECTION OF RAILWAYS.

Appointment and duties of Inspectors.

4. (1) The Governor General in Council may appoint persons, by name or by virtue of their office, to be Inspectors of Railways.

(2) The duties of an Inspector of Railways shall be—

(*a*) to inspect railways with a view to determine whether they are fit to be opened for the public carriage of passengers, and to report thereon to the Governor General in Council as required by this Act;

(*b*) to make such periodical or other inspections of any railway or of any rolling-stock used thereon as the Governor General in Council may direct;

(*c*) to make inquiry under this Act into the cause of any accident on a railway;

(*d*) to perform such other duties as are imposed on him by this Act or any enactment for the time being in force relating to railways.

Powers of Inspectors.

5. An Inspector shall, for the purpose of the duties which he is required or authorised to perform under this Act, be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, and, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, shall for that purpose have the following powers, namely:—

(*a*) to enter upon and inspect any railway or any rolling-stock used thereon;

(*b*) by an order in writing under his hand addressed to the railway administration, to require the attendance before him of any railway servant, and to require answers or returns to such inquiries as he thinks fit to make from such railway servant or from the railway administration;

(*c*) to require the production of any book or document belonging to or in the possession or control of any railway administration (except a communication between a railway company and its legal advisers) which it appears to him to be necessary to inspect.

Facilities to be afforded to Inspectors.

6. A railway administration shall afford to the Inspector all reasonable facilities for performing the duties and exercising the ...

The Indian Railways Bill.

(Chapter III.—Construction and Maintenance of Works.—Sections 7-11.)

CHAPTER III.

CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE OF WORKS.

..., s. 20, 7. Subject to the provisions of this Act and of any enactment for the time being in force for the acquisition of land for public purposes and for companies, and, subject also, in the case of a railway company, to the provisions of any contract between the company and the Government, a railway administration may, for the purpose of constructing a railway or the accommodation or other works connected therewith, and notwithstanding anything in any other enactment for the time being in force,—

Authority of railway administrations to execute all necessary works.

(*a*) make or construct in, upon, across, under or over any lands, or any streets, hills, valleys, roads, railways or tramways, or any rivers, canals, brooks, streams or other waters, or any drains, water-pipes, gas-pipes or telegraph lines, such temporary or permanent inclined planes, arches, tunnels, culverts, embankments, aqueducts, bridges, roads, ways, passages, conduits, drains, piers, cuttings and fences as the railway administration thinks proper;

(*b*) alter the course of any rivers, brooks, streams or watercourses, for the purpose of constructing and maintaining tunnels, bridges, passages or other works over or under them, and divert or alter, as well temporarily as permanently, the course of any rivers, brooks, streams or watercourses or any roads, streets or ways, or raise or sink the level thereof, in order the more conveniently to carry them over or under or by the side of the railway, as the railway administration thinks proper;

(*c*) make drains or conduits into, through or under any lands adjoining the railway for the purpose of conveying water from or to the railway;

(*d*) erect and construct such houses, warehouses, offices and other buildings, yards, stations, wharves, engines, machinery, apparatus and other works and conveniences as the railway administration thinks proper;

(*e*) alter, repair or discontinue such works as aforesaid or any of them, and substitute others in their stead; and

(*f*) do all other acts necessary for making, maintaining, altering or repairing and using the railway.

...III, ...16.] 8. A railway administration may, for the purpose of exercising the powers conferred upon it by this Act, alter the position of any pipe for the supply of gas or water or the position of any drain not being a main drain:

Alteration of pipes and drains.

Provided that—

(*a*) when the railway administration desires to alter the position of any such pipe or drain it shall give reasonable notice of its intention to do so, and of the time at which it will begin to do so, to the local authority or company having control over the pipe or drain, or, when the pipe or drain is not under the control of a local authority or company, to the person under whose control the pipe or drain is;

(*b*) a local authority, company or person receiv-

a person to superintend the work, and the railway administration shall execute the work to the reasonable satisfaction of the person so sent.

9. (*1*) The Governor General in Council may authorise any railway administration, in case of any slip or other accident happening or being apprehended to any cutting, embankment or other work under the control of the railway administration, to enter upon any lands adjoining its railway for the purpose of repairing or preventing the accident, and to do all such works as may be necessary for the purpose. [5 & 6 Vict., 55, s. 14.]

Temporary entry upon land for repairing or preventing accident.

(*2*) In case of necessity the railway administration may enter upon the lands and do the works aforesaid without having obtained the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, but in such a case shall, within seventy-two hours after such entry, make a report to the Governor General in Council, specifying the nature of the accident or apprehended accident, and of the works necessary to be done, and the power conferred on the railway administration by this sub-section shall cease and determine if the Governor General in Council, after considering the report, considers that the exercise of the power is not necessary for the public safety.

10. A railway administration shall do as little damage as possible in the exercise of the powers conferred by any of the three last foregoing sections, and such compensation shall be paid to persons affected by the exercise thereof as may be agreed upon or as, in case of dispute, may be awarded under the Land-acquisition Act, 1870, or settled according to the procedure prescribed in that Act for the settlement of cases of disputed compensation. [Pros., P. W. D., January 1868, Nos. ... to 64, E. R. 26.] X of 1870.

Payment of compensation to persons affected by exercise of powers under section 7, 8 or 9.

11. (*1*) A railway administration shall make and maintain the following works for the accommodation of the owners and occupiers of lands adjoining the railway, namely:— [8 Vict., c. ..., s. 68.]

Accommodation works.

(*a*) such and so many convenient crossings, bridges, arches, culverts and passages over, under or by the sides of, or leading to or from, the railway as may, in the opinion of the Governor General in Council, be necessary for the purpose of making good any interruptions caused by the railway to the use of the lands through which the railway is made, and

(*b*) all necessary arches, tunnels, culverts, drains, watercourses or other passages, over or under or by the sides of the railway, of such dimensions as will, in the opinion of the Governor General in Council, be sufficient at all times to convey water as freely from or to the lands lying near or affected by the railway as before the making of the railway, or as nearly so as may be.

(*2*) The works specified in clauses (*a*) and (*b*) of sub-section (*1*) shall be made during or immediately after the laying out or formation of the railway over the lands traversed thereby and in such manner as to cause as little damage or inconvenience as possible to persons interested in

The Indian Railways Bill.

(Chapter III.—Construction and Maintenance of Works.—Sections 12-15.)

(3) The foregoing provisions of this section are subject to the following provisos, namely :—

(*i*) a railway administration shall not be required to make any accommodation works in such a manner as would prevent or obstruct the working or using of the railway, or to make any accommodation works with respect to which the owners and occupiers of the lands have agreed to receive and have been paid compensation in consideration of their not requiring the works to be made ;

Viet., c. s. 73.]

(*ii*) save as hereinafter in this Chapter provided, a railway administration shall not be compelled to defray the cost of executing any further or additional accommodation works for the use of the owners or occupiers of the lands after the expiration of ten years from the date on which the railway passing through the lands was first opened for public traffic ;

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(*iii*) where a railway administration has provided suitable accommodation for the crossing of a road or stream, and the road or stream is afterwards diverted by the act or neglect of the person having the control thereof, the administration shall not be compelled to provide other accommodation for the crossing of the road or stream.

Vict., c. s. 70.]

(4) The Governor General in Council may appoint a time for the commencement of any work to be executed under sub-section (*1*), and, if for fourteen days next after that time the railway administration fails to commence the work or, having commenced it, fails to proceed diligently to execute it in a sufficient manner, the Governor General in Council may execute it and recover from the railway administration the cost incurred by him in the execution thereof.

ict., c. 20, .]

Power for owner or occupier of land to cause additional accommodation works to be made.

12. If an owner or occupier of any land affected by a railway considers the works made under the last foregoing section to be insufficient for the commodious use of the land, he may at any time require the railway administration to make at his expense such further works for that purpose as he thinks necessary and are agreed to by the railway administration or as, in case of difference of opinion, may be authorised by the Governor General in Council.

IV, s. 52: 6 Vict., 5, s. 10: Register 2360 of : and P.W.D., 1866, 12 to 17; ary, 1868, 62 to 64; atch para. Oct., 1869, 318 to and June, Nos. 11 12.]

Fences, screens, gates and bars.

13. The Governor General in Council may require that, within a time to be specified in the requisition or within such further time as he may appoint in this behalf,—

(*a*) boundary-marks or fences be provided or renewed by a railway administration for a railway or any part thereof and for roads constructed in connection therewith ;

ict., c. 20, .]

(*b*) any works in the nature of a screen near to or adjoining the side of any public road constructed before the making of a railway be provided or renewed by a railway administration for the purpose of preventing danger to passengers on the road by reason of horses being frightened by the sight or noise of the rolling-stock moving on the railway ;

(*c*) suitable gates, chains, bars, stiles or hand-rails be erected or renewed by a railway administration at places where a railway crosses a public road on the level ;

(*d*) persons be employed by a railway administration to open and shut such gates, chains or bars.

Over and under bridges.

14. (*1*) Where a railway administration has constructed a railway across a public road on the level, the Governor General in Council may at any time, if it appears to him necessary for the public safety, require the railway administration within such time as he thinks fit, to carry the road either under or over the railway by means of a bridge or arch, with convenient ascents and descents and other convenient approaches, instead of crossing the road on the level, or to execute such other works as, in the circumstances of the case, may appear to the Governor General in Council to be best adapted for removing or diminishing the danger arising from the level-crossing.

(2) The Governor General in Council may require, as a condition of making a requisition under sub-section (*1*), that the local authority, if any, which maintains the road shall undertake to pay the whole of the cost to the railway administration of complying with the requisition or such portion of the cost as the Governor General in Council thinks just.

Removal of trees dangerous to or obstructing the working of a railway.

15. (*1*) In either of the following cases, namely :—

(*a*) where there is danger that a tree standing near a railway may fall on the railway so as to obstruct traffic,

(*b*) when a tree obstructs the view of any fixed signal,

the railway administration may, with the permission of any Magistrate, fell the tree or deal with it in such other manner as will in the opinion of the railway administration avert the danger or remove the obstruction, as the case may be.

(2) In case of emergency the power mentioned in sub-section (*1*) may be exercised by a railway administration without the permission of a Magistrate.

(3) Where a tree felled or otherwise dealt with under sub-section (*1*) or sub-section (*2*) was in existence before the railway was constructed or the signal was fixed, any Magistrate may, upon the application of the persons interested in the tree, award to those persons such compensation as he thinks reasonable.

(4) Such an award, subject, where made in a presidency-town by any Magistrate other than the Chief Presidency Magistrate or where made elsewhere by any Magistrate other than the District Magistrate, to revision by the Chief Presidency Magistrate or the District Magistrate, as the case may be, shall be final.

The Indian Railways Bill.

(Chapter IV.—Opening of Railways.—Sections 16-23.)

CHAPTER IV.

OPENING OF RAILWAYS.

Right to use locomotives.

16. (*1*) A railway administration may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, use upon a railway locomotive engines or other motive power, and rolling-stock to be drawn or propelled thereby.

(*2*) But rolling-stock shall not be moved upon a railway by steam or other mechanical power until general rules for the railway have been made, sanctioned, published and notified under this Act.

Notice of intended opening of a railway.

17. (*1*) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (*2*), a railway administration shall, one month at least before it intends to open any railway for the public carriage of passengers, give to the Governor General in Council notice in writing of its intention.

(*2*) The Governor General in Council may in any case, if he thinks fit, reduce the per. .d of, or dispense with, the notice mentioned in sub-section (*1*).

Sanction of the Government a condition precedent to the opening of a railway.

18. A railway shall not be opened for the public carriage of passengers until the Governor General in Council, or an Inspector empowered by the Governor General in Council in this behalf, has by order sanctioned the opening thereof for that purpose.

Procedure in sanctioning the opening of a railway.

19. (*1*) The sanction of the Governor General in Council under the last foregoing section shall not be given until an Inspector has, after inspection of the railway, reported in writing to the Governor General in Council—

(*a*) that he has made a careful inspection of the railway and rolling-stock ;

(*b*) that the moving and fixed dimensions prescribed by the Governor General in Council have not been infringed ;

(*c*) that the weight of rails, strength of bridges, general structural character of the works, and the size of and maximum gross load upon the axles of any rolling-stock are in accordance with the standards prescribed by the Governor General in Council ;

(*d*) that the railway is sufficiently supplied with rolling-stock ;

(*e*) that general rules for the working of the railway have been made, sanctioned, published and notified under this Act ; and

(*f*) that, in his opinion, the railway can be opened for the public carriage of passengers without danger to the public using it.

(*2*) If in the opinion of the Inspector the railway cannot be so opened without danger to the public using it, he shall state that opinion together with the grounds therefor to the Governor General in Council, and the Governor General in Council may thereupon order the railway administration to postpone the opening of the railway.

(*3*) An order under the last foregoing sub-section must set forth the requirements to be complied with as a condition precedent to the opening of the railway being sanctioned, and shall direct the postponement of the opening of the railway until those requirements have been complied with or the Governor General in Council is otherwise satisfied that the railway can be opened without danger to the public using it.

(*4*) The sanction given under this section may be either absolute or subject to such conditions as the Governor General in Council thinks necessary for the safety of the public. [Act IV, 1883, s. 2.]

(*5*) When sanction for the opening of a railway is given subject to conditions and the railway administration fails to fulfil those conditions, the sanction shall be deemed to be void and the railway shall not be worked or used until the conditions are fulfilled to the satisfaction of the Governor General in Council. [Act IV, 1883, s. 2.]

Application of the provisions of the three last foregoing sections to material alterations of a railway.

20. (*1*) The provisions of sections 17, 18 and 19 with respect to the opening of a railway shall extend to the opening of the works mentioned in sub-section (*2*) when those works form part of, or are directly connected with, a railway used for the public carriage of passengers and have been constructed after the inspection which preceded the first opening of the railway. [34 & 35 Vict., c. 78, s. 5.]

(*2*) The works referred to in sub-section (*1*) are additional lines of railway, deviation lines, stations, junctions and crossings on the level, and any alteration or re-construction materially affecting the structural character of any work to which the provisions of sections 17, 18 and 19 apply or are extended by this section.

Exceptional provision.

21. When an accident has occurred resulting in a temporary suspension of traffic, and either the original line and works have been rapidly restored to their original standard, or a temporary diversion has been laid for the purpose of restoring communication, the original line and works so restored, or the temporary diversion, as the case may be, may, in the absence of the Inspector, be opened for the public carriage of passengers, subject to the following conditions, namely :— [New.]

(*a*) that the railway servant in charge of the works undertaken by reason of the accident has recorded an opinion that the opening of the restored line and works, or of the temporary diversion, will not be attended with danger to the public using the line and works or the diversion ; and

(*b*) that notice by telegraph of the opening of the line and works or the diversion shall be sent to the Inspector appointed for the railway.

Power to make rules with respect to the opening of railways.

22. The Governor General in Council may make rules defining the cases in which, and in those cases the extent to which, the procedure prescribed in sections 17 to 20 (both inclusive) may be dispensed with. [New: suggested at Railway Conference, 1888.]

Power to close an opened railway.

23. (*1*) When, after inspecting any open railway used for the public carriage of passengers, or any rolling-stock used thereon, an Inspector is of opinion that the use of the railway or of any specified rolling-stock will be attended with danger to the public using it, he shall state that opinion, together with the grounds therefor, to the Governor General in Council ; [Act IV, 1883, s. 2.]

The Indian Railways Bill.

(Chapter IV.—Opening of Railways.—Sections 24-25. Chapter V.—Railway Commissions and Traffic Facilities.—Sections 26-31.)

and the Governor General in Council may thereupon order that the railway be closed for the public carriage of passengers, or that the use of the rolling-stock so specified be discontinued, or that the railway or the rolling-stock so specified be used for the public carriage of passengers only on such conditions as the Governor General in Council may consider necessary for the safety of the public.

[5 & 6 Vict., c. 55, s. 6.] (2) An order under the last foregoing sub-section must set forth the grounds on which it is founded.

[Act IV, 1883, s. 2.] 24. (1) When a railway has been closed under the last foregoing section, it shall not be re-opened for the public carriage of passengers until it has been inspected, and its re-opening sanctioned, in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

Re-opening of a closed railway.

[Act IV, 1883, s. 2.] (2) When the Governor General in Council has ordered under the last foregoing section that the use of any specified rolling-stock be discontinued, that rolling-stock shall not be used until an Inspector has reported that it is fit for use and the Governor General in Council has sanctioned its use.

(3) When the Governor General in Council has imposed under the last foregoing section any conditions with respect to the use of any railway or rolling-stock, those conditions shall be observed until they are withdrawn by the Governor General in Council.

[Act IV, 1879, s. 5B (2).] 25. (1) The Governor General in Council may, by general or special order, authorise the discharge of any of his functions under this Chapter by an Inspector, and may cancel any sanction or order given by an Inspector discharging any such function or attach thereto any condition which the Governor General in Council might have imposed if the sanction or order had been given by himself.

Delegation of powers under this Chapter to Inspectors.

(2) A condition imposed under sub-section (1) shall for all the purposes of this Act have the same effect as if it were attached to a sanction or order given by the Governor General in Council.

CHAPTER V.

RAILWAY COMMISSIONS AND TRAFFIC FACILITIES.

Railway Commissions.

[17 & 18 Vict., c. 31: 36 & 37 Vict., c. 48: and 51 & 52 Vict., c. 25.] 26. (1) For the purposes of this Chapter the Governor General in Council shall, as occasion may in his opinion require, appoint a commission, styled a Railway Commission (in this Act referred to as the Commissioners) and consisting of one Law Commissioner and two Lay Commissioners.

Constitution of Railway Commission.

(2) The Commissioners shall sit at such times and in such places as the Governor General in Council appoints.

(3) The Law Commissioner shall be such Judge of the High Court having jurisdiction in reference to European British subjects under the Code of

X of 1882. Criminal Procedure, 1882, in the place where the Commissioners are to sit as, in the case of a High Court established under the Statute 24 and 25 Victoria, Chapter 104, the Chief Justice or, in the case of the Chief Court of the Punjab, the Senior Judge or, in the case of the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon, the Chief Commissioner of Burma may, on the request of the Governor General in Council, assign by writing under his hand.

(4) The Lay Commissioners shall be appointed by the Governor General in Council, and one at least of them shall be of experience in railway business.

27. The Commissioners shall take cognizance of such cases only as are referred to them by the Governor General in Council.

Restriction of jurisdiction of Railway Commission to cases specially referred.

28. In any of the following circumstances, namely:—

Reference of cases to Railway Commission.

(a) where complaint is made to the Governor General in Council of anything done or any omission made by a railway administration in violation or contravention of any provision of this Chapter;

(b) where any difference referable to arbitration arises between railway administrations, and the railway administrations apply to the Governor General in Council to have it referred to the Commissioners;

(c) where any other difference to which a railway administration is a party arises and the parties thereto apply to the Governor General in Council to have it referred to the Commissioners;

the Governor General in Council may, if he thinks fit, refer the case to the Commissioners for decision.

29. The three Commissioners shall attend at the hearing of any case referred to them for decision under this Chapter, and the Law Commissioner shall preside at the hearing.

Constitution of Railway Commission in session.

30. (1) In hearing any such case the Commissioners shall have all the powers which may be exercised in the hearing of an original civil suit by the High Court of which the Law Commissioner is a member, and they or the majority of them may make any order in the case, by way of injunction, which may in the circumstances appear to them to be suitable.

Powers of Railway Commission.

(2) At the hearing the Commissioners may permit any person to appear before them either by himself or by any legal practitioner entitled to practise in any High Court.

31. (1) An appeal shall not lie from any order of the Commissioners upon any question of fact on which two of the Commissioners are agreed.

Appeals from orders of Railway Commission.

(2) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (1), an appeal shall lie from an order of the Commissioners—

(a) where the Law Commissioner was the Recorder or Additional Recorder of Rangoon, to the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, and

(b) in any other case, to the High Court of which the Law Commissioner was a member.

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(Chapter V.—Railway Commissions and Traffic Facilities.—Sections 32-41.)

(3) Such an appeal must be presented within six months from the date of the order appealed from, and shall be heard by a bench of as many Judges, not being fewer than three, as the High Court may by rule prescribe.

(4) In the hearing of the appeal the High Court shall, subject to the other provisions of this Chapter, have all the powers which it has as an Appellate Court under the Code of Civil Procedure, and may make any order which the Commissioners could have made.

Operation of orders of Railway Commission.

32. Notwithstanding any appeal to the High Court from an order of the Commissioners, the order shall, unless the Commissioners or the majority of them see fit to suspend it, continue in operation until it is reversed or varied by that Court.

Finality of orders of Railway Commission subject to the foregoing provisions of this Chapter.

33. Subject to the foregoing provisions of this Chapter and to any direction of Her Majesty in Council, an order of the Commissioners shall be final and shall not be questioned in or restrained by any Court.

Assessors.

34. (1) The Commissioners, in the exercise of their jurisdiction under this Chapter, may from time to time, with the general or special sanction of the Governor General in Council, call in one or more persons of engineering or other technical knowledge to act as assessors.

(2) There shall be paid to such persons such remuneration as the Governor General in Council upon the recommendation of the Commissioners may direct.

Power of the Governor General in Council to make rules for the purposes of this Chapter.

35. The Governor General in Council may make rules regulating proceedings before the Commissioners and enabling the Commissioners to carry into effect the provisions of this Chapter, and prescribing fees to be taken in relation to proceedings before the Commissioners.

Costs of proceedings under this Chapter.

36. The costs of, and incidental to, any proceedings before the Commissioners or the High Court under this Chapter shall be in the discretion of the Commissioners or the High Court, as the case may be.

Execution of orders of Railway Commission and High Court.

37. The High Court of which the Law Commissioner was a member shall, on the application of any person who was a party to the proceedings before the Commissioners or on appeal before a High Court, or of the representative of any such person, cause an order made by the Commissioners or by a High Court under this Chapter to be enforced or executed as if it were an order made by itself in the exercise of its original civil jurisdiction.

Evidence of documents.

38. A document purporting to be signed by the Commissioners, or any of them, shall be received in evidence without proof of the signature, and shall, until the contrary is proved, be deemed to have been so signed and to have been duly executed or issued by the Commissioners.

Submission to the Governor General in Council of special reports by Railway Commission.

39. The Commissioners shall, as soon as may be after the disposal of each case referred to them, submit to the Governor General in Council a special report on the case, and the Governor General in Council shall cause the report to be published in such manner as he thinks fit for the information of persons interested in the subject-matter thereof.

Dissolution of Railway Commission.

40. Except for the purpose of the last foregoing section, a Railway Commission shall be deemed to be dissolved at the close of the last of the sittings of the Commissioners for the decision of the cases referred to them.

Traffic Facilities.

Duty of railway administrations to arrange for receiving and forwarding traffic without unreasonable delay and without partiality.

41. (1) Every railway administration shall, according to its powers, afford all reasonable facilities for the receiving, forwarding and delivering of traffic upon and from the several railways belonging to or worked by it and for the return of rolling-stock. [8 Vict., c. 20, s. 90: 17 & 18 Vict., c. 31, s. 2: 51 & 52 Vict., c. 25, s. 25: and Eighth Report, Railway Commissioners, p. 4.]

(2) A railway administration shall not make or give any undue or unreasonable preference or advantage to or in favour of any particular person or railway administration, or any particular description of traffic, in any respect whatsoever or subject any particular person or railway administration or any particular description of traffic to any undue or unreasonable prejudice or disadvantage in any such respect.

(3) A railway administration having or working railways which form part of a continuous line of railway communication, or having its terminus or station within one mile of the terminus or station of another railway administration, shall afford all due and reasonable facilities for receiving and forwarding by one of such railways all the traffic arriving by the other at such terminus or station, without any unreasonable delay, and without any such preference or advantage or prejudice or disadvantage as aforesaid, and so that no obstruction may be offered to the public desirous of using such railways as a continuous line of communication, and so that all reasonable accommodation may by means of such railways be at all times afforded to the public in that behalf. [17 & 18 Vict., c. 31, s. 1,]

(4) The facilities to be afforded under this section shall include the due and reasonable receiving, forwarding and delivering by every railway administration, at the request of any other railway administration, of through traffic to and from the railway of any other railway administration at through rates : [Thirteenth Report, Railway Commissioners, p. 4.]

Provided as follows :—

(*a*) the railway administration requiring the traffic to be forwarded shall give written notice of the proposed through rate to each forwarding railway administration, stating both its amount and the route by which the traffic is proposed to be forwarded ; and when an administration gives such notice it shall also state the apportionment of the through rate. The proposed through rate may be per truck or per maund ;

(*b*) each forwarding railway administration shall, within the prescribed period after

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(Chapter V.—Railway Commissions and Traffic Facilities.—Sections 42-47.)

the receipt of such notice, by written notice inform the railway administration requiring the traffic to be forwarded whether it agrees to the rate and route, and, if it objects to either, the grounds of the objection;

(*c*) if at the expiration of the prescribed period no such objection has been sent by any forwarding railway administration, the rate shall come into operation at the expiration of that period;

(*d*) if an objection to the rate or route has been sent within the prescribed period, the Governor General in Council shall, on the request of any of the railway administrations, refer the case to the Commissioners for their decision;

[Tenth Report, Railway Commrs., p. 6.]

(*e*) if the objection is to the granting of the rate or to the route, the Commissioners shall consider whether the granting of the rate is a due and reasonable facility in the interest of the public, and whether, regard being had to the circumstances, the route proposed is a reasonable route, and shall allow or refuse the rate accordingly or fix such other rate as may seem to the Commissioners to be just and reasonable;

(*f*) if the objection is only to the apportionment of the rate, the rate shall come into operation at the expiration of the prescribed period, but the decision of the Commissioners as to its apportionment shall be retrospective: in any other case the operation of the rate shall be suspended until the Commissioners make their order in the case;

(*g*) the Commissioners in apportioning the through rate shall take into consideration all the circumstances of the case, including any special expense incurred in respect of the construction, maintenance or working of the route or any part of the route, as well as any special charges which any railway administration is entitled to make in respect thereof;

[36 & 37 Vict., c. 48, s. 12]

(*h*) subject to the foregoing provisions of this sub-section, the Commissioners shall have full power to decide that any proposed through rate is due and reasonable, notwithstanding that a less amount may be allotted to any forwarding railway administration out of the through rate than the maximum rate which the railway administration is entitled to charge, and to allow and apportion the through rate accordingly;

(*i*) the prescribed period mentioned in this sub-section shall be one month, or such longer period as the Governor General in Council may by general or special order prescribe.

[51 & 52 Vict., c. 25, s. 27.]

Undue preference in case of unequal rates for like traffic or services.

42. (*1*) Whenever it is shown that a railway administration charges one trader or class of traders, or the traders in any district or country, lower rates for the same or similar merchandise, or lower rates for the same or similar services, than it charges to other traders or classes of traders, or to the traders in another district or country, the burden of proving that such lower charge does not amount to an undue preference shall lie on the railway administration.

(*2*) In deciding whether a lower charge ... or does not amount to an undue preference, ... Commissioners may, so far as they think reason-able, in addition to any other considerations affecting the case, take into consideration whether such lower charge is necessary for the purpose of securing, in the interests of the public, the traffic in respect of which it is made.

Provision for facilities and equal treatment where ships or boats are used which are not part of a railway.

43. Where a railway administration is a party to an agreement ... using on a river or other inland water for the purposes of the traffic of ... railway any ferry, ship, boat or raft which is not under the direct control of the railway administration, the provisions of ... two last foregoing sections applicable to a railway shall extend to the ferry, ship, boat or raft and the traffic carried thereby.

Terminals.

44. A railway administration may charge reasonable terminals.

Powers of Railway Commission to fix terminals.

45. (*1*) The Governor General in Council may refer to the Commissioners for decision any question or dispute which may arise with respect to the terminals charged by a railway administration, and the Commissioners may thereupon decide what is a reasonable sum to be paid to the railway administration in respect of terminals.

(*2*) In deciding the question or dispute ... Commissioners snall have regard only to the expenditure reasonably necessary to provide the accommodation in respect of which the terminals are charged, irrespective of the outlay which may have been actually incurred by the railway administration in providing that accommodation.

Rate book.

46. (*1*) A railway administration shall keep at each of its stations ... or books showing ... rate for the time being charged for the ... of traffic, other than passengers and their luggage, from that station to any place to which the administration quotes a rate, and stating the distance from that station of every station, siding or place to which any such rate is charged.

(*2*) Every such book shall during all reasonable hours be open to the inspection of any person without payment of any fee.

Requisitions on railway administrations for details of gross charges.

47. (*1*) Where any charge is made by ... to a railway administration in respect of the carriage of goods over its railway, ... administration shall, on ... application of the person ... whom or on whose behalf the charge has been paid, render to the applicant an account showing how much of the charge comes under each of the following heads, namely:—

(*a*) the carriage of the goods on the railway;

(*b*) terminals; and

(*c*) demurrage, collection, delivery and other expenses;

but without particularising the several items of which the charge under each head consists.

(*2*) The application under sub-section (*1*) ... be in writing and be made to the railway administration within one month after the date of the payment of the charge by or on behalf of the ...

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applicant, and the account must be rendered by the administration within two months after the receipt of the application.

CHAPTER VI.

WORKING OF RAILWAYS.

General.

General rules.

48. (*1*) Every railway company and, in the case of a railway administered by the Government, an officer to be appointed by the Governor General in Council in this behalf, shall make general rules consistent with this Act for the following purposes, namely:—

(*a*) for regulating the mode in which, and the speed at which, rolling-stock used on the railway is to be moved or propelled;

(*b*) for regulating the provision to be made for the accommodation and convenience of passengers;

(*c*) for declaring what shall be deemed to be, for the purposes of this Act, dangerous or offensive goods, and for regulating the carriage of such goods;

(*d*) for regulating the conduct of the railway servants;

(*e*) for regulating the terms and conditions on which the railway administration will warehouse or retain goods at any station on behalf of the consignee or owner; and

(*f*) generally for regulating the travelling upon, and the use, working and management of, the railway.

(*2*) The rules may provide that any person committing a breach of any of them shall be punished with fine which may extend to any sum not exceeding fifty rupees.

(*3*) A rule made under this section shall not take effect until it has received the sanction of the Governor General in Council and been published in the Gazette of India:

Provided that, where the rule is in the terms of a rule which has already been published at length in the Gazette of India, a notification in that Gazette referring to the rule already published and announcing the adoption thereof shall be deemed a publication of a rule in the Gazette of India within the meaning of this sub-section.

(*4*) The Governor General in Council may cancel any rule made under this section, and the authority required by sub-section (*1*) to make rules thereunder may, at any time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, rescind or vary any such rule.

(*5*) Every rule purporting to have been made for any railway under section 8 of the Indian Railway Act, 1879, and appearing from the Gazette of India to be intended to apply to the railway at the commencement of this Act, shall, notwithstanding any irregularity in the making or publication of the rule, be deemed to have been made and to have taken effect under this section.

(*6*) Every railway administration shall keep at each station on its railway a copy of the general rules for the time being in force on the railway under this section, and shall allow any person to inspect it free of charge at all reasonable times.

Disposal of differences between railways regarding conduct of joint traffic.

49. Where two or more railway administrations whose railways have a common terminus or a portion of the same line of rails in common, or form separate portions of one continued line of railway communication, are not able to agree upon arrangements for conducting at such common terminus, or at the point of junction between them, their joint traffic with safety to the public, the Governor General in Council, upon the application of either or any of the administrations, may decide the matters in dispute between them, so far as those matters relate to the safety of the public, and may determine whether the whole or what proportion of the expenses attending on such arrangements shall be borne by either or any of the administrations respectively. [5 & 6 Vi[ct.], c. 55, s. [..]; 26 & 27 Vic[t.], c. 92, s. 9.]

Agreements with the Governor General in Council for construction or lease of rolling-stock.

50. Any railway company, not being a guaranteed company within the meaning of the Statute 42 and 43 Victoria, Chapter 41, may from time to time make and carry into effect agreements with the Governor General in Council for the construction of rolling-stock, plant or machinery used on, or in connection with, railways, or for leasing or taking on lease any rolling-stock, plant, machinery or equipments required for use on a railway, or for the maintenance of rolling-stock. [42 & 43 Vi[ct.], c. 41, s. [..] (*d*).]

Powers of railway companies to enter into working agreements.

51. Any railway company, not being a guaranteed company within the meaning of the Statute 42 and 43 Victoria, Chapter 41, may from time to time make with the Governor General in Council, and carry into effect, or, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, make with any other railway administration, and carry into effect, any agreement with respect to any of the following purposes, namely:— [42 & 43 Vi[ct.], c. 41, s. [..]; 8 Vict., c. [..], s. 87: 8 & 9 Vict., [c.] 96: 26 & 27 Vi[ct.], c. 92, s. [..] and Directions of the Railw[ay] Commrs. relating to working agreements between Companies.]

(*a*) the working, use, management and maintenance of any railway;

(*b*) the supply of rolling-stock and machinery necessary for any of the purposes mentioned in clause (*a*) and of officers and servants for the conduct of the traffic of any such railway;

(*c*) the payments to be made and the conditions to be performed with respect to such working, use, management and maintenance;

(*d*) the interchange, accommodation and conveyance of traffic being on, coming from or destined for the respective railways of the contracting parties, and the fixing, collecting, apportionment and appropriation of the revenues arising from that traffic;

(*e*) generally, the giving effect to any such provisions or stipulations with respect to any of the purposes mentioned in clause (*a*) as the contracting parties may think fit and mutually agree on:

Provided that the agreement shall not affect any of the rates which the railway administrations parties thereto are from time to time respectively authorised to demand and receive from any person, and that every such person shall, notwithstanding the agreement, be entitled to the use and benefit of the railways of any railway administrations, parties to the agreement, on the same terms and conditions, and on payment of the same rates, as he would be if the agreement had not been entered into.

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(Chapter VI.—Working of Railways.—Sections 52-59.)

3 Vict.,
. 4.]

Establishment of ferries and roadways for accommodation of traffic.

52. Any railway company, not being a guaranteed company within the meaning of the Statute 42 and 43 Victoria, Chapter 41, may from time to time exercise with the sanction of the Governor General in Council all or any of the following powers, namely:—

(*a*) it may establish, for the accommodation of the traffic of its railway, any ferry properly equipped with ships and boats or a bridge-of-boats and fixed and moveable machinery and plant of good quality and adequate in quantity to work the ferry;

(*b*) it may work any ferry established by it under this section for purposes other than the accommodation of the traffic of the railway;

(*c*) it may provide and maintain on any of its bridges roadways for foot-passengers, cattle, carriages, carts or other traffic;

(*d*) it may construct and maintain roads for the accommodation of traffic passing to or from its railway;

(*e*) it may provide and maintain any means of transport which may be required for the reasonable convenience of passengers, animals or goods carried or to be carried on its railway;

(*f*) it may charge tolls on the traffic using such ferries, roadways, roads or means of transport as it may provide under this section, according to tariffs to be arranged from time to time with the sanction of the Governor General in Council.

4 Vict.,
, s. 3:
32 Vict.,
9, ss. 3 &
nd
35 Vict.,
, ss. 9 &

Returns.

53. Every railway administration shall, in forms to be prescribed by the Governor General in Council, prepare and print, half-yearly or at such longer intervals as the Governor General in Council may prescribe, such returns of its capital and revenue transactions and of its traffic as the Governor General in Council may require, and shall forward a copy of such returns to the Governor General in Council at such times as he may direct.

Carriage of Property.

6 Vict.,
, s. 16.]

Maximum load for wagons.

54. (*1*) Every railway administration shall determine the maximum load for every wagon or truck in its possession, and shall exhibit the words or figures representing the load so determined in a conspicuous manner on the outside of every such wagon or truck.

(*2*) Every person owning a wagon or truck which passes over a railway shall similarly determine and exhibit the maximum load for the wagon or truck.

(*3*) The gross weight of any such wagon or truck bearing on the axles when the wagon or truck is loaded to such maximum load shall not exceed such limit as may be fixed by the Governor General in Council for the class of axle under the wagon or truck.

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Power for railway administrations to impose conditions for working traffic.

55. (*1*) A railway administration may impose conditions, not inconsistent with this Act or with any general rule thereunder, with respect to the receiving, forwarding or delivering of any animals or goods.

(*2*) The railway administration shall keep at each station on its railway a copy of the conditions for the time being in force under sub-section (*1*) at the station, and shall allow any person to inspect it free of charge at all reasonable times.

Lien for rates, terminals and other charges.

56. (*1*) If a person fails to pay on demand any rate, terminal or other charge due from him to a railway administration in respect of any animals or goods, the railway administration may detain the whole or any of the animals or goods, or, if they have been removed from the railway, any other animals or goods of such person then being in or thereafter coming into its possession.

(*2*) When any animals or goods have been detained under sub-section (*1*), the railway administration may sell by public auction, in the case of perishable goods at once, and in the case of other goods or of animals on the expiration of at least fifteen days' notice of the intended auction, published in one or more of the local newspapers or, where there are no such newspapers, in such manner as the Governor General in Council may prescribe, sufficient of such animals or goods to produce a sum equal to the charge and all expenses of such detention, notice and sale, including, in the case of animals, the expenses of the feeding, watering and tending thereof.

(*3*) Out of the proceeds of the sale the railway administration may retain a sum equal to the charge and the expenses aforesaid, rendering the surplus, if any, of the proceeds, and such of the animals or goods (if any) as remain unsold, to the person entitled thereto.

(*4*) If a person on whom a demand for any rate, terminal or other charge has been made fails to remove from the railway within a reasonable time any animals or goods which have been detained under sub-section (*1*), or any animals or goods which have remained unsold after a sale under sub-section (*2*), the railway administration may sell the whole of them and dispose of the proceeds of the sale as nearly as may be under the provisions of the last foregoing sub-section.

(*5*) Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing sub-sections, the railway administration may recover by suit any such rate, terminal or other charge as aforesaid or balance thereof.

Disposal of unclaimed things on a railway.

57. When any animals or goods have come into the possession of a railway administration for carriage or otherwise and are not claimed within a reasonable time by the owner or other person appearing to the railway administration to be entitled thereto, the railway administration may sell them as nearly as may be under the provisions of the last foregoing section, rendering the surplus, if any, of the proceeds of the sale to any person entitled thereto.

Procedure in case of doubt as to title to things on a railway.

58. If the railway administration has any doubt as to the person entitled to any animals, goods or sale-proceeds under either of the two last foregoing sections, it may withhold delivery thereof until the person claiming them has established his title thereto in a Civil Court.

Power for railway administrations to require indemnity on delivery of goods in certain cases.

59. Where any animals or goods in the possession of a railway administration are claimed by two or more persons, or the ticket, way-bill or receipt given therefor is not forthcoming, the railway administration may withhold delivery of the

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(*Chapter VI.—Working of Railways.—Sections 60-66.*)

animals or goods until the person entitled in its opinion to receive them has given an indemnity, to the satisfaction of the railway administration, against the claims of any other person with respect to the animals or goods.

Requisitions for written accounts of quantity and description of goods.

60. (*1*) The owner or person having charge of any goods which have been carried upon a railway, or are brought upon a railway for the purpose of being carried thereon, shall, on the request of any railway servant appointed in this behalf by the railway administration, deliver to him an exact account in writing signed by such owner or person of the quantity and description of the goods.

(*2*) If an account delivered under sub-section (*1*) is materially false with respect to the quantity or description of any goods to which it purports to relate, the railway administration may charge in respect of the carriage of the goods a rate not exceeding double the highest rate which may be in force at the time on the railway for any class of goods.

(*3*) If any difference arises between a railway servant and an owner of or a person having the charge of any goods carried or to be carried on a railway, respecting the quantity or description of goods of which an account has been required or delivered under this section, the railway servant may detain and examine the goods.

(*4*) If an account has not been delivered under sub-section (*1*) on request made therefor under that sub-section, the person to whom the request was addressed or, if that person is not the owner of the goods, then that person and the owner jointly and severally shall be liable to pay to the railway administration the cost of the detention and examination of the goods, and the railway administration shall be exonerated from all responsibility for any loss which may have been caused by the detention or examination.

(*5*) If it appears from the examination that the quantity of the goods is larger than, or their description different from, that stated in an account delivered under sub-section (*1*), the person who delivered the account or, if that person is not the owner of the goods, then that person and the owner jointly and severally shall be liable to pay to the railway administration the cost of the detention and examination of the goods, and the railway administration shall be exonerated from all responsibility for any such loss as aforesaid.

(*6*) If it appears that the quantity of the goods is not larger than, or their description not different from, that stated in an account delivered under sub-section (*1*), the railway administration shall pay the cost of the detention and examination and be responsible to the owner of the goods for any loss which may have been caused by the detention or examination thereof.

Dangerous or offensive goods.

61. (*1*) No person shall be entitled to take with him, or to require a railway administration to carry, any dangerous or offensive goods upon a railway.

(*2*) No person shall take any such goods with him upon a railway without giving notice of their nature to the stationmaster or other railway servant in charge of the place where he brings the goods upon the railway, or shall tender or deliver any such goods for carriage upon a railway without distinctly marking their nature on the outside of the package containing them or otherwise giving notice in writing of their nature to the railway servant to whom he tenders or delivers them.

(*3*) Any railway servant may refuse to receive such goods for carriage and, when such goods have been so received without such notice as is mentioned in the last foregoing sub-section having to his knowledge been given, may refuse to carry them or may stop their transit.

(*4*) If any railway servant has reason to believe any such goods to be contained in a package with respect to the contents whereof such notice as is mentioned in sub-section (*2*) has not to his knowledge been given, he may cause the package to be opened for the purpose of ascertaining its contents.

(*5*) Nothing in this section shall be construed to derogate from the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, or any rule under that Act, and nothing in sub-sections (*1*), (*3*) and (*4*) shall be construed to apply to any goods tendered or delivered for carriage by order or on behalf of the Government or to any goods which an officer, soldier, sailor or police-officer or a person enrolled as a volunteer under the Indian Volunteers Act, 1869, may take with him upon a railway in the course of his employment or duty as such. [New: Pro., Home Dept., July, 1887, Nos. 35 to 77: and Act IV, 1884, s. 14.] IV of 1884. XX of 1869.

Carriage of Passengers.

Communication between passengers and railway servants in charge of trains.

62. The Governor General in Council may require any railway administration to provide and maintain in proper order, in any train worked by it which carries passengers, such efficient means of communication between the passengers and the railway servants in charge of the train as the Governor General in Council has approved. [31 & 32 Vict., c. 119, s. 22.]

Maximum number of passengers for each compartment.

63. Every railway administration shall fix, subject to the approval of the Governor General in Council, the maximum number of passengers which may be carried in each compartment of every description of carriage, and shall exhibit the number so fixed in a conspicuous manner inside or outside each compartment, in English or in one or more of the vernacular languages in common use in the territory traversed by the railway, or both in English and in one or more of such vernacular languages, as the Governor General in Council, after consultation with the railway administration, may determine. [General Rule No. 14.]

Reservation of compartments for females.

64. Every railway administration shall in every passenger-train reserve at least one compartment of the lowest class for the exclusive use of females. [New.]

Exhibition of time-tables and tables of fares at stations.

65. Every railway administration shall cause to be posted in a conspicuous place at every station on its railway, in English and in a vernacular language in common use in the territory where the station is situate, a copy of the time-tables for the time being in force on the railway, and lists of the fares chargeable for travelling from the station where the lists are posted to every place for which card-tickets are ordinarily issued to passengers at that station. [Act IV, 1879, s. 9, as amended at Railway Conference, 1888.]

Supply of tickets on payment of fares.

66. (*1*) Every person desirous of travelling on a railway shall, upon payment of his fare, be supplied with [Act IV, 1879, s. 17.]

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(Chapter VI.—Working of Railways.—Sections 67-71. Chapter VII.—Responsibility of Railway Administrations as Carriers.—Sections 72-75.)

a ticket, specifying the class of carriage for which, and the place from and the place to which, the fare has been paid, and the amount of the fare.

(2) The matters required by sub-section (1) to be specified on a ticket shall be set forth—

(a) if the class of carriage to be specified thereon is the lowest class, then in a vernacular language in common use in the territory traversed by the railway, and

(b) if the class of carriage to be so specified is any other than the lowest class, then in English.

[Act IV, 1879, 18.]

Provision for case in which tickets have been issued for trains not having room available for additional passengers.

67. (1) Fares shall be deemed to be accepted, and tickets to be issued, subject to the condition of there being room available in the train for which the tickets are issued.

[New.]

(2) A person to whom a ticket has been issued and for whom there is not room available in the train for which the ticket was issued shall on returning the ticket within an hour after the departure of the train be entitled to have his fare at once refunded.

[Act IV, 1879, 19.]

Prohibition against travelling without pass or ticket.

68. No person shall enter any carriage on a railway for the purpose of travelling therein as a passenger unless he has with him either a pass or a ticket.

[Act IV, 1879 17.]

Exhibition and surrender of passes and tickets.

69. Every passenger by railway shall, on the requisition of any railway servant appointed by the railway administration in this behalf, present his pass or ticket to the railway servant for examination, and at the end of the journey for which the pass or ticket was issued or, in the case of a season pass or ticket, at the expiration of the period for which it is current deliver up the pass or ticket to the railway servant.

[English Bye-law No. 5: & U. O. Reg. No. 52 of 1876.]

Return tickets.

70. A return ticket shall not be transferable and may be used only by the person for whose journey to and from the places specified thereon it was issued.

[Act IV, 1879, 20: and English Bye-law No. 16.]

Power to remove persons suffering from infectious disorder.

71. (1) A railway administration may refuse to carry a person suffering from any infectious disorder.

(2) A person suffering from such a disorder shall not enter or travel upon a railway without the special permission of the station-master or other railway servant in charge of the place where he enters upon the railway.

[New.]

(3) A railway servant giving such permission as is mentioned in the last foregoing sub-section must arrange for the segregation of the person suffering from the disorder from other persons being or travelling upon the railway.

CHAPTER VII.

RESPONSIBILITY OF RAILWAY ADMINISTRATIONS AS CARRIERS.

[Act IV, 1879, 10: I. L. R. Bom. 109 and 10 Cal. 166: and U. O. Reg. No. 263 of 1879.]

Measure of the general responsibility of a railway administration as a carrier of animals and goods.

72. (1) The responsibility of a railway administration for the loss, destruction or deterioration of animals or goods delivered to the administration to be carried by railway shall, subject to the other provisions of this Act, be that of a bailee under Chapter IX of the Indian Contract Act, 1872.

(2) An agreement purporting to limit that responsibility shall, in so far as it purports to affect such limitation, be void unless it—

(a) is in writing signed by or on behalf of the person sending or delivering the animals or goods, and

(b) is otherwise in a form approved by the Governor General in Council.

(3) Nothing in the common law of England or in the Carriers Act, 1865, with respect to the carriage of animals or goods, shall apply to the carriage by railway.

Further provision with respect to the liability of a railway administration as a carrier of animals.

73. (1) The responsibility of a railway administration under the last foregoing section for the loss, destruction or deterioration of animals delivered to the administration to be carried on a railway shall not in any case exceed, in the case of elephants or horses, five hundred rupees a head or, in the case of mules or horned cattle, fifty rupees a head or, in the case of sheep, goats, dogs or other animals, ten rupees a head, unless the person sending or delivering them to the administration caused them to be declared, or declared them, at the time of their delivery for carriage by railway, to be respectively of higher value than five hundred, fifty or ten rupees a head, as the case may be.

(2) Where such higher value has been declared the railway administration may charge, in respect of the increased risk, a percentage upon the excess of the value so declared over the respective sums aforesaid.

(3) In every proceeding against a railway administration for the recovery of compensation for the loss, destruction or deterioration of any animal, the burden of proving the value of the animal, and, where the animal has been injured, the extent of the injury shall lie upon the person claiming the compensation.

Further provision with respect to the liability of a railway administration as a carrier of luggage.

74. A railway administration shall not be responsible for the loss, destruction or deterioration of any luggage belonging to or in charge of a passenger unless a railway servant has booked it and given a receipt for the luggage and the passenger has left the luggage to be carried by the railway administration in a wagon or other place appropriated for the carriage of luggage or of luggage and other goods.

Further provision with respect to the liability of a railway administration as a carrier of articles of special value.

75. (1) When any articles mentioned in the second schedule are contained in any parcel or package delivered to a railway administration, and the value of such articles in the parcel or package exceeds one hundred rupees, the railway administration shall not be responsible for the loss, destruction or deterioration of the parcel or package unless the person sending or delivering the parcel or package to the administration caused its value and contents to be declared or declared them at the time of the delivery of the parcel or package for carriage by railway, and a railway servant on behalf of the administration has accepted a percentage on the value so declared by way of compensation for increased risk, or an engagement to pay such percentage

The Indian Railways Bill.

(Chapter VII.—Responsibility of Railway Administrations as Carriers.—Sections 76-81. Chapter VIII.—Accidents.—Section 82.)

(2) When any parcel or package of which the value has been declared under sub-section (*1*) has been lost or destroyed or has deteriorated, the compensation recoverable in respect of such loss, destruction or deterioration shall not exceed the value so declared, and the burden of proving the value so declared to have been the true value shall lie on the person claiming the compensation.

1879,

Burden of proof in suits in respect of loss of animals or goods.

76. In any suit against a railway administration for compensation for loss, destruction or deterioration of animals or goods delivered to a railway servant for carriage by railway, it shall not be necessary for the plaintiff to prove how the loss, destruction or deterioration was caused.

Notification of claims to refunds of overcharges and to compensation for losses.

77. A person shall not be entitled to a refund of an overcharge in respect of animals or goods carried by railway or to compensation for the loss, destruction or deterioration of animals or goods delivered to be so carried, unless his claim to the refund or compensation has been preferred in writing by him or on his behalf to the railway administration within six months from the date of the delivery of the animals or goods for carriage by railway.

Exoneration from responsibility in case of goods falsely described.

78. Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing provisions of this Chapter, a railway administration shall not be responsible for the loss, destruction or deterioration of any goods with respect to the quantity or description of which an account materially false has been delivered under sub-section (*1*) of section 60 and in respect of the carriage of which a special rate has not been charged under sub-section (*2*) of that section.

Settlement of compensation for injuries to officers, soldiers and followers on duty.

79. Where an officer, soldier or follower, while being or travelling as such on duty upon a railway belonging to the Government, loses his life or receives any personal injury in such circumstances that if he were not an officer, soldier or follower being or travelling as such on duty upon the railway compensation would be payable under Act No. XIII of 1855 (*an Act to provide compensation to families for loss occasioned by the death of a person caused by actionable wrong*) or to him, as the case may be, the form and amount of the compensation to be made in respect of the loss of his life or his injury shall, where there is any provision in this behalf in the military regulations to which he was immediately before his death or is subject, be determined in accordance with those regulations, and not otherwise.

Suits for compensation for injury to through-booked traffic.

80. A suit for compensation for loss of the life of, or personal injury to, a passenger, or for loss, destruction or deterioration of animals or goods, where the passenger was or the animals or goods were booked through over the railways of two or more railway administrations, shall lie against the railway administration from which the passenger purchased his ticket, or to which the animals or goods were delivered by the consignor thereof, as the case may be.

Limitation of liability of railway administrations in respect of accidents at sea.

81. (*1*) When a railway administration contracts to carry passengers, animals or goods partly by railway and partly by sea, a condition exempting the railway administration from responsibility for any loss of life, personal injury or loss of or damage to animals or goods which may happen during the carriage by sea from the act of God, the King's enemies, fire, accidents from machinery, boilers and steam and all and every other dangers and accidents of the seas, rivers and navigation of whatever nature and kind soever shall, without being expressed, be deemed to be part of the contract, and, subject to that condition, the railway administration shall, irrespective of the nationality or ownership of the ship used for the carriage by sea, be responsible for any loss of life, personal injury or loss of or damage to animals or goods which may happen during the carriage by sea, to the extent to which it would be responsible under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, and the Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act, 1862, if the ship were registered under the former of those Acts and the railway administration were owner of the ship, and not to any greater extent.

[31 & 32 Vict. c. 119, s. 14; 34 & 35 Vict. c. 78, s. 12 and Secretary of State's Despatch, Railway, No. 4 dated the 5th January 1888.]

17 & 18 Vict. c. 104.
25 & 26 Vict. c. 63.

(*2*) The burden of proving that any such loss, injury or damage as is mentioned in sub-section (*1*) happened during the carriage by sea shall lie on the railway administration.

CHAPTER VIII.

ACCIDENTS.

Report of railway accidents.

82. When any of the following accidents occurs in the course of working a railway, namely :—

[34 & 35 Vict. c. 78, s. 6; U. O. Reg. No. 1841 of 1879: L. R. C. P. 602.]

(*a*) any accident attended with loss of human life, or grievous hurt as defined in the Indian Penal Code, or serious injury to property; XLV of 1860

(*b*) any collision between trains of which one is a passenger-train ;

(*c*) the derailment of any train carrying passengers or of any part of such a train ;

(*d*) any accident of a description usually attended with loss of human life or such grievous hurt as aforesaid or serious injury to property ;

(*e*) any accident of any other description which the Governor General in Council may notify in this behalf in the Gazette of India ;

the railway administration working the railway and, if the accident happens to a train belonging to any other railway administration, the other railway administration also shall, without unnecessary delay, send notice of the accident to the Local Government and to the Inspector appointed for the railway ; and the station-master nearest to the place at which the accident occurred or, where there is no station-master, the railway servant in charge of the section of the railway on which the accident occurred shall, without unnecessary delay, give notice of the accident to the Magistrate of the district in which the accident occurred, and to the officer in charge of the police-station within the local limits of which it occurred, or to such other Magistrate and police-officer as the Governor General in Council appoints in this behalf.

[Pros., P. W. D., January 1868, Nos. 62 to ..., Despatch, para. 28.]

[Act ... 1888.]

The Indian Railways Bill.

(Chapter VIII.—Accidents.—Sections 83-85. Chapter IX.—Penalties and Offences.—Sections 86-94.)

[...ew.]

83. The Governor General in Council may make rules, consistent with this Act and any other enactment for the time being in force, for any of the following purposes, namely :—

Power to make rules regarding notices of and inquiries into accidents.

(a) for prescribing the forms of the notices mentioned in the last foregoing section, and the particulars of the accident which those forms are to contain ;

(b) for prescribing the class of accidents of which notice is to be sent by telegraph immediately after the accident has occurred ;

(c) for prescribing the duties of railway servants, police-officers, Inspectors and Magistrates on the occurrence of an accident.

[Act IV, 1879, ...7.]

84. Every railway administration shall send to the Governor General in Council a return of accidents occurring upon its railway, whether attended with personal injury or not, in such form and manner and at such intervals of time as the Governor General in Council directs.

Submission of return of accidents.

[31 & 32 Vict., ... 119, s. 26.]

85. Whenever any person injured by an accident on a railway claims compensation on account of the injury, any Court or person having by law or consent of parties authority to determine the claim may order that the person injured be examined by some duly qualified medical practitioner named in the order and not being a witness on either side, and may make such order with respect to the costs of the examination as it or he thinks fit.

Provision for compulsory medical examination of person injured in railway accident.

CHAPTER IX.

PENALTIES AND OFFENCES.

Forfeitures by Railway Companies.

[Act IV, 1879, ... 52.]

86. If a railway company fails to comply with any requisition made under section 13, it shall forfeit to the Government the sum of two hundred rupees for the default and a further sum of fifty rupees for every day after the first during which the default continues.

Penalty for default in compliance with requisition under section 13.

[Pros., P. W. ..., January, ...868, Nos. 60 ... 64. E. I. R., ...4-36.]

[Act IV, 1883, ... 4.]

87. If a railway company moves any rolling-stock upon a railway by steam or other mechanical power in contravention of section 16, sub-section (2), or opens or uses any railway or work in contravention of section 18, section 19, section 20 or section 21, or re-opens any railway or uses any rolling-stock in contravention of section 24, it shall forfeit to the Government the sum of two hundred rupees for every day during which the motive power, railway, work or rolling-stock is used in contravention of any of those sections.

Penalty for contravention of section 16, 18, 19, 20, 21 or 24.

[Pros., P. W. ..., January ...868, Nos. 60 ... 64, Despatch, para. ...1.]

88. If a railway company fails to comply with the provisions of section 46, section 48, sub-section (6), section 55, sub-section (2), or section 65, with respect to the books or other documents to be kept open to inspection or conspicuously posted at stations on its railway, it shall forfeit to the Government the sum of fifty rupees for every day during which the default continues.

Penalty for not having certain documents kept or exhibited at stations under section 46, 48, 55 or 65.

89. If a railway company fails to comply with the provisions of section 48 with respect to the making of general rules, it shall forfeit to the Government the sum of fifty rupees for every day during which the default continues.

Penalty for not making rules as required by section 48.

90. If a railway company fails to comply with the provisions of section 53 or section 84 with respect to the submission of a return, it shall forfeit to the Government the sum of fifty rupees for every day during which the default continues after the fourteenth day from the date prescribed for the submission of the return.

Penalty for delay in submitting returns under section 53 or 84.

91. If a railway company contravenes the provisions of section 54 or section 63, with respect to the maximum load to be carried in any wagon or truck, or the maximum number of passengers to be carried in any compartment, or the exhibition of such load on the wagon or truck or of such number on the compartment, or knowingly suffers any person owning a wagon or truck passing over its railway to contravene the provisions of the former of those sections, it shall forfeit to the Government the sum of twenty rupees for every day during which either section is contravened.

Penalty for neglecting provisions of section 54 or 63 with respect to carrying capacity of rolling-stock.

92. If a railway company fails to comply with any requisition of the Governor General in Council under section 62 for the provision and maintenance in proper order, in any train worked by it which carries passengers, of such efficient means of communication as the Governor General in Council has approved, it shall forfeit to the Government the sum of twenty rupees for each train run in disregard of the requisition.

Penalty for failure to comply with requisition under section 62 for maintenance of means of communication between passengers and railway servants.

93. If a railway company omits to give such notice of an accident as is required by section 82 and the rules for the time being in force under section 83, it shall forfeit to the Government the sum of one hundred rupees for every day during which the omission continues.

Penalty for omitting to give the notices of accidents required by section 82 and under section 83.

94. (1) When a railway company has through any act or omission forfeited any sum to the Government under the foregoing provisions of this Chapter, the sum shall be recoverable by suit in the District Court having jurisdiction in the place where the act or omission or any part thereof occurred.

Recovery of penalties.

(2) The suit must be instituted with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, and the plaintiff therein shall be the Secretary of State for India in Council.

(3) The Governor General in Council may remit the whole or any part of any sum forfeited by a railway company to the Government under the foregoing provisions of this Chapter.

The Indian Railways Bill.

(Chapter IX.—Penalties and Offences.—Sections 95-107.)

Alternative or supplementary character of remedies afforded by the foregoing provisions of this Chapter.

95. Nothing in those provisions shall be construed to preclude the Government from resorting to any other mode of proceeding instead of, or in addition to, such a suit as is mentioned in the last foregoing section, for the purpose of compelling a railway company to discharge any obligation imposed upon it by this Act.

Offences by Railway Servants.

Drunkenness or breach of duty.

96. If a railway servant—

(*a*) is in a state of intoxication whilst actually employed upon a railway in the discharge of any duty, or

(*b*) negligently or wilfully omits to perform his duty,

he shall, on complaint made by the railway administration or by a railway servant appointed by the railway administration in this behalf, be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Endangering the safety of persons.

97. If a railway servant, when on duty, endangers the safety of any person—

(*a*) by disobeying any general rule made, sanctioned, published and notified under this Act, or

(*b*) by disobeying any rule or order which is not inconsistent with any such general rule, and which such servant was bound by the terms of his employment to obey, and of which he had notice, or

(*c*) by any rash or negligent act or omission,

he shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

Compelling passengers to enter carriages already full.

98. If a railway servant compels or attempts to compel any passenger to enter a compartment which already contains the maximum number of passengers exhibited thereon under section 63, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Omission to give notice of accident.

99. If a station-master or a railway servant in charge of a section of a railway omits to give such notice of an accident as is required by section 82 and the rules for the time being in force under section 83, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Allowing trains to stand on level-crossings.

100. If a railway servant without lawful excuse allows any rolling-stock to stand across a place where the railway crosses a public road on the level, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

False returns.

101. If any return which is required by this Act is false in any particular to the knowledge of any person who signs it, that person shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with imprisonment which may extend to one

Other Offences.

Not giving account of goods or giving false account.

102. If a person requested under section 60 to give an account of the quantity and description of any goods neglects or refuses to give the account, or gives an account which is materially false, he and, if he is not the owner of the goods, the owner also shall be punished with fine which may extend to ten rupees for every maund or part of a maund (of three thousand two hundred tolas) of the goods, and the fine shall be in addition to any rate or other charge to which the goods may be liable. [Act IV, 1879, s. 29: 8 Vict., c. 20, s. 99.]

Unlawfully bringing dangerous or offensive goods upon a railway.

103. If a person in contravention of section 61 takes with him any dangerous or offensive goods upon a railway, or tenders or delivers any such goods for carriage upon a railway, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, and shall also be responsible for any loss, injury or damage which may be caused by reason of such goods having been so brought upon the railway. [Act IV, 1879, s. 30: 8 Vict., c. 20, s. 152 I. L. R. 1 All. 60.]

Needlessly interfering with means of communication in a train.

104. If a passenger, without reasonable and sufficient cause, makes use of or interferes with any means provided by a railway administration for communication between passengers and the railway servants in charge of a train, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees. [31 & 32 Vict., c. 119, s. 22: and Act IV, 1879, s. 40.]

Entering compartment already full or resisting entry into a compartment not full.

105. (*1*) If a passenger, having entered a compartment already containing the maximum number of passengers exhibited thereon under section 63, refuses to leave it when required to do so by any railway servant, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to ten rupees. [Act IV, 1879, s. 39.]

(*2*) If any person resists the lawful entry of any other person into a compartment not already containing the maximum number of passengers exhibited thereon under section 63, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Smoking.

106. (*1*) If a person, without the consent of his fellow-passengers, if any, in the same compartment smokes in any compartment except a compartment specially provided for the purpose, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees. [Act IV, 1879, s. 35.]

(*2*) If any person persists in so smoking after being warned by any railway servant to desist, he may, in addition to incurring the liability mentioned in sub-section (*1*), be removed by any railway servant from the carriage in which he is travelling and from the railway.

(*3*) Where a person is removed from the railway under the last foregoing sub-section, he shall forfeit any fare which he has paid and any pass or ticket which he has obtained or purchased.

Defacing public notices.

107. If a person, without authority in this behalf, pulls down or injures any board or document set up or posted on a railway by order of a railway administration, or obliterates any of the letters or figures upon any such board or document, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees. [8 Vict., c. 20, s. 146.]

The Indian Railways Bill.

(Chapter IX.—Penalties and Offences.—Sections 108-115.)

t IV, 1879, 1 & 32: 1. R. 1 Bom. and 12 Cal. : and nch and man Rail- Law.]

Travelling without pass or ticket or with insufficient pass or ticket or beyond authorised distance.

108. (*1*) If a passenger travels in a train without having a pass or ticket with him, or, being in or having alighted from a train, fails or refuses to present for examination or to deliver up his pass or ticket immediately on requisition being made therefor under section 69, he shall be liable to pay, on the demand of any railway servant appointed by the railway administration in this behalf, the penalty hereinafter in this section mentioned, in addition to the ordinary single fare for the distance which he has travelled or, where there is any doubt as to the station from which he started, the ordinary single fare from the station from which the train originally started, or, if the tickets of passengers travelling in the train have been examined since the original starting of the train, the ordinary single fare from the place where the tickets were examined or, in case of their having been examined more than once, were last examined.

(*2*) If a passenger travels or attempts to travel in or on a carriage, or by a train, of a higher class than that for which he has obtained a pass or purchased a ticket, or travels in or on a carriage beyond the place authorised by his pass or ticket, he shall be liable to pay, on the demand of any railway servant appointed by the railway administration in this behalf, the penalty hereinafter in this section mentioned, in addition to any difference between any fare paid by him and the fare payable in respect of such journey as he has made.

(*3*) The penalty referred to in sub-section (*1*) and sub-section (*2*) shall,—

(*a*) where the passenger has immediately after incurring the penalty and before being detected by a railway servant notified to the railway servant in charge of the train the fact of the penalty having been incurred, be one rupee, two annas or eight annas, and

(*b*) in any other case, be six rupees, one rupee or three rupees,

according as the passenger is travelling or has travelled or has attempted to travel in a carriage of the highest class or in a carriage of the lowest class or in a carriage of any other class or kind.

(*4*) If a passenger liable to pay the penalty and fare mentioned in sub-section (*1*), or the penalty and any difference of fare mentioned in sub-section (*2*), fails or refuses to pay the same on demand being made therefor under one or other of these sub-sections, as the case may be, he may, if in the train, be removed therefrom, and the sum payable by him shall, on application made to any Magistrate by any railway servant appointed by the railway administration in this behalf, be recovered by the Magistrate from the passenger as if it were a fine imposed on the passenger by the Magistrate and shall, as it is recovered, be paid to the railway administration.

English Bye- w No. 2: ct IV, 1879, 32.]

Using time-expired or other improper pass or ticket.

109. If a person uses or attempts to use a pass or ticket on any day for which the pass or ticket is not available, or uses or attempts to use a single pass or ticket which has already been used on a previous journey or, in the case of a return ticket, a half thereof which has already been so used, he shall be punished with fine which [illegible] in addition to the amount of the single fare for any distance which he has travelled.

Transferring return half of return ticket.

110. If a person sells or attempts to sell, or parts or attempts to part with the possession of, the return half of a return ticket in order to enable any other person to travel therewith, or purchases such half of a return ticket or travels or attempts to travel therewith, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, in addition to the amount of the single fare for the return journey authorised by the ticket.

Disposal of fines under the two last foregoing sections.

111. That portion of any fine imposed under either of the two last foregoing sections which represents the single fare therein mentioned shall, as the fine is recovered, be paid to the railway administration before any portion of the fine is credited to the Government.

Altering or defacing pass or ticket.

112. If a passenger wilfully alters or defaces his pass or ticket so as to render the date, number or any material portion thereof illegible, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Being on railway with infectious disorder.

113. If a person suffering from an infectious disorder enters or travels upon a railway in contravention of section [illegible], sub-section (*2*), he, and any person having charge of him upon the railway when he so entered or travelled thereon, shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees, in addition to the forfeiture of any fare which either of them may have paid, and of any pass or ticket which either of them may have obtained or purchased, and may be removed from the railway by any railway servant.

Entering carriage in motion, or otherwise improperly travelling on a railway.

114. (*1*) If a passenger enters or leaves, or attempts to enter or leave, any carriage while the train is in motion, or elsewhere than at the side of the carriage adjoining the platform or other place appointed by the railway administration for passengers to enter or leave the carriage, or opens the door of any carriage while the train is in motion, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

(*2*) If a passenger, after being warned by a railway servant to desist, persists in travelling on the roof, steps or footboard of any carriage or on an engine, or in any other part of a train not intended for the use of passengers, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees and may be removed from the railway by any railway servant.

Entering carriage or other place reserved for females.

115. If a male person, knowing a carriage, compartment, room or other place to be reserved by a railway administration for the exclusive use of females, enters the place without lawful excuse, or, having entered it, remains therein after having been desired by any railway servant to leave it, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, in addition to the forfeiture of any fare which he may have paid and of any pass or ticket which he may have obtained [illegible]

The Indian Railways Bill.

(Chapter IX.—Penalties and Offences.—Sections 116-124.)

Drunkenness or nuisance on a railway.

116. If a person in any railway carriage or upon any part of a railway—

(*a*) is in a state of intoxication, or

(*b*) commits any nuisance or act of indecency, or uses obscene or abusive language, or

(*c*) wilfully and without lawful excuse interferes with the comfort of any passenger or extinguishes any lamp,

he shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, in addition to the forfeiture of any fare which he may have paid and of any pass or ticket which he may have obtained or purchased, and may be removed by any railway servant from the railway.

Obstructing railway servant in his duty.

117. If a person wilfully obstructs or impedes any railway servant in the discharge of his duty, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

Trespass and refusal to desist from trespass.

118. (*1*) If a person wilfully trespasses upon a railway, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

(*2*) If a person so trespassing refuses to leave the railway on being requested to do so by any railway servant, or by any other person on behalf of the railway administration, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and may be removed from the railway by such servant or other person.

Disobedience of omnibus drivers to directions of railway servants.

119. If a driver or conductor of a tramcar, omnibus, carriage or other vehicle while upon the premises of a railway disobeys the reasonable directions of any railway servant or police-officer, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Opening or not properly shutting gates.

120. In either of the following cases, namely:—

(*a*) if a person, knowing or having reason to believe that an engine or train is approaching along a railway, opens any gate set up on either side of the railway across a road, or passes or attempts to pass, or drives or takes, or attempts to drive or take, any vehicle, animal or other thing across the railway,

(*b*) if, in the absence of a gatekeeper, a person omits to shut and fasten such a gate as aforesaid as soon as he and any vehicle, animal or other thing under his charge have passed through the gate,

the person shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Cattle-trespass.

121. (*1*) The owner or person in charge of any cattle straying on a railway provided with fences suitable for the exclusion of cattle shall be punished with fine which may extend to five rupees for each head of cattle, in addition to any amount which may have been recovered or may be recoverable under the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871.

(*2*) If any cattle are wilfully driven, or knowingly permitted to be, on a railway provided with fences suitable for the exclusion of cattle, or are wilfully driven, or knowingly permitted to be, on a railway not so provided otherwise than for the purpose of lawfully crossing the railway at an authorised crossing or for any other lawful purpose, the person in charge of the cattle or, at the option of the railway administration, the owner of the cattle shall be punished with fine which may extend to ten rupees for each head of cattle, in addition to any amount which may have been recovered or may be recoverable under the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871.

(*3*) Any fine imposed under this section may, if the Court so directs, be recovered in manner provided by section 25 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871.

(*4*) The expression "public road" in sections 11 and 26 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871, shall be deemed to include a railway, and any railway servant may exercise the powers conferred on officers of police by the former of those sections.

(*5*) If the Governor General in Council has, by notification in the Gazette of India, declared, with respect to any railway, that it is provided with fences suitable for the exclusion of cattle, a Court shall, so long as the declaration remains uncancelled, presume the suitability for that purpose of the fences referred to in the declaration. [Act IV, 1879, s. 52: Act I, 1872, s. 4: and 8. Mad. Ap. 1.]

Maliciously wrecking or attempting to wreck a train.

122. If a person unlawfully and maliciously— [24 & 25 Vict., c. 97, s. 35: and 24 & 25 Vict., c. 100, s. 32.]

(*a*) puts or throws upon or across any railway any wood, stone or other matter or thing, or

(*b*) takes up, removes or displaces any rail, sleeper or other matter or thing belonging to any railway, or

(*c*) turns, moves or diverts any points or other machinery belonging to any railway, or

(*d*) makes or shows, or hides or removes, any signal or light upon or near to any railway, or

(*e*) does or causes to be done any other matter or thing in relation to any railway,

with intent, or with knowledge that he is likely, to endanger the safety of any person travelling or being upon the railway, he shall be punished with transportation for life or for any term not less than seven years, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years.

Maliciously hurting or attempting to hurt persons travelling by railway.

123. If a person unlawfully and maliciously throws or causes to fall or strike at, against, into or upon any rolling-stock forming part of a train any wood, stone or other matter or thing with intent, or with knowledge that he is likely, to endanger the safety of any person being in or upon such rolling-stock or in or upon any other rolling-stock forming part of the same train, he shall be punished with transportation for life or for any term not less than seven years, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years. [24 & 25 Vict., c. 100, s. 33

Endangering safety of persons travelling by railway by wilful act or omission.

124. If a person, by any unlawful act or by any wilful omission or neglect, endangers or causes to be endangered the safety of any person travelling or being upon any railway, or obstructs or causes to be obstructed any rolling-stock upon any railway, he shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years. [24 & 25 Vi c. 100, s. and 24 & 25 Vic c. 97, s. 36

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(Chapter IX.—Penalties and Offences.—Sections 125-130. Chapter X.—Supplemental Provisions.—Sections 131-132.)

[Act IV, 1879, s. 6.]

Endangering safety of persons travelling by railway by rash or negligent act or omission.

125. If a person rashly or negligently does any act, or omits to do what he is legally bound to do, and the act or omission is likely to endanger the safety of any person travelling or being upon a railway, he shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

[Act IV, 1879, s. 44.]

Special provision with respect to the commission by children of acts endangering safety of persons travelling by railway.

[Act XLV, 1860, ss. 82 & 83.]

126. (*1*) If a minor under the age of twelve years is with respect to any railway guilty of any of the acts or omissions mentioned or referred to in any of the four last foregoing sections, he shall be deemed to have committed an offence, and the Court convicting him may, if it thinks fit, in addition to any punishment to which it may sentence the minor, require his father or guardian, within such time as the Court may fix, to execute a bond binding himself, in such penalty as the Court directs, to prevent the minor from being again guilty of any of those acts or omissions.

(*2*) The amount of the bond, if forfeited, shall be recoverable by the Court as if it were a fine imposed by itself.

(*3*) If a father or guardian fails to execute a bond under sub-section (*1*) within the time fixed by the Court, he shall be punished with fine.

Procedure.

[Act IV, 1879, s. 49: U. O. Register No. 582 of 1880: and Pros. P. W. D., Jan., 1868, Nos. 60 to 64. E. I. R. 19, 20 & 25.]

Arrest for offences against certain sections.

127. (*1*) If a person contravenes a general rule the breach whereof has been made punishable with fine under section 48, sub-section (*2*), or commits any offence mentioned in section 96, 97, 115, 116, 117, 122, 123, 124, 125 or 126, he may be arrested without warrant or other written authority by any railway servant or police-officer, or by any other person whom such servant or officer may call to his aid.

(*2*) A person so arrested shall, without unnecessary delay, be taken before a Magistrate having authority to try him or commit him for trial.

[Act IV, 1879, s. 48: and Viet., c. 16, s. 156.]

Arrest of offenders likely to abscond or unknown.

[33 W. R. 67.]

128. (*1*) If a person commits any offence under this Act other than an offence mentioned in the last foregoing section, or incurs any penalty or other liability under section 108, and there is reason to believe that he will abscond, or his name and address are unknown and he refuses on demand to give his name and address, or there is reason to believe that the name or address given by him is incorrect, any railway servant or police-officer, or any other person whom such railway servant or police-officer may call to his aid, may, without warrant or other written authority, arrest him and take him with all convenient despatch to the nearest police-station.

(*2*) When the person is taken to the police-station he shall with the least possible delay be taken before the nearest Magistrate having jurisdiction, unless his true name and address are ascertained, in which case he shall be released on his executing a bond for his appearance before a Magistrate when required.

Magistrates having jurisdiction under Act.

129. No Magistrate other than a Presidency Magistrate or than a Magistrate whose powers are not less than those of a Magistrate of the second class shall try any offence under this Act.

Place of trial.

130. (*1*) Any person committing any offence against this Act or any rule thereunder shall be triable for such offence in any place in which he may be found or which the Local Government may notify in this behalf, as well as in any other place in which he might be tried under any law for the time being in force.

(*2*) Every notification under sub-section (1) shall be published in the local official Gazette, and a copy thereof shall be exhibited for the information of the public in some conspicuous place at each of such railway stations as the Local Government may direct.

CHAPTER X.

SUPPLEMENTAL PROVISIONS.

Taxation of railways by local authorities.

131. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in any enactment, or in any agreement or award based on any enactment, the following rules shall regulate the levy of taxes in respect of railways and from railway administrations in aid of the funds of local authorities, namely :—

(*1*) A railway administration shall not be liable to pay any tax in aid of the funds of any local authority unless the Governor General in Council has, by an order in writing, declared the railway administration to be liable to pay the tax.

(*2*) While an order made by the Governor General in Council under clause (*1*) of this section is in force, the railway administration shall be liable to pay to the local authority either the tax mentioned in the order or, in lieu thereof, such sum, if any, as an officer appointed in this behalf by the Governor General in Council may, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, from time to time determine to be fair and reasonable.

(*3*) The Governor General in Council may at any time revoke or vary an order under clause (1) of this section.

(*4*) Nothing in this section is to be construed as debarring any railway administration from entering into a contract with any local authority for the supply of water or light, or for the scavenging of railway premises, or for any other service which the local authority may be rendering or be prepared to render within any part of the local area under its control.

(*5*) "Local authority" in this section means a local authority as defined in the General Clauses Act, 1887, and includes any authority legally entitled to or entrusted with the control or management of any fund for the maintenance of watchmen or for the conservancy of a river.

Restriction on execution against railway property.

132. (*1*) None of the rolling-stock, machinery, plant, tools, fittings, materials or effects used or provided by a railway administration for the purpose of the traffic on its railway

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(Chapter X.—Supplemental Provisions.—Sections 133-140.)

be taken in execution of any decree or order of any Court without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council.

(2) Nothing in sub-section (1) is to be construed as affecting the authority of any Court to attach the earnings of a railway in execution of a decree or order.

Railway servants to be public servants for the purposes of Chapter IX of the Indian Penal Code.

133. (1) Every railway servant shall be deemed to be a public servant for the purposes of Chapter IX of the Indian Penal Code.

(2) In the definition of "legal remuneration" in section 161 of that Code the word "Government" shall, for the purposes of sub-section (1), be deemed to include any employer of a railway servant as such.

(3) A railway servant shall not—

(a) purchase or bid for, either in person or by agent, in his own name or in that of another, or jointly or in shares with others, any property put up to auction under section 56 or section 57, or,

(b) in contravention of any direction of the railway administration in this behalf, engage in trade.

(4) Notwithstanding anything in section 21 of the Indian Penal Code, a railway servant shall not be deemed to be a public servant for any of the purposes of that Code except those mentioned in sub-section (1).

Procedure for summary delivery to railway administration of property detained by a railway servant.

134. If a railway servant is discharged or suspended from his office, or dies, absconds or absents himself, and he or his wife or widow, or any of his family or representatives, refuses or neglects, after notice in writing for that purpose, to deliver up to the railway administration, or to a person appointed by the railway administration in this behalf, any station, dwelling-house, office or other building, with its appurtenances, or any books, papers or other matters, belonging to the railway administration and in the possession or custody of such railway servant at the occurrence of any such event as aforesaid, any Magistrate may, on application made by or on behalf of the railway administration, order any police-officer, with proper assistance, to enter upon the building and remove any person found therein and take possession thereof, or to take possession of the books, papers or other matters, and to deliver the same to the railway administration or a person appointed by the railway administration in that behalf.

Mode of signifying communications from the Governor General in Council.

135. Any notice, determination, direction, requisition, appointment, expression of opinion, approval or sanction to be given or signified on the part of the Governor General in Council, for any of the purposes of, or in relation to, this Act, or any of the powers or provisions therein contained, shall be sufficient and binding if in writing signed by a Secretary, Deputy Secretary, Under Secretary or Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, or by any other officer or servant authorised to act on behalf of the Governor General in Council in relate, and the Governor General in Council shall not in any case be bound in respect of any of the matters aforesaid unless by some writing signed in manner aforesaid.

Service of notices on railway administrations.

[Pros., P. W. D., Jan., 1868 Nos. 60 to 64 Despatch, para. 24.]

136. Any notice or other document required or authorized by this Act to be served on a railway administration may be served, in the case of a railway administered by the Government or a Native State, on the Manager and, in the case of a railway administered by a railway company, on the Agent in India of the railway company—

(a) by delivering the notice or other document to the Manager or Agent, or

(b) by leaving it at his office, or

(c) by forwarding it by post in a prepaid letter addressed to the Manager or Agent at his office and registered under Part III of the Indian Post Office Act, 1866. XIV of 1866.

Service of notices by railway administrations.

[8 Vict., c. 16 s. 136: and 8 Vict., c. 20, s. 34.]

137. Any notice or other document required or authorized by this Act to be served on any person by a railway administration may be served—

(a) by delivering it to the person, or

(b) by leaving it at the usual or last known place of abode of the person, or

(c) by forwarding it by post in a prepaid letter addressed to the person at his usual or last known place of abode and registered under Part III of the Indian Post Office Act, 1866. XIV of 1866.

Presumption where notice is served by post.

[Act II, 1886, s. 46.]

138. Where a notice or other document is served by post, it shall be deemed to have been served at the time when the letter containing it would be delivered in the ordinary course of post, and in proving such service it shall be sufficient to prove that the letter containing the notice or other document was properly addressed and registered.

Provisions with respect to rules.

[Act IV, 1879, s. 8: and ss. 22, 35, 48 and 83 of this Bill.]

139. (1) A rule under section 22, section 35 or section 83, or the cancellation, rescission or variation of a rule under any of those sections or under section 48, sub-section (4), shall not take effect until it has been published in the Gazette of India.

(2) Where any rule made under this Act, or the cancellation, rescission or variation of any such rule, is required by this Act to be published in the Gazette of India, it shall, besides being so published, be further notified to persons affected thereby in such manner as the Governor General in Council, by general or special order, directs.

(3) The Governor General in Council may cancel or vary any rule made by him under this Act.

Delegation of powers of Governor General in Council.

[New: Pros., P. W. D., January, 1868, Nos. 60 to 64, Despatch, ...]

140. (1) The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, invest any Local Government with any of the powers or functions ...

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(Chapter X.—Supplemental Provisions.—Sections 141-145. The First Schedule.—Enactments repealed. The Second Schedule.—Articles to be declared and insured.)

the Governor General in Council under this Act with respect to any railway, and may, by that or a like notification, declare what Local Government shall, for the purposes of the exercise of powers or functions so conferred, be deemed to be the Local Government in respect of the railway.

(2) The provisions of section 135 with respect to proceedings of the Governor General in Council shall, so far as they can be made applicable, apply to proceedings of a Local Government exercising the powers or discharging the functions of the Governor General in Council in pursuance of a notification under sub-section (*1*).

[New.]

Representation of Managers and Agents of Railways in Courts.

141. (*1*) The Manager of a railway administered by the Government or a Native State, and the Agent in India of a railway administered by a railway company, may, by instrument in writing, authorise any railway servant or other person to act for or represent him in any proceeding before any Civil, Criminal or other Court.

(2) A person authorised by a Manager or Agent to conduct prosecutions on behalf of a railway administration shall, as regards such prosecutions, be deemed to be a Public Prosecutor for the purpose of section 495 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882. X of 1882.

[Act IV 1879, s. 54 and Act XI, 1886, s. 49.]

Power to extend Act to steam-tramways.

142. The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, extend this Act or any portion thereof to any tramway worked by steam or other mechanical power.

[Act XI, 1887.]

Power to exempt railways from Act.

143. The Governor General in Council may, by a like notification, exempt any railway from any of the provisions of this Act.

[Act IV, 1879, s. 3: U.O. Reg. No. 1622 of 1878.]

Matters supplemental to the definitions of "railway" and "railway servant".

144 (*1*) For the purposes of section 3, sub-sections (*4*) and (*5*), and sections 4 to 19 (both inclusive), 48, 53, 61, 79, 82 to 85 (both inclusive), 90, 93 to 97 (both inclusive), 99, 103, 107, 114, 118, 120 to 128 (both inclusive), 130 to 134 (both inclusive), 136, 137, 140 141 and 143, the word "railway", whether it occurs alone or as a prefix to another word, has reference to a railway or portion of a railway under construction and to a railway or portion of a railway not used for the public carriage of passengers, animals or goods as well as to a railway falling within the definition of that word in section 3, sub-section (*2*).

(*2*) For the purposes of sections 82, 96, 97, 99, 117, 118, 121 and 133, sub-sections (*1*), (*2*) and (*4*), and section 134, the expression "railway servant" includes a person employed upon a railway in connection with the service thereof by a person fulfilling a contract with the railway administration.

Amendment of sections 194 and 195 of the Indian Penal Code.

145. In sections 194 and 195 of the Indian Penal Code, for the words "by this Code or the law of England" the words "by the law of British India or England" shall be substituted.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

(*See section 2.*)

Number and year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
Acts of the Governor General in Council.		
III of 1865.	Carriers Act, 1865.	Section 1[illegible]
IV of 1879.	Indian Railway Act, 1879.	The whole.
IV of 1883.	Indian Railway Act, 1883.	The whole.
XI of 1886.	Indian Tramways Act, 1886.	Section [illegible]
Act of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council.		
I of 1882.	Bengal Embankment Act, 1882.	Section [illegible] and [illegible] tion [illegible] proviso [illegible] the [illegible] paragraph of this section and the words "railroad" where they occur [illegible]

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

ARTICLES TO BE DECLARED AND INSURED.

(*See section 75.*)

(*a*) gold and silver, coined or uncoined, manufactured or unmanufactured;

(*b*) plated articles;

(*c*) cloths and tissue and lace of which gold or silver forms part, not being the uniform or part of the uniform of an officer, soldier, sailor, police-officer or person enrolled as a volunteer under the Indian Volunteers Act, 1869, or of any public officer, Indian or foreign, entitled to wear uniform;

(*d*) precious stones, jewellery and trinkets;

(*e*) watches, clocks and timepieces of any description;

(*f*) Government securities;

(*g*) Government stamps;

(*h*) bills of exchange, hundis, promissory-notes, bank-notes and orders or other securities for payment of money;

(*i*) maps, writings and title-deeds;

(*j*) paintings, engravings, lithographs, photographs, carvings, sculpture and other works of art;

(*k*) art pottery and all articles made of glass, china or marble;

(*l*) silks in a manufactured or unmanufactured state, and whether wrought up or not wrought up with other materials;

(*m*) shawls;

(*n*) lace and furs;

(*o*) opium;

(*p*) ivory, ebony, coral and sandalwood;

(*q*) musk, sandalwood-oil and other essential oils used in the preparation of [illegible] perfume;

[illegible] instruments.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The preparation of an Indian Railway Code consistent, so far as public interests permit, with the letter of the contracts subsisting between the Government and railway companies has been under consideration for many years, and the Indian Railways Bill has been drawn with special reference to the objections to which the drafts prepared in 1866 and in 1884 were considered both in India and in England to be open.

2. The references in the margin indicate generally the documents which have been considered in the preparation of the Bill. But some of those documents are not accessible to the public, and partly for this reason, and partly for the purpose of explaining the changes which it is proposed to introduce into the law relating to railways in India, the following portions of the Bill appear to call for special remark :—

(*1*) *Section 2, sub-section* (*1*).—Among the enactments to be repealed are section 10 of the Carriers Act, 1865, which was superseded by the last paragraph of section 2 of the Indian Railway Act, 1879, and will be rendered unnecessary by section 72, sub-section (*3*), of the Bill. As regards section 16 of the Bengal Embankment Act, 1882, it is considered that the retention by the Collector of the power conferred upon him by that section will be undesirable if sections 11 and 12 of the Bill become law. Section 3, sub-section (*1*), and section 142 of the Bill take the place of section 54, Act IV of 1879, and section 49, Act XI of 1886.

(*2*) *Section 3, clause* (*3*), *sub-clause* (*d*).—Sub-clause (*d*) of the definition of "railway" has been restricted to such vessels as are used on rivers and other inland waters within the local extent of the Act. It has been held that the corresponding clause in Act IV of 1879 must be read in this restricted sense, as, apart from the local extent of that Act, a wider construction of the clause might bring the Railways Act into collision with the Merchant Shipping Acts and the provisions of the general law relating to the carriage of passengers and goods by sea.

(*3*) *Section 3, clauses* (*3*) *and* (*6*).—These clauses are supplemented by sub-section (*1*) of section 144, which applies certain portions of the proposed Act to railways under construction and to railways not used for the public carriage of passengers, animals or goods, and by sub-section (*2*) of the same section, which declares the expression "railway servant" in certain sections of the Act to include the servants of railway contractors.

(*4*) *Section 3, clause* (*5*).—For the purposes of Chapter VII of the Bill, relating to the responsibility of railway administrations as carriers, it is proper to define the expression "railway administration", in the case of a railway administered by the Government or a Native State, to include the Government or State, as the case may be.

(*5*) *Section 3, clause* (*13*), *and sections 44 et seqq.*—These provisions are in the terms of sections 55 and 24, respectively, of the Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1888.

(*6*) *Section 5, clause* (*c*).—In accordance with a suggestion made by one of the railway companies with reference to the draft Bill of 1884, communications between railway companies and their legal advisers have been expressly excepted from the documents of which an Inspector of Railways may require the production.

(*7*) *Section 7.*—This section follows generally the terms of an English enactment, but supersedes any local enactments which prohibit the construction of railways over gas-pipes and the like without the previous permission of municipal commissioners. The expense of diverting the course of a railway for the purpose of avoiding a gas-pipe would usually be out of all proportion to any damage which might possibly be caused by the railway passing over the pipe.

(*8*) *Section 8.*—This section confers on railway administrations a power which the telegraph authority has under the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885.

(*9*) *Sections 11 and 12.*—The former of these sections imposes on the railway administration the duty, subject to certain exceptions, of constructing such accommodation works for the use of owners and occupiers of lands as are proved to be necessary within ten years from the date on which the railway passing through the lands was first opened for public traffic. Under the latter section an owner or occupier may require any reasonable accommodation work to be constructed by a railway administration at his expense after the expiration of the ten years.

(*10*) *Section 13.*—This section provides for the erection of fences in pursuance of express requisitions by the Governor General in Council, instead of under rules which can hardly be so drawn as to be applicable to all cases. The section also empowers the Governor General in Council to require the construction of screens in places where there is danger of horses being frightened by the sight or noise of rolling-stock moving on a railway.

(11) *Section 14.*—This section reproduces the substance of section 7 of the Railways Clauses Act, 1863, and, following section 16 of the Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1888, reserves to the Governor General in Council power to require as a condition of an order being made on a railway administration for the construction of works at a level-crossing that the local authority, if any, which maintains the road crossed on the level shall undertake to pay the whole or a fair share of the cost of the works.

(12) *Section 15.*—In permitting a railway administration to act in a case of emergency without the permission of a Magistrate, and so going beyond the provisions of the corresponding section of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, this section confers a power which it is deemed essential that railway authorities should possess.

(13) *Chapter IV.*—Section 16, sub-section (2), is designed to prevent the recurrence of the very serious accidents which have from time to time occurred from the unregulated use of locomotive power on railways under construction.

Provision has been made in sections 21 and 22 for the opening of a railway, without the sanction of the Governor General in Council or an Inspector, where there has been an accident resulting in a temporary suspension of traffic or where works are of so unimportant a character that the application to them of the general law relating to the opening of railways is unnecessary.

(14) *Chapter V.*—This Chapter is the most important part of the Bill, and in its preparation careful regard has been had to the Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1888, and to the Annual Reports of the Railway Commissioners.

Closely following the law in England, the Chapter imposes on railway administrations the general duty of arranging to receive, forward and deliver traffic without unreasonable delay and without partiality or undue preference, and the special duty of so treating through traffic at through rates. If the Governor General in Council is satisfied that any person has just ground of complaint against a railway administration for breach of either duty, he may refer the case to a Railway Commission for decision. Such a Commission is to be appointed only when there are cases to be referred to it, and it will be deemed to be dissolved as soon as it has decided those cases. It is to consist of a Law Commissioner who is to be a Judge of the High Court having jurisdiction in reference to European British subjects under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, in the place where the Governor General in Council has ordered the Commission to sit, and of two Lay Commissioners, of whom one must be an expert in railway business and one may be a representative of the mercantile community or any other person whom the Governor General in Council sees fit to appoint. The Commission so constituted may in any case referred to it make any order, by way of injunction, which may in the circumstances appear to the Commissioners to be suitable. If two of the Commissioners concur upon a question of fact, their decision on that question is to be conclusive. From other decisions of the Commissioners an appeal will lie to a bench of not less than three Judges of the High Court of which the Law Commissioner was a member or, from a decision of a Railway Commission in Burma, to such a bench of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal. Orders made by a Railway Commission are to be enforced by the High Court of which the Law Commissioner was a member as if they were orders made by the High Court in the exercise of its original civil jurisdiction.

Sections 46 and 47, following English law, require railway administrations to keep open to the inspection of the public a book showing the rates for the time being charged for the carriage of animals and goods, and to comply with requisitions for details of gross charges made by and paid to them for the carriage of goods.

Clauses (*b*) and (*c*) of section 28 provide for the reference to Railway Commissions of other differences than such as relate to traffic facilities.

(15) *Section 48.*—This section will remove any doubt as to the validity of any existing rules, and provides that, when rules have once been published in the Gazette of India, they may be extended to a railway by a reference to that Gazette and an announcement of their adoption for the railway, without being again published at length in the Gazette.

(16) *Section 49.*—This section provides for the settlement by the Governor General in Council of differences between railway administrations respecting the use of any common terminus or line of rails where the differences are such as to be likely to affect the safety of the public.

(17) *Sections 50, 51 and 52.*—The effect of these sections will be to confer on railway companies domiciled in India the same privileges as are enjoyed by Indian railway companies domiciled in the United Kingdom.

(18) *Section 55.*—Some such clause is considered necessary for the purpose of covering the conditions which all railway administrations in India do in fact impose and in their quarterly handbooks of fares and rates publish for the information of the public.

(19) *Sections 57, 58 and 59.*—The first of these sections legalizes the existing practice with respect to the disposal of unclaimed property. The second and third of them have been suggested partly by existing practice, partly by the case of *Eagleton* v. *The East Indian Railway Company* (8 B. L. R. 581), and partly by the proposal to give railway receipts the same effect as bills of lading.

The proposal to give such an effect to railway receipts has not been adopted in the Bill, because railway administrations are understood to be averse to it and it is not justified by existing legislation elsewhere.

(20) *Sections 60, 78 and 102.*—The very common practice of falsely and fraudulently classifying goods is held to justify these clauses.

(21) *Section 64.*—This section requires every railway administration to reserve in every passenger-train at least one compartment of the lowest class for the exclusive use of females.

(22) *Section 67.*—The provisions of section 18 of the Indian Railway Act, 1879, respecting the preferential rights of ticket-holders have been omitted as being unnecessary and in practice unworkable. The carriage of troops on railways administered by companies is regulated by the contracts between the Government and the companies.

(23) *Sections 70 and 110.*—These sections prohibit the transfer of return tickets.

(24) *Chapter VII.*—This Chapter follows the rule embodied in section 10 of the Indian Railway Act, 1879. There have been very few complaints against the practical operation of this rule, which is based upon a judgment of the Bombay High Court reported at I. L. R. 3 Bom. 109; and, though the soundness of that judgment has been questioned, the Government of India, as at present advised, is of opinion that experience does not justify any material modification of existing legislation.

Section 73, respecting the carriage of animals, reproduces the substance of section 7 of the Railway and Canal Traffic Act of 1854; and section 75, following section 1 of the Carriers Act (1 Will. IV, c. 68), restricts the obligation of declaring the contents of parcels containing gold, silver and other precious articles to cases in which the value of the articles exceeds one hundred rupees.

Section 77 is designed to prevent the preferring of stale claims against railway administrations; section 79 saves certain military regulations; section 80 provides for suits for compensation for injury to through-booked traffic; and section 81 limits, substantially in accordance with the law of England, the liability of a railway administration in respect of accidents happening at sea to passengers, animals or goods which the administration has contracted to carry partly by railway and partly by sea.

(25) *Section 94.*—This section provides that penalties incurred by railway administrations must be recovered in a District Court at the suit of the Secretary of State for India in Council, and authorises the Governor General in Council to remit such penalties.

(26) *Section 100.*—The object of this section is to abate the nuisance caused by rolling-stock being kept standing on level-crossings.

(27) *Sections 108 and 128.*—In the framing of these sections regard has been had to both French and German law. The provisions of sections 31 and 32 of the Indian Railway Act, 1879, are, like the English bye-laws on which they were based (36 W. R. 726), ineffective for their purpose, the difficulty of proving fraud under the latter section, even when it clearly exists, being often found in practice to be insuperable.

(28) *Section 131.*—In this section it is proposed to deal with the question of the taxation of railways by municipal committees, cantonment committees, district boards and other like authorities. In the opinion of the Government of India the exemption which Guaranteed and State railways enjoy in some provinces from assessment to local rates on land should be extended to all railways throughout India. As regards municipal taxes, it is considered that such as have been levied hitherto in any municipality or cantonment may generally continue to be levied there, though possibly in a commuted form.

(29) *Section 132.*—The necessity of such a section was illustrated recently by the attachment, in the North-Western Provinces, at the instance of a private decree-holder, of the engine attached to a mail-train.

(30) *Section 133.*—The expansion of section 27 of the Indian Railway Act, 1879, has been suggested by a case in which a railway servant engaged in trade in contravention of rules which were binding on him and to the prejudice of the railway administration which he was serving.

(31) *Section 134.*—Much inconvenience to railway administrations in India is said to result from there being no means of summarily ejecting from railway buildings persons who have ceased to be entitled to occupy them.

(32) *Section 141.*—There have been instances of subordinate Courts objecting to the manager of a State railway appearing before them by deputy even where the attendance of the representative of the railway is required for purely formal purposes. There have also been many instances of great and unnecessary expense being imposed on railway administrations by reason of subordinate Courts refusing to allow petty prosecutions to be conducted by railway servants.

(33) *Section 145.*—This section is suggested by section 122 of the Bill.

The 22nd October, 1888. ANDREW R. SCOBLE.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Government Gazette Extraordinary

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

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REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL.

The 1*st March* 1888.

No. 132.—*Notification.*—In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by Sections 7 (2) and 11 (1) of the Punjab Land Revenue Act of 1887, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to make the following rules for the distribution of business between the Financial Commissioners:—

RULES.

I.—Appeals, revision cases and applications, under the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887, the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887, or any other Act or Regulation pursuant to which the Financial Commissioner has jurisdiction as the chief controlling Revenue authority, shall be distributed between the First and Second Financial Commissioners in accordance with orders to be from time to time recorded by the Financial Commissioners jointly. The general superintendence and control of the Revenue Courts shall be distributed between the First and Second Financial Commissioners by similar orders.

II.—Proposals of a Financial Commissioner, (1) involving a material change in the revenue policy or system of the Province, or (2) relating to the disposal of Land Revenue Assessment Reports, or (3) recommending the alteration of the limits of districts or tahsíls, shall be referred to his colleague for expression of opinion before being submitted for the orders of Government.

III.—Proposals to confer powers under the Land Revenue Act, 1887, or under the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887, shall be made by the Financial Commissioners jointly; but proposals to confer powers under any other Act or Regulation shall be made by the Financial Commissioner, who controls under that Act the proceedings of the officer proposed to be invested.

IV.—Recommendations as to the appointment, promotion, posting or control of Extra Assistant Commissioners shall be made, and orders regarding the appointment, promotion or control of Tahsíldárs and Náib-Tahsíldárs shall be passed, by both Financial Commissioners jointly:

Provided that in cases of urgency arising under this rule, the Financial Commissioner to whom is allotted the business connected with which recommendations are required to be made, or orders to be passed, may take action without previously consulting his colleague.

V.—A Financial Commissioner when on tour may inspect the whole Revenue work of any district irrespective of the division of duties between himself and his colleague, but the result of his inspection in regard of matters not allotted to him by these rules should be referred by him for the orders of the other Financial Commissioner.

VI.—Business not allotted in the above rules shall be grouped into two schedules, A and B, as the Local Government may from time to time direct. The existing division of this business is shown in Schedules A and B hereto annexed. And the Local Government will from time to time by order direct which Schedule shall be assigned to each Financial Commissioner.

VII.—Business not expressly allotted either in these rules or in Schedules A and B shall be distributed between the two Financial Commissioners as may be decided by the First Financial Commissioner. And if doubt arises as to the interpretation of the Schedules, the decision shall rest with the First Financial Commissioner.

VIII.—Subject to the control of the Lieutenant-Governor a Financial Commissioner may transfer to the other Financial Commissioner with his consent any case allotted to him under these rules.

IX.—Notwithstanding anything contained in these rules either Financial Commissioner shall dispose of any business expressly assigned to him by the order of the Lieutenant-Governor.

X.—All former rules or notifications as to the distribution of business between the Financial Commissioners are cancelled.

SCHEDULE A.

1. Land Revenue Act, including the general control of proceedings thereunder.

2. The Punjab Tenancy Act and Hazára Tenancy Regulation.
3. The Northern India Canal and Drainage Act.
4. Forests, Tirni and management of waste lands.
5. Grants, sales, leases and other alienations of Government lands.
6. Surveys.
7. Famine, and famine preventive and relief works.

SCHEDULE B.

1. Income Tax Act.
2. Stamps and Court Fees Act.
3. Salt, Opium and Excise.
4. Trade.
5. Government Litigation.
6. Court of Wards.
7. Pensions and Revenue Assignments.
8. Land Improvement Loans and Loans to Agriculturists.
9. The Land Acquisition Act.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor,

H. C. FANSHAWE,

Offg. Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab.

REVENUE.

The 1*st March* 1888.

No. 74.—*Notification.*—In exercise of the power conferred upon him by Section 155 (3) of the Punjab Land Revenue Act of 1887, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to sanction the following rules made by the Financial Commissioner under Sections 28, 29, 46 and clause (*d*) of sub-section (1) of Section 155 of the said Act :—

RULES UNDER THE PUNJAB LAND REVENUE ACT, 1887.

Part I.

INDEX.

CHAPTER I.

OF THE APPOINTMENT, PAYMENT AND REMOVAL OF PATWARIS.

Circles to be fixed by Commissioner.

1. The Commissioner shall regulate, as may be necessary from time to time, the number of Patwárí circles into which each tahsíl shall be divided and the limits of each circle.

2. A Patwárí shall be appointed to each circle, and for special reasons, with the sanction of the Commissioner, an Assistant Patwárí may be added.

Payment of Patwárís.

3. All charges on account of the Patwárí establishment of a district shall be paid out of the portion of the village officers' cess or other income assigned for the purpose by the Financial Commissioner, and according to a schedule sanctioned from time to time by the Financial Commissioner. In such schedules the system of payment shall ordinarily be according to grades, but the Financial Commissioner may, under special circumstances, authorize payment by circles.

Limits of a Patwárí's pay.

4. The monthly pay of a Patwárí shall ordinarily be neither less than Rs. 10 nor more than Rs. 20, exclusive of income from mutation fees and local rate. The said limits shall not be transgressed, except with the sanction of the Financial Commissioner, who will pass such orders for each district as are practicable with reference to the income of the Patwárí cess.

5. The Patwárís of each tahsíl shall, as a rule, be selected from residents of that tahsíl or of its immediate vicinity.

6. There shall be kept up for each tahsíl a register of candidates in the form appended to this chapter. In this register candidates shall be entered in the order in which their applications are accepted, but priority of entry shall give no priority of claim to appointment.

7. Application for entry in this register shall be made by candidates in person to the Collector or such other officer not below the rank of Assistant Collector of the first grade as he shall appoint.

The officer dealing with the application shall ascertain—

that the applicant can write the Urdu character with facility and with a legible and formed hand;

that he can work out correctly and quickly simple sums in Arithmetic, such as occur in a Patwárí's daily work;

that the applicant's physique and health is fair, his eyesight good, and his age not less than 15 nor more than 30 years;

that the applicant is of respectable character, and has not been dismissed from any other employment for serious misconduct.

All applicants satisfying the above conditions will usually be entered in the register.

8. Any candidate entered in the register may attend the Patwárí School, and present himself for the Patwárí Examination. If a candidate fails to pass this examination within three years after entry in the register, his name will usually be struck out of the register.

9. When the office of Patwárí is vacant in any circle, whether temporarily or permanently, it shall be filled up by selection from the register of candidates of the tahsíl in which the vacancy occurs; or, if necessary, by selection from the registers of other adjacent tahsíls ; regard being had to the following considerations :—

(*i*).—If there is any passed candidate on the register with a claim to succeed to the vacancy as son or brother of the previous Patwárí, his claim shall be first considered. But the Collector may, for reasons to be recorded by him, disallow this claim. The preference thus allowed does not arise, unless the previous Patwárí took his office by inheritance, or held it for ten years. And no preference shall be allowed to the son or brother of a Patwárí dismissed for misconduct.

(*ii*).—Failing the acceptance of any claim of the nature last referred to, the most suitable passed candidate shall be appointed. In making such appointments the Collector shall consider the circumstances of the vacancy and of the villages comprising the circle in which it has occurred. No particular class of men should be allowed to absorb too many Patwáríships. A candidate otherwise suitable may be passed over on the ground that his father or relations make their living by lending money to the agriculturists of the circle or its vicinity, or for some similar circumstances likely to affect the Patwárí unfavorably in the performance of his duties. And such preference as is practicable shall be given to those passed candidates who are better educated than others.

(*iii*).—Candidates who have not passed the Patwárí Examination shall not be appointed, except when—no passed candidate being available—the Collector himself considers the appointment of an unpassed candidate unavoidable. Appointments made under this clause shall be temporary only, and a Patwárí so appointed shall be dismissed unless he pass the Patwárí Examination within two years after date of appointment.

10. An accepted candidate who engages in money-lending, or in such transactions as would, if he were a Patwárí, involve his dismissal, may be struck off the register.

Patwárí's residence.

11. Every Patwárí or Assistant Patwárí shall, under penalty of dismissal, reside himself with his family within his circle, unless he shall receive the written permission of the Collector to reside or to locate his family without it. And he shall not leave his circle except on duty or with sanction.

The practice of calling Patwárís to tahsíl head-quarters or other central place for the more convenient preparation of Jamabandís and other returns is prohibited, except so far as it may be unavoidable in order to obtain from a Patwárí returns which have not been submitted by due date.

Patwárí's disabilities.

12. A Patwárí shall not engage in trade. Nor shall he lend money to agriculturists or have any interest, direct or indirect, in such transactions either in his own circle or in any other circle. And he shall not acquire land within his own circle otherwise than by inheritance.

The tenure of any land or of any interest in land by a Patwárí, whether within or without his circle, shall be notified by him to the Tahsíldár, and may be made a reason for his dismissal, if it is not so notified, or if it appears that he is thereby prejudiced in the performance of his duties.

No Patwárí shall write, attest, or witness any deed or agreement, except as required in these rules, unless he is personally and unavoidably interested therein.

13. A Patwárí who borrows money from an agriculturist of his circle, or who is in a condition of serious pecuniary embarrassment, may be dismissed.

14. A Patwárí may be fined or dismissed for misconduct, neglect of duty or incapacity, his explanation being first recorded.

15. When a Patwárí is permanently incapacitated by disease or infirmity from efficiently performing his duties, he shall be dismissed. If he is temporarily incapacitated, he may be given leave without pay; but after he has been so absent for two years he shall be dismissed.

16. On dismissal, resignation or transfer, a Patwárí is legally bound to make over his papers, records and equipment to the Kánúngo, taking a receipt for the same, on penalty, in case of recusance, of being prosecuted under the Criminal Law.

17. The Collector will consider any representations made by the agriculturists of a Patwárí's circle concerning the appointment of the Patwárí.

18. No legal practitioner or revenue agent shall be heard in cases under this chapter.

REGISTER OF ACCEPTED CANDIDATES FOR THE POST OF PATWARI IN TAHSIL—————— DISTRICT——————

[*N.B.—This Register will be kept in the Collector's Office, and should not be sent to the Tahsíl, but a copy should be kept in the Tahsíl.*]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
										SUBSEQUENT ENTRIES.			
Serial No. of entry.	Date of entry.	Name, father's name, caste, and residence of candidate.	Date of birth.	Where educated, what examination passed and date of passing; also copy of any details given in the certificate.	Profession of candidate's father; particulars of land owned by his family, and of offices held by them under Government.	Physical efficiency of candidate, especially as regards eyesight.	Whether candidate is related to any Patwárí or Kánúngo holding office at date of entry.	Detail of any offices held by candidate at or before date of the entry.	Signature of officer directing entry to be made.	Date of passing Patwárí Examination, with copy of details entered in Pass Certificate.	Note of officiating or other appointments held by candidate from time to time after date of entry of his name.	Final result, *i.e.*, substantive appointment or cancellation of entry with dates thereof.	Signature of officer by whose order the previous column is finally filled up.

CHAPTER II.

DUTIES OF THE PATWARIS.

19. On the occurrence within his circle of any calamity involving serious injury to the land, the crops, the cattle, or the agriculturists, the Patwárí shall despatch a report in writing both to the Tahsíldár and to the Field Kánúngo to whom he is subordinate.

The calamities referred to in this rule are chiefly as follows :—Hail, locusts, fire, flood, epidemic disease of man or beast, and failure of water-supply in irrigated land.

20. When the circle of a Patwárí is visited by the Kánúngo, Tahsíldár, Náib-Tahsíldár or other Revenue Officer, the Patwárí shall obtain the visiting officer's signature to his diary ; and shall give these officers all the assistance necessary to the proper discharge of their duties.

In particular, the Patwárí shall, when visited by the Kánúngo or other superior Revenue Officer, bring to his notice—

(*i*) all matters of recent occurrence referred to in the previous rule ;

(*ii*) any alluvion or diluvion that may have occurred, with proximate areas thereof ;

(*iii*) cases in which the Government is specially concerned, such as encroachment on Government lands, decease of pensioners or revenue assignees, cultivation of groves held free of revenue contrary to the condition of the grant, and progress of takávi works ;

(*iv*) emigration or immigration of cultivators.

21. The Patwárí shall make any survey, field inspection, record of crops, revision of maps, or reports relating to mutations, partitions, revenue or rent takávi, or other circumstances of his circle that he may be ordered to make by the Revenue Officers, and shall comply with the rules concerning poppy cultivation (copy appended at the end of this book). He shall also give such assistance as may be required of him by the Government rules for the relief of agricultural distress, or in elections under the District Boards Act.

Such orders shall ordinarily be issued through the Kánúngo to whom he is subordinate.

22. The Patwárí shall keep up in Urdu the following records for each estate in his circle :—

Khasra Girdáwári, } with abstract appendices and register relating
Jamabandi, } thereto as prescribed in these rules.

Register of Mutations.

Field Map.

Genealogical tree of land-owners, and other papers detailed in Chapters VII and VII A of these rules ; and a diary of his whole circle.

Patwárís appointed before the year 1876, who are ignorant of Urdu, may be permitted by the Collector to work in the Nágri character on the condition that the more important papers filed in the tahsíl are written out in Urdu at the Patwárí's expense.

23. The Patwárí shall allow any one interested to inspect his records in his presence, and to take notes of the same in pencil in his presence. And he shall give to applicants certified extracts. He shall enter in his diary

a note of such inspections and extracts. For each extract he may charge two annas per khataoni holding up to eight holdings, and for every holding in excess of eight half an anna. For each inspection there shall be a fixed charge of four annas.

24. The Patwárí shall be responsible for the safe custody and good condition of all the records, maps and equipment of his circle that are in his charge.

25. A Patwárí shall not, under any circumstances, be called on for copies of his annual papers over and above those required of him in these rules.

26. Nor shall he be employed ordinarily on any class of work or duties other than those indicated in these rules. Collectors are enjoined to enforce this rule strictly and to refer general questions arising under it for the orders of the Financial Commissioner.

27. When revenue collections are in progress, the Patwárí shall furnish any information or explanation of accounts that may be required to facilitate the collections. But he shall not himself receive payments or take any part in the collection of the revenue.

He shall, if so required, assist the headmen in giving acknowledgments for payments, and furnish them with a proper memorandum* (*arzirsál*) when they proceed to the tahsíl to pay the revenue. He is forbidden to take any fees for the performance of the duties stated in this rule.

* 1. Village.
2. Amount.
3. On what account.
4. By whom tendered and by whom conveyed to the tahsíl.

CHAPTER III.

THE ROZNAMCHA OR DIARY.

28. The Roznámcha is the book in which occurrences relating to the Patwárí's duty and his circle are to be entered day by day.

29. Ordinarily there shall be one diary for each circle. But if a Patwárí has one or more Assistants, each will keep a separate diary, under such instructions for the division of business as the Collector may issue in each case.

30. A work book will be issued each year to the Patwárí, in which he will enter from day to day the work done by him. Detailed instructions on the subject will be printed at the beginning of the work book.

31. The following occurrences shall be noted in the diary on the day on which they come to the Patwárí's notice, the manner in which they came to his knowledge being stated, and the signature or seal of one of the village headmen concerned being added at the time of entry, if possible:—

(1) Any calamity of the nature described in Rule 19.

(2) All alluvion or diluvion, with proximate areas and details so far as known at the time.

(3) Falls of rain and their duration, and whether slight, medium or heavy.

(4) The dates on which canals or rájbahas began or ceased to run and on which there was any marked change in the supply of canal water.

(5) Deaths of cultivators, owners, village officers, pensioners, or revenue assignees.

(6) The ejectment, absconding, or settling of cultivators or right-holders, and the relinquishment, change or renewal of any tenure.

(7) Any enhancement or abatement of rent.

(8) Any *patta*, *kabúliyat*, or agreement for cultivation.

(9) The execution of any decree of Court affecting the land, its rent, or its produce.

(10) Takávi advances made by Government, and repayments of the same; as also notes of the progress or completion of works for which takávi has been granted.

(11) Orders of Revenue Officers or Kánúngos received by the Patwárí or executed in the circle.

(12) Attachment proceedings affecting the land, its cultivation, or its produce or cattle.

(13) Any encroachment on or damage to Nazúl or Government property or roads.

(14) Any alienation or resumption of revenue by Government; and suspensions or remissions of revenue, and any alteration of the rate of cesses.

(15) The cultivation of land occupied by groves held free of revenue.

(16) Infringement or neglect of conditions attached to grants of land or revenue made by Government.

(17) The erection, destruction or decay of survey marks, of village boundary marks, and the alteration of village boundaries.

(18) Payments of revenue to Government or to Government assignees, and payments of chaukídárs' wages.

(19) The visit of any Government official to the circle.

(20) Any fact relating to the land or its revenue or rent specially reported to the Patwárí by a person interested therein, with a request that it be entered in his diary, or which the Patwárí may think of importance.

32. The Patwárí shall enter in this diary all orders and instructions communicated to him by the Kánúngo, and shall obtain the Kánúngo's signature to them. He shall also obtain the Kánúngo's signature to all entries relating to facts reported to the Kánúngo.

33. The Patwárí shall at the end of each Sambat month enter in his diary the general condition of the crops, husbandry and cattle of his circle, noticing specially all facts which have affected them favorably or unfavorably. He shall make this entry with special care and after sufficient inquiry and inspection of the crops.

34. The Patwárí shall prefix to every entry a separate serial number in large and clear figures. Every entry shall be closed by an asterisk, and no blank line shall be left between two consecutive entries. Such orders and instructions as relate to rules of practice shall be entered in red ink. The date of each day's entries shall be given according to the Sambat (solar) calendar, the English date being added.

35. The diary of each year shall commence with the 16th Bhádhon (beginning of September) and close with the 15th Bhádhon following.

Each year's diary shall be kept in a separate volume.

CHAPTER IV.

OF FIELD INSPECTIONS.

Each harvest to be separately observed. (Girdáwári.)

36. The Patwárí shall inspect the crops of each harvest, field by field, before they are cut or gathered. But he is forbidden to hinder on this account the harvest operations of any agriculturist.

Dates on which Girdáwárís should commence.

37. The date on which the inspection of each harvest shall commence may be fixed for each district by the Commissioner as its special circumstances may require. But in the absence of any special order, inspection of each harvest shall commence as follows:—

Kharíf	... ...	1st October.
Rabi	... ...	1st March.

And if extra crops, such as melons and tobacco, are grown, which cannot be observed in March, the Patwárí shall make an inspection of these immediately after the 15th April.

Form of inspection-book or Khasra Girdáwári.

38. The results of this inspection will be recorded in an inspection book, referred to in these rules as the Khasra Girdáwári, a form of which, with instructions for its preparation, is appended. In riverain chaks under fluctuating assessment, and elsewhere if considered desirable for special reasons, a new Khasra Girdáwári may, if necessary, be prepared each year. But ordinarily the Khasra Girdáwári will contain columns for four years' crops. In working over the fields the Patwárí will carry in his hand, not his fair copy of the Field Map, but a rough tracing thereof on cloth.

Matters to be observed and recorded.

39. The object of these harvest inspections is threefold:—

(*i*) To obtain an accurate account of the harvest.

(*ii*) To ascertain the changes which have occurred in rights, rents and possession.

(*iii*) To ascertain the amendments necessary in the field map.

The crops will be entered, as the inspection proceeds, in the column provided for the purpose. The changes in rights, rents and possession will be noted in the column of remarks. And where the boundaries or areas of a field have changed in such a manner as to require a correction of the field map the Patwárí will make a rough measurement, sufficient for the crop entries and current year's Jamabandi, and put a red cross in the column of remarks for the year against the field, in order to show that a correction of the field map is required.

Crop abstracts and their record and despatch.

40. As soon as the field inspection of a harvest is finished in any village, the Patwárí will complete the crop abstract (Jinswár) before commencing work in a second village. When the Field Kánúngo has seen the abstract and signed it as correct, the Patwárí will enter a copy in his Jinswár register and despatch the abstract to the Office Kánúngo of the Tahsíl. Forms and instructions for

these returns are appended, and may be modified for each district as experience may show to be necessary, subject to the approval of the Financial Commissioner.

Duties following the Kharíf Girdáwári.

41. On the completion of the Kharíf Jinswár of his circle, the Patwárí will draw out the Bách and mutation papers of the circle as directed in Chapter V of these rules, and then, under the orders of the Field Kánúngo, will undertake any amendments of the field map or re-measurements that may be necessary. This will be the ordinary course; but in riverain chaks it may be necessary to amend the survey before preparing the Bách and mutation papers.

Duties following the Rabi Girdáwárís.

42. On the completion of the Rabi Girdáwárís, the Patwárí will similarly first make any corrections that may be required in the Bách papers, then complete the mutation lists and afterwards draw up the Jamabandi of the year.

43. The returns of the kharíf crops should reach the tahsíl by the 1st November, those of the rabi by the 1st April, and those of the extra rabi by the 1st June.

Survey marks and tri-junction pillars.

44. In field inspection registers there shall be a red ink entry (without number) for every pakka survey mark or tri-junction pillar, following the survey field in which the mark is placed, or which it adjoins. And in his field inspections the Patwárí shall ascertain that the mark exists and is in good repair.

KHASRA GIRDAWARI, OR HARVEST INSPECTION BOOK.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
					Kharif St. 1941. Rabi St. 1942.			Kharif St. 1942. Rabi St. 1943.			Kharif St. 1943. Rabi St. 1944.			Kharif St. 1944. Rabi St. 1945.		
Khasra No.	Taraf, patti, or well.	Owner and cultivator, written short, with Jamabandi No.	Area.	Class of land according to last year's Girdáwári.	Kharíf crop.	Rabi crop.	Changes of rights, possession and rent.	Kharíf crop.	Rabi crop.	Changes of rights, possession and rent.	Kharíf crop.	Rabi crop.	Changes of rights, possession and rent.	Kharíf crop.	Rabi crop.	Changes of rights, possession and rent.

1. The fields will usually be entered in the order of the field khasra. Where fields are clubbed, or for other reason, any convenient abbreviation may be used.

2. Draw a circle in red ink round the number of every field, the revenue of which is assigned.

3. In the harvest column, if the land is cultivated, enter the crop; and if irrigated, add the word cháhi or nahri or ábi, as the case may be; so also sailáb, if the crop falls into that class; for rain crops the word baráni need not be added. In fields which contain a well, note whether the well is at work or not (jári or uftáda). If a new well has been made, note this.

4. If a field bears no crop in the current harvest, but has been ploughed for the next harvest or is occupied by trees or plants which will fruit in the coming harvest, enter the field as "*toradda*." Such entries will be required, for instance, against fields of indigo, cotton or cane in the rabi harvest and in the kharíf harvest against fruit trees which fruit in the rabi.

5. If the field was before cultivated, but bears no crop in the current harvest, and if it does not fall under paragraph 4, enter it as kháli; if for four *harvests* successively nothing is produced and fruit trees are not growing on it, enter it at the fourth harvest as banjar jadíd; when it has produced no crop for *four years* and fruit trees are not growing on it, enter it as banjar kadim.

6. Unculturable land should be entered under the harvest column according to the class to which it belongs; for example, ghairmumkin ábádi, ghairmumkin sarak, ghairmumkin ret, and so on.

7. In the harvest column under the entries directed by paragraphs 3, 4, 5 and 6 must be entered in every case the area to which the entry relates. Except for opium and garden produce, smaller fractions than a biswa or ¼ kanál need not be stated in this column. The areas should always be entered in this statement in figures, not in *rakms*.

8. Care must be taken not to increase numbers and sub-numbers unnecessarily. They should not be increased for temporary changes of cultivating possession, nor because part of a field is cultivated and part uncultivated. Temporary changes of cultivation can be shown in the "change" column thus ... ... { A. Owner ... 2 bigas; B. Cultivator ... 1 biga }. Similarly when part is cultivated and part uncultivated, the entry in the harvest column can be { Khali ... 1 biga; Wheat ... 2 bigas }; or { Ghairmumkin ... 1 biga; Wheat ... ... 2 bigas }. And the chain should not be used for such temporary measurements; they should be ascertained by stepping or by rough estimate, as may be suitable to the case and to local circumstances.

9. Enter the crops by the name prescribed in the Jinswár abstract. If a crop is mixed, and there is no separate column for it in the abstract, enter the area of each crop by estimate. If the crop is irrigated, write this after the name of the crop.

10. *Kharába.*—When a crop is sown and dries up or is destroyed by calamity, it should be returned as kharába. In the same way, if the crop is much below average, a deduction from the whole area should be made; for example, a bad field of wheat, area 4 bigas, may be returned as— Wheat 3 bigas, kharába 1 biga. But this should only be done when the field is much below average, and the kharába allowed should be only as much as is necessary to raise the whole crop of the area returned as under crop to the average of an ordinary harvest.

11. At the end of each day's work total the pages completed.

12. Write at the top of each page the day on which the inspection work recorded in the page was done.

JINSWAR OR RETURN OF CROPS OF THE ________________ HARVEST, St. 19

[N.B.—All fractions omitted. Write in figures, not in rakms.]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Description of cultivation.	Crops harvested.										Total crops harvested.	Area of crops failed.	Total area sown.	Deduct area that has borne two crops this harvest.	Balance. Correct area cropped.	Area of taraddudi and kháli.	Total cultivation.	Remarks on character of harvest, and especially reasons for the *kharába* entries, and detail of crops that failed. Also enter total assessment of harvest (reckoned from the entry in column 2 of Jamawásilbáki) and its incidence on total area of crops harvested (column 12).
Cháhi ...																		
Cháhi-Nahri ...																		
Nahri and Abi ...																		
Sailáb ...																		
Baráni ...																		
Total ...																		

Column 1.—These details in each village will be as required by the circumstances of the village.

List of Crops.—For every district a list of crops of each harvest will be prepared ; and printed Jinswárs, filled up accordingly, will be supplied to the Patwáris. The Patwári will also note under each crop the price (in sers per rupee) at which it is selling at the time of the girdáwári.

Patwári's Jinswár Registers.—The Patwári will keep for each village a register of each harvest in the same form as the Jinswár statements, adding before column 1 a column for the year. There will be separate registers for the kharíf and rabi crops. And every Jinswár return will be copied year by year in its appropriate register before despatch. These registers, though written up separately, should be bound in one volume. In the extra rabi register columns 15 to 18 will be blank.

Column 15.—This does not relate to mixed crops, but to cases in which one crop has followed another in the same season.

Column 19, *Remarks.*—Great importance is attached to the proper filling up of this column, and Kánúngos are required to check carefully the entries made in it. Officers visiting the village during or soon after the girdáwári are requested to enter remarks here.

CHAPTER V.

MUTATION LISTS, PARCHAS, BACH PAPERS, AND ORDERS OF COURT.

45. The Patwárí shall keep a register of mutations for each village in form appended. All mutations of rights of ownership or occupancy, including voluntary partitions (Section 34, Land Revenue Act, Punjab), shall be entered by him in this register as soon as they are acted on. Cases in which a tenant holding on written lease for a period exceeding one year transfers or relinquishes or deserts his tenancy shall also be entered in this register. The Patwárí will not enter in this register any contract, decree or other acquisition of right before it is acted on.

46. Collateral mortgages shall not be entered in this register. But all other mortgages and sub-mortgages, whether contracted for long or short periods, and whether by deed or oral agreement, will be entered, if the possession of the mortgaged land or the enjoyment of its produce or rent is affected thereby; redemptions of such mortgages will also be entered. Changes of tenants without right of occupancy and who did not hold on a written lease need not be entered unless they are disputed.

47. Whenever the Patwárí makes an entry in this register, he shall, within seven days, post a complete copy of the entry at some public place in the village ordinarily resorted to by the agriculturists concerned and customarily used for such a purpose, noting in his diary that he has done this. And these postings shall not be removed till a Revenue Officer has passed orders on the mutation. Revenue Officers are required to satisfy themselves that this rule is duly acted up to.

48. No mutation of rights will be incorporated into the Jamabandi until a Revenue Officer has recorded his order against it in the register of mutations. The Jamabandi entries concerning holdings in which mutations have occurred, but on which no orders have been passed, will be continued unaltered; such mutations being indicated by a brief note in the last column of the Jamabandi, stating the facts which are believed to have occurred, but that the mutation has not been attested.

49. A copy of all entries in the register of mutations which have been attested by a Revenue Officer during the year shall be attached to the Jamabandi when it is filed at the close of the year. This copy shall be written up at each Revenue Officer's visit and each entry in it shall be signed by him after comparison with the original.

50. The Patwárí shall keep a register, in form annexed, showing the yearly totals of his mutation register, and shall attach a copy of the totals for the year to the copy of the Jamabandi which he gives to the Kánúngo.

51. When the Jamabandi of the year has been filed, the Patwárí shall give to the Lambardár of each village in his circle a list of the fees due on mutations attested during the past year, and of the persons from whom each fee is due.

The Lambardár shall pay the amount of the said fees to the Tahsíldár with the first kharíf instalment next succeeding, less any share due by the current rules to the Patwárí. But no such deduction shall be allowed by the Tahsíldár unless the Patwárí's receipt for the same amount is given up.

52. The Patwárí shall prepare each year a Bách paper showing the demands due from each contributor to the village Bách. The local rate shall be shown in a separate column in this paper. In villages under fluctuating assessment the Bách papers will be made after the girdáwári on which the assess-

ment is based. In all other villages the Bách paper shall be prepared by the Patwárí for every village immediately after the kharíf girdáwárí. And the Patwárí shall, if necessary, correct the Bách paper at the second harvest of the year, so far as may be necessary to make it agree with the events that have occurred since its preparation. The Bách papers, as soon as ready, shall be given to the Lambardárs. The form of Fard Bách should be as brief and simple as is practicable with reference to the circumstances of each village.

53. *The Patwárí shall supply to every owner* and cultivator on demand a parcha book, containing *a copy of the* Jamabandi entries in which the applicant is interested, and printed receipt forms for 10 years. Printed books of pattern and price, approved of by the Financial Commissioner, shall be supplied by the Collector to Patwárís for the purposes of this rule. The funds necessary for the providing of the books may be advanced from the Patwárí cess. But the books shall not be issued to a Patwárí by the Tahsíldár, except on cash payment of their cost price.

54. The *Patwárí* shall be entitled to a fee for each book supplied by him to an agriculturist of his circle amounting to the cost price of the book, plus 1 anna per khataoni holding. But if the parcha book is supplied only after application made to a Revenue Officer, the fee, less cost price of the book, may be credited to the Patwárí cess, or allowed to the Patwárí, as the Revenue Officer may see fit.

55. Any owner or cultivator shall, on presenting his parcha to the Patwárí, be entitled to have the demand due from him for the current year at once endorsed thereon by the Patwárí. And no fee shall be charged for such endorsements.

REGISTER OF MUTATIONS OF MAUZA ______________

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Entry in last year's Jamabandi which it is proposed to correct.						New entry which it is proposed to substitute.							
Serial No. of entry.	No. of holding in old Jamabandi.	Name of taraf or well.	Name of owner, with description.	Name of tenant, with description.	Details of fields, area and soil.	Revenue or rent.	No. of holding in new Jamabandi.	Owner, with description.	Tenant, with description.	Details of fields, area and soil.	Revenue or rent.	Nature and date of transfer, and price of sale and mortgage money.	Mutation fee due.	Reports and orders.

Instructions.

1. Each mutation should be entered on a separate page, so that there may be room for the reports and orders.

2. "Description" in columns 4, 5, 9 and 10 means father's name, caste and residence; the status of cultivator.

3. Except where it may be unavoidable to follow a different course, the field numbers and areas will in every case be those of the previous year's papers. If the change relates to an entire holding, this can be noted under the area, and the fields need not be detailed in such cases.

4. The facts explaining the change will be stated briefly in the last column by the Patwári. He will carefully state the names of the persons on whose information each entry is based, and he will require the Lambardár concerned to attest the entry by seal or signature. The Kánúngo is responsible that column 15 is properly filled up; and the entry in this column will be signed both by Patwárí and Kánúngo.

5. In respect of mortgages with possession, the following matters should be ascertained: whether the mortgage is verbal or by deed, the date of the deed, and whether registered or not; how the mortgaged land is cultivated, and how the produce or rent is enjoyed, and the revenue is paid. The amount of the mortgage and other conditions of the mortgage need not be particularly enquired into; it should be noted as stated.

6. Collateral mortgages need not be entered. If they are known or stated by the parties, they can be entered in the column of remarks in the Jamabandi. They should not be entered in the register of mutations, nor in the column of ownership.

7. In entering orders of Court, note in red ink in column 15 the following particulars:—

(1) Name of Court and date of decision; (2) names of parties; (3) abstract of decree.

8. The status of a right-holder or occupant cannot be altered except on agreement or by decree of Court, or in accordance with facts which have occurred since the entry was made.

9. If a portion or share of a field has been transferred and separate possession has been taken of that portion, draw in the last column of the mutation register a map of the whole field and show as a sub-number the portion transferred. No partition proceedings are necessary.

10. If necessary, add after columns 3 and 8 a column for "Superior Owner or Talukdár."

11. Column 8 cannot be filled up till the new Jamabandi has been prepared.

12. Final orders in contested partition cases will be entered in this register, if land is partitioned by the orders, and such entries will be attested in the same manner as all other mutations.

13. Lambardári cases and cases of revenue assignments will be disposed of by separate report, and not be entered in this register.

YEARLY TOTALS OF TRANSFERS OF RIGHTS OF OWNERS AND HEREDITARY TENANTS.

[*N.B.—All fractions omitted. And entries should be made in figures, not in rakms.*]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
		A.—Partitions.					B.—Transfers by inheritance.				I—Gifts and exchanges.				D.—Mortgages with possession, including temporary transfers for debt by order of court.					H.—Redemptions of mortgage.					W.—Sales and permanent transfers for value.					
		Holdings.		*Area partitioned.*				*Area transferred.*				*Area transferred.*				*Area transferred.*					*Area redeemed.*					*Area transferred.*				
Year.	Nature of rights transferred.	Old.	New.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue or rent.	Cases.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue or rent.	No. of transactions.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue or rent.	No. of transactions.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue or rent.	Mortgage money in rupees.	Number of transactions.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue or rent.	Mortgage money discharged.	Number of transactions.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue or rent.	Price in rupees.	Remarks.
Kharif, 1841 Rabi, 1842	1. Superior ownership ... 2. Ownership 3. Right of occupancy ...																													
Kharif, 1842 Rabi, 1843	1. Superior ownership ... 2. Ownership 3. Right of occupancy ...																													

NOTE.—In irrigated villages columns 6, 10, 14, 18, 23, 28 should show how much of the land entered is irrigated.

In columns 7, 11, 15, 19, 24 and 29 there will be entered against transfers of superior ownership the seigniorage dues; against transfers of ownership, the revenue; and against transfers of right of occupancy, the rent payable.

No transactions will be included in this statement which have not been attested. The total will therefore agree with the copy of the Register of Mutations filed with the Jamabandi in the tahsíl. If the attestation of mutations is much in arrears, note this under the head of "*Remarks*" in column 31.

Column 2.—*Superior ownership* includes talukdári right; ownership includes *adna milkiat.*

A memorandum should be added in column 31 in following form, showing how many of the transfers under heads D. and W. were (I) by order of Court or (II) to new agriculturists :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Description of transfer.	No. of transactions.	AREA.		Revenue or rent.	Consideration money.
			Total transferred.	Of which cultivated.		
I. To new agriculturists ...	D.—Mortgages ...					
	W.—Sales ...					
II. By order of Court ...	D.—Mortgages ...					
	W.—Sales ...					

Under the term " new agriculturists " will be included all persons who neither in their own names, nor in the names of their agnate ancestors, were recorded as owners of land or as hereditary tenants in any estate *at the first Regular Settlement*. No particular inquiry need be made on the point; all doubtful cases can be classed under the head of " *new agriculturists*." If a new agriculturist has taken land by order of Court, the transfer will be entered under both heads I and II.

CHAPTER VI.

OF THE JAMABANDI.

56. The Jamabandi shall be in form annexed, with such additions as the Financial Commissioner may approve for each district. And there shall be a separate Jamabandi for each estate.

57. It shall be prepared in duplicate by the Patwárí after the rabi girdáwári, and shall show how the land was held during the past kharíf and rabi harvests, and all payments of rents and revenue up to 15th Bhádon (end of August).

58. The Patwárí shall give one copy of the Jamabandi of his circle to the Office Káuúngo of the tahsíl not later than the 7th September, and shall retain the other copy.

59. The Patwárí shall keep up for each estate two registers in forms attached hereto, showing by consecutive entries therein for each year—

(*i*) the area details of the estate ;

(*ii*) the demands, collections and balances on account of revenue and cesses.

The entries in these registers shall be written up from the Jamabandi of the year, and copies of them shall be appended to the copy of the Jamabandi that is delivered to the Office Káuúngo.

JAMABANDI.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Khewat or Jamabandi No.	Khatauni No.	Name of Patti or Taraf, with name of Lambardár and Revenue.	Owner, with description.	Cultivator, with description.	Field numbers.	Area.	Rent paid by cultivator, rate and amount.	Share or measure of right and rule of báchh.	Demand, with detail of revenue and cesses.	Balance of revenue, if any, not paid at end of year.	REMARKS.

Columns 1 *and* 2.—The Jamabandi number will follow the series of ownership, as opposed to the Khatauni number which follows that of occupancy.

Columns 4 *and* 5.—Give father's name, tribe and residence ; also status of cultivator.

Between columns 5 *and* 6, if necessary, insert a column giving name of well or other source of irrigation.

Columns 6 *and* 7.—As far as possible, enter the fields in groups by soils, with total of each soil and total of holding. When a detailed Jamabandi is prepared under Rule 61, or when a mutation of rights has occurred, the entries in these columns must be written in full without abbreviation. On all other occasions the entries may be abbreviated as convenience may suggest.

Column 8.—Where rent is paid by a share of produce, enter the share only. If by a lump sum, this should be stated. Otherwise enter both rate and amount of rent. Where part of a holding pays at one rate and part at another, see that areas and details are sufficiently stated ; so also where cash rents (zabti) are paid on crops.

Column 12—*Remarks*.—In the case of all new holdings of owners and hereditary tenants, refer to the entry in the list of mutations by which they are supported. If the revenue has not been paid, state the reason. If the rent has not been paid, note this. Note also excess payments. If mutations of rights have occurred, but have not been attested, do as directed in paragraph 48. If a new well has been made, or a deserted well has been brought into use, or if a well has fallen in or been deserted, be very careful to note this.

General Instructions.

If there are two classes of owners, superior and inferior, a column to show the superior owners can be added between columns 2 and 3.

A tenant holding land under one owner, partly in occupancy right and partly at will, may be shown as one holding; the land held under each tenure, and if necessary their rent, being separately detailed.

After each patti or taraf give the land owned in common by the owners of the patti. The land owned in common by the whole village should be entered last.

Where a khewat holding is cultivated partly by owners and partly by tenants, enter the owner's cultivation first, then that of occupancy tenants, then that of tenants-at-will.

Total the entries of each patti and of the whole village.

If the revenue of a holding or taraf is assigned (máfi or jágír), note the fact and the names, description and shares of the máfidárs in red ink in the column of Remarks. Do not collect all the máfi holdings at the end of the Jamabandi; let each holding come in the place to which, with reference to the order of ownership, it properly belongs.

All land owned by Government should be entered in one place after the village common. All *land permanently appropriated for public purposes since the date of the last settlement* should be entered thus—

(1) In the column of ownership, Sarkár.

(2) In the occupier's column, the name of the Department which has charge of the land, *e.g.*, Deputy Commissioner, Canal Department, Executive Engineer.

(3) In lieu of soil entries, state the purpose to which the land is applied, *e.g.*, encamping ground, sarai, canal, rájbaha, bungalow, &c.

Concerning *land occupied by Government at the date of last settlement which Government still holds*, the entries of the last settlement in the column of ownership will be repeated unaltered. The columns of occupancy and description of land will be filled up as above directed.

If the land is occupied only temporarily, as, for instance, the approach to a ferry, the names of the owners and hereditary tenants will usually be continued, and separate numbers need not be made; and Government possession can be described in the column of Remarks.

Where the ghumáo measure is in use, enter the areas of holdings in kanáls and marlás only. Do not reckon out ghumáos except in the village totals.

MILAN RAKBA, OR YEARLY REGISTER OF AREA.

[*N.B.—All fractions omitted. Write in figures, not in rakms.*]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
			Uncultivated, other than Forests.			Cultivation.					Wells irrigating land.				
				Available for cultivation.											
Year.	Total area.	Forests.	Not available for cultivation.	Unappropriated Government waste.	Other.	Detail.	Total cultivated area.	Area included in previous column which bore no crop this year.	Balance cropped.	Total area of crops by jinswár return.	Newly made or brought into use this year.	Fallen in and disused during the year.	Total in use.	Kacha wells, dhenklís and jhallárs in use during the year.	Remarks.
						Cháhi.									
						Cháhi-Nahri.									
Kharíf, 1841 ...						Nahri Abi.									
						Sailáb.									
Rabi, 1842 ...						Baráni.									
						Total.									

Column 3.—*Forests* mean Reserved or Protected Forests administered under the Indian Forest Act, 1878, or under any Forest Law; also any other land specially devoted to the growth of trees under the management of Government or any Board or Committee. It does not include mere grazing rakhs.

Column 4.—*Not available for cultivation* (*ghair mumkin*) means land absolutely barren; also roads, canals, tanks, beds of rivers, and torrents and ravines, sites of villages and houses, and all land devoted to uses alien to agriculture.

Columns 5 *and* 6—*Available for cultivation* (*mumkin*).—All culturable land not actually cultivated, and all grazing and other land not included in columns 3, 4 and 8, will be returned under these columns. In column 5 no land will be entered which is owned by a village community, or which is held by a lessee under a cultivating lease or under other permanent tenure.

Column 7.—These details in each village will be as required by the circumstances of the village. The entries here printed are intended chiefly as examples.

Column 8 will not include banjar jadíd, but will include cultivated land classed in the girdáwári as *khàli* and *taraddudi*.

Column 9.—This will be ascertained from the girdáwári khasra by excerption, and should include land which, though sown, bore no crop at all.

Column 10 will be the area of column 8 minus column 9.

Column 11 will be ascertained from column 12 of the jinswár abstracts.

Columns 12 *and* 13.—Note in column 16 the names and owners of the wells entered in this column.

Column 16.—When the Patwárí draws out this statement, he should explain here any considerable difference between the new entries and those of the previous year. And he will especially note any important occurrences of the year, such as new canal irrigation, the construction of a railway or important road through the village, the clearing of jungle, the draining of a swamp, the settlement of a new hamlet, or any calamity which affected the villlage. Field Kánúngos will see that these instructions are sufficiently attended to.

REVENUE ACCOUNT, OR JAMA WASIL BAKI.

[*N.B.—All fractions omitted. Write in figures, not in rakms.*]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
			BALANCE TO BE COLLECTED.			CESSES.		ARREARS OF KHARIF DEMAND.		ARREARS OF RABI DEMAND.			BALANCES DUE AT END OF YEAR.		
YEAR.	Total assessment.	Deduct revenue not collected, being assessed on lands maáf to the owners.	Khálsa.	Payable to jágírdárs and máfidárs and inámdárs.	Total.	Due to the Treasury.	Due to village officers.	Amount not paid by due date.	Amounts and dates of subsequent payments.	Amount not paid by due date.	Amount and dates of subsequent payments.	Paid during the year on account of previous years.	On account of previous years.	On account of this year.	REMARKS.

Column 3.—All revenue remitted to owners in respect of their own lands on account of máfis, chahárams, &c., will be entered here.

Column 5.—Detail the sums included in this column under the heads jágír, máfi and inám. And if Zaildárs' or Ala Lambardárs' fees are paid out of revenue, they should be entered here.

Columns 7 *and* 8.—Enter the total cesses falling under each head, and under the total detail the amount of each cess. Both Local Rate and Patwárí Cess should be entered.

Columns 9 *to* 15—*Balances.*—Under each entry give details showing how much of the balance is due on account of cesses, and how much on account of revenue, and whether Khálsa or assigned.

No column is provided for the entry of payments made within the dates fixed for the instalments. It will be assumed that all sums not shown as arrears were paid by the proper dates.

CHAPTER VII.

QUADRENNIAL RETURNS.

60. For the purposes of this Chapter it is not necessary to divide every Patwárí's Circle into four parts. A circle may consist of one, two or three villages which cannot conveniently be so divided. A table should be given to each Field Kánúngo, showing the arrangements approved for the purposes of this Chapter for each circle in his charge, this table being so arranged that the work of each year shall cover about a fourth of the Kánúngo's whole circle.

61. In the year when the quadrennial returns of a village are prepared, the Jamabandi should contain every field entry in full. This will be known hereafter as the detailed Jamabandi. A copy of the field map corrected to date will always be annexed to the detailed Jamabandi. In other years any convenient abbreviations may be allowed with the following exceptions, that is to say:

Every entry of a new tenancy or relating to a mutation of rights which has occurred or been attested during the year shall be entered in full without any abbreviation. Jamabandís in which abbreviations are employed will be called abbreviated Jamabandís. Great attention should be paid to the preparation of the detailed Jamabandís, and efforts should be made to render them as complete and accurate as a Settlement record.

62. The following returns will be compiled for every village when a detailed Jamabandi is prepared :—

Village Note Book, St. 6	(1) List of revenue assignments and pensions.
" " " 7.	(2) Abstract of ownership, mortgages and revenue assignments.
" " " 8.	(3) Abstract of cultivating occupancy.
" " " 9.	(4) Abstract of prevailing rents.
	(5) Return of cattle, carts, &c.

These statements will be in the forms annexed. The list of revenue assignments will be attached to the Jamabandi and be kept with it. The other returns will be dealt with as directed below.

63. The Field Kánúngo will carefully supervise and assist the Patwárís in preparing these statements, as they are of a somewhat difficult character, and he will consider himself personally responsible for their preparation and correctness; and they will be signed by him as well as by the Patwárí. The Field Kánúngo will explain in the column of remarks any important difference between the old and new returns.

64. The Patwárí will keep for each village a register in the same form as the statements of ownership, occupancy, rent and cattle; and the statements when forwarded to the tahsíl shall bear an endorsement by the Patwárí stating that he has retained a copy of them in his register.

65. There will be kept in the tahsíl registers in the same form as the statements of ownership, occupancy, rent and cattle; and the village statements when received from the Patwárí shall be copied into these registers, the entries of each return being written under those of the previous one.

66. After being copied in these registers, the original statements should be treated as directed in Rule 95.

LIST OF REVENUE ASSIGNMENTS AND PENSIONS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		If land is assigned, details thereof, *viz.*:										
			Area of land assigned.									
Serial No.	Name and description of assignee.	Jamabandi No. of holding.	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Total.	Revenue assessed.	Amount of revenue assigned.	If only cash revenue is assigned without specification of lands, state in this column the amount so assigned.	Amount of nazrána due annually from assignee.	Cash pension per annum paid from the treasury.	Conditions of each grant.	Remarks.

Enter the assignments in four groups, and total each group separately, *viz.* —

A.—Lands of which the revenue is assigned in whole or part to the owners thereof.

B.—Lands of which the revenue is assigned to others than the owners thereof.

C.—Grants of cash sums out of the village jama, no land being specified.

D.—Pensions paid from the treasury to persons resident in the village.

If the grants held by an assignee fall under more than one of the above groups, each portion should be shown under the group to which it belongs. Under (D) pensions of all kinds should be entered, whether Civil or Military.

Columns 4—7.—Abbreviate the entries as much as possible.

Column 13.—State whether the nazrána due from an assignee has been paid.

Finally explain at the foot of the return any difference between it and the previous return, and see that the total of columns 8 and 9 agrees with columns 3 and 6 of the Jama Wásil Báki.

ABSTRACT OF OWNERSHIP, MORTGAGES, AND REVENUE ASSIGNMENTS OF MAUZA ——

[*Omit fractions of areas and of rupees, and write in figures, not in rakms.*]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
PART I.—TENURE AND OWNERSHIP.							PART II.—TOTAL AREA HELD UNDER MORTGAGES, NOT INCLUDING COLLATERAL MORTGAGES, BUT INCLUDING TEMPORARY TRANSFERS BY ORDER OF COURT.					PART III.—REVENUE ASSIGNMENTS.							
				Area.					*Area.*						*Revenue.*				
Description of tenure.	Detail of main tribes.	No. of Jamabandi holdings.	No. of owners and share-holders.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue assessment.	Detail.	No of mortgages.	Total.	Of which cultivated.	Revenue assessment of mortgaged land.	Detail.	No. of assignees.	Area of which the revenue is assigned, in whole or in part.	Total assessment of lands assigned.	Amount thereof assigned.	Amount of land revenue assigned, not by apportionment of land, but by cash allotment out of the total assessment.	Nazrána annually paid by assignees.	REMARKS.
							By old agriculturists					1. In perpetuity, free of conditions ...							
							By new agriculturists					2. Do., subject to conditions ...							
												3. For life or lives ...							
	Total village ...						Total ...					Total ...							

Column 1.—Tenure will be described either as (1) Zamíndári, (2) Pattidári, (3) Bhaiáchára, (4) by lease from Government without grant of ownership.

Column 2.—Enter only the two or three principal tribes, and return the rest as miscellaneous.

Columns 2 to 7.—In villages where there are talukdárs and ala máliks, the entries in these columns will not take account of them, but only of the maliks and adna maliks. (Add in column 20 a note of the ala milkiat (No. of such owners and tribe and area to which their rights extend).

Column 7.—This should agree with column 2 of the Jama Wásil Báki.

Column 8.—For definition of new and old agriculturists see statement of yearly totals of transfers.

Column 13.—Grants for service and on condition of maintaining institutions will be entered under head "2."

Columns 16 and 17 will agree with corresponding entries under Parts A. & B. of the statement of revenue assignments (columns 7 and 8 thereof).

Column 18 will agree with Part C. of the same statement.

Column 19 will agree with column 10 of the same statement.

ABSTRACT OF CULTIVATING OCCUPANCY OF MAUZA ————

[Omit fractions, and write in figures, not in rakms.]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
					AREA CULTIVATED BY TENANTS PAYING RENT								DETAIL OF RENTS AND AREA ON WHICH PAID									
					With right of occupancy			*Without right of occupancy*					*Rents in kind*							*Cash rents*		
Year	Detail	Total cultivated area	Area cultivated by owners	Area cultivated by tenants free of rent	Paying at revenue rates with or without málikána	Paying other cash rents	Paying in kind with or without an addition in cash	Paying at revenue rates with or without málikána	Paying other cash rents	Paying in kind with or without an addition in cash	Total held by tenants paying rent	Detail	Zabti rents	½ produce or less	⅖ to ½	⅓ to ⅖	¼ produce or less	By fixed amount of produce	Total area under rents in kind	Total area paying cash rent	Total cash rent	REMARKS
	Holdings											Irrigated ...										
	Area											Unirrigated										

1. Zabti rents should be reckoned in this return as rents in kind.
2. The total of the areas entered in columns 14 to 22 should agree with the area entered in column 12.

ABSTRACT SHOWING PREVAILING RENTS BY CLASSES OF LAND IN MAUZA——

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		CASH RENTS PER BIGA OR KANAL.		KIND RENTS, SHARE OF PRODUCE.			
Year for which prepared.	CLASS OF LAND.	For land of good quality.	For land of average quality.	Per cent. of total produce paid to kamins before division of crop.	Share of grain taken by owner.	Share of straw taken by owner.	REMARKS.
	Irrigated by wells only ...						
	Irrigated by wells and canals ...						
	Irrigated by canal only ...						
	Alluvial land ...						
	Dependent on rain ... — Best, including manured ...						
	Dependent on rain ... — Average ...						

Column 8.—If cash items are paid in addition to kind rents, note this here. Also note any zabti rates on crops which are customarily paid.

Columns 3 *and* 4.—Do not enter here rents reckoned at revenue rates if other cash rents exist.

RETURN OF CATTLE, CARTS, &c., IN MAUZA ——

[*Write in figures, not in rakms*]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Year for which prepared.	Cows and bullocks of all ages.	Buffaloes, bull and cow, of all ages.	Horses and ponies.	Mules.	Donkeys.	Sheep.	Goats.	Camels.	Carts.	Ploughs.	Boats.

CHAPTER VII A.

RE-MEASUREMENTS AND OTHER NEW RECORDS.

Definition of a survey number.

67. The following definition of a survey number is given for guidance in making new surveys or corrections thereof:—

(*i*) In all survey work each parcel of land lying in one spot, in the occupation of one person, or of several persons holding jointly, and held under one title, should ordinarily be measured as a separate survey number; but large areas may be broken up into convenient fields.

(*ii*) A survey number may have part of its area cultivated and part uncultivated; or part irrigated and part not irrigated; or part of one soil and part of another. Survey numbers should not be multiplied merely on grounds of this kind, unless it is convenient to do so.

(*iii*) Care also should be taken not to multiply survey numbers merely on account of cultivation ridges or other merely temporary divisions. In a simple state of cultivation there is usually no necessity to treat each ridge, made for convenience of cultivation, as a separate field boundary.

(*iv*) But in the case of valuable lands cultivated by tenants who are frequently changed, especial care should be taken that the measurements are made so as to show the boundaries of the parcels in which the land is usually held for cultivation or irrigation. In such lands the survey numbers will necessarily be smaller than elsewhere.

(*v*) In places where land is of little value, if an occupancy tenant has extended his field by ploughing out, and there is no boundary between the new and old land, nor other plain evidence, such as payment of a different rent, by which the new land can be separated from the old land, the Patwárí shall survey the whole in one number. In such a case it is not his duty to distinguish between old and new land.

(*vi*) Field names, if locally used, should be written under the survey number.

(*vii*) In short, every care should be taken to make the survey simple, but not to omit details convenient for the annual Girdáwari and Jamabandi. It should be borne in mind that every unnecessary entry in the survey register (Khasra) increases unnecessarily the Patwárí's annual work.

(*viii*) Where the boundary of a survey number is known, but is not marked on the ground owing to rich cultivation or sandy soil, the boundary should be delineated on the map by broken lines.

(*ix*) Where there is a large area of undivided waste, it may be cut up into survey numbers corresponding with the limits of the survey squares.

68. When the complete re-measurement of a village has been directed by the Collector, it will be carried out in accordance with the following instructions.

69. Before commencing the field measurements of any village it is essential that correct and complete Khataunís should be drawn up. If the previous annual papers have been properly prepared, and the Jamabandi is

correct to date, this is little trouble. If it is not correct, then all mutations of rights omitted from the Jamabandi must be entered up in the list of mutations of the current year. The Khataunís will then agree with the Jamabandi *so corrected, plus changes in tenants-at-will.* And to make sure that the Khataunís are correct and complete, there will be drawn up at the same time a Shajra Nasb of the owners. The procedure will therefore be as follows:—The Káúngo or Patwárí, having collected the owners in the village, will put the last Jamabandi before him, and draw up a genealogical tree of the owners; or if there is one in the previous records, correct that to date. In doing this he will compare the genealogical tree and the Jamabandi, holding by holding, and will explain the entries to the owners. The comparison of the two papers will bring to light all omissions from the Jamabandi connected with the descent of the owners; and omissions from the Jamabandi due to transfers, partitions, changes of tenants, and other like causes, will be pointed out by the owners. Forms of Shajra Nasb, Khatauni, index, and list of totals, with necessary instructions, are appended.

70. When the Khataunís are ready, the Patwárí will give to each agriculturist a copy of the Khataunís relating to him. These copies are known as *parchás.* Of mortgaged holdings a parcha will be given both to mortgagor and mortgagee, but not to collateral mortgagees. In holdings in which there are several sharers it is generally sufficient to give a parcha to one sharer; but if another sharer asks for a copy, it should be given to him also. Of tenants' holdings one copy should be given to the tenant and the other to the owner.

71. The Shajra Nasb and Khataunís having been completed, and the parchás having been distributed to the zamíndárs, the Patwárí will commence measurement work. For instructions concerning the field book see end of this chapter.

72. Every evening the Patwárí will inform the village headman what fields will be measured on the day following, and the village headman will at once inform the owners and cultivators concerned, and direct them to attend the Patwárí the following morning.

73. The headmen of the village will supply for the field work two chainmen, who will be paid by the land-owners.

74. The Patwárí's procedure at field measurements will be as follows, and he is enjoined to observe this procedure strictly:—

(1) He should have with him during his field measurements the former Shajra, his copy of the last detailed Jamabandi (with alluvion and diluvion papers, if any); also the new Shajra Nasb and register of mutations. These papers and the papers in hand are the only papers that the Patwárí should take with him in his daily measurement work.

(2) As each field is measured delineate it in pencil on the Shajra, work out the area, inform the owner and cultivator of the result, consider their objections, if any, and then write up the Khatauni and zamíndár's parcha. Then go on to measure the next number. If an owner or tenant is absent when a field is measured, the Patwárí will make a mark × in the remark column of the Khatauni, and write over the mark the letter M or K to indicate whether the absentee is the owner or cultivator; and will sign his name under the mark. If the absentee arrives afterwards, a place will be left in his parcha for the field measured in his absence, and those measured in his presence will be filled in below. But the Patwárí will not fill into any parcha fields measured in the absence of the parcha-holder, nor return to those fields in order to explain the entries. It is the Káúngo's work to do this.

(3) At the commencement and end of every day's work the Patwári should—

(a) test the chain ;
(b) check the entries of *number sábik* (former field No.) ;
(c) compare the area entries of the field book and Khatauni.

The fields will be inked into the Shajra, week by week, after the Kánúngo has tested them, *viz.*, field numbers in red ink, and all other entries in black ink.

75. (a). The Patwárí will be very careful in respect of making entries of rights different from the last Jamabandi, but it is his duty to bring all doubts and disputes to notice. If an entry of rights made in the annual papers is doubtful or disputed, he should enter the case in the register of mutations, and the Revenue Officer at his next visit will decide the case. The Field Kánúngo can in the meantime make an entry in accordance with possession so far as he can ascertain it.

(b). In cases of petty dispute as to the position of a boundary, if there is a permanent boundary, measure according to the boundary; if there is not, then measure according to the former papers.

76. There will be no inquiry into the rights of tenants. Every tenant will be entered with the same description as in the last annual papers. But if any entry on this subject in the annual papers does not agree with the entry in the last record of rights, and there is no authority for the change, the case must be entered in the register of mutations. Such cases will be disposed of by the Revenue Officer.

77. As the field measurements proceed, the Patwárí will prepare the Statement of Rights in Wells in form appended. This statement should not be prepared before the measurements.

78. When the field measurement of a village has been finished, the Patwárí will again compare the field book with the Khatauni, and the Khatauni with the zamíndár's parcha. If he finds any mistakes, he will make a list of them for correction by the Kánúngo. The Patwárí will then total the list of Khatauni holdings.

79. The field book will be retained by the Patwárí. The field map and Khataunís and Statement of Rights in Wells will be filed with the Jamabandi of the year, the Patwárí retaining a copy of the map for his own use. When a village has been re-measured, a new Khasra Girdáwári will necessarily be drawn up and used with effect from next kharíf.

80. When a village has been re-measured in the manner above provided, the field map should not be altered, nor should new area calculations be made except for sufficient necessity.

81. When making amendments of the field map, if it is necessary to re-number a field, the previous entry in the field book or Settlement Khasra relating to that field shall be scored out and a new entry shall be made.

Examples.— (1). If field No. 24 has been sub-divided into two, and the last number of the field register is 150, entry No. 24 will be scored through, and the field will be entered in the field book as $\frac{151}{24}$ and $\frac{152}{24}$.

(2). If the Patwárí then finds that fields Nos. 31 and 32 have been joined into one field, he will score through the former entries and enter the land in the field book as $\frac{153}{31 \& 32}$.

In each case opposite the old entry the new number will be noted.

Amended genealogical trees.

82. In special cases, where the Revenue Officer thinks it necessary, he may, subject to approval by the Collector, order that an amended copy of the genealogical tree of owners complete to date (but not extending further back than four generations) shall be filed with the Jamabandi of any year. No general statements nor entries of area and revenue need be made at the foot of these amended copies. But all new entries added will be made in red ink, and a brief remark showing the cause for each will be written under it. And below the name of each owner still alive and holding land will be entered the Jamabandi numbers of his holdings. Mortgages will not be entered. The new entries shall be attested by the Field Kánúngo, and he shall sign the paper in evidence thereof.

The Patwárí shall retain a copy of all such genealogical trees.

Irrigation statements.

83. If canal irrigation is newly extended to the village, a statement describing the new irrigation and how the water is distributed shall be appended to the next Jamabandi. All such statements shall be carefully attested by the Revenue Officer, and, as far as possible, be signed by the principal persons interested. And the Patwárí shall retain a copy with his copy of the Jamabandi.

Alluvion and diluvion work.

84. The Patwárí will retain copies of all alluvion and diluvion papers prepared by him; and, as regards such work, will be guided by the instructions in force in each district.

Lists required at time of assessment.

84 A. When the Land Revenue of an estate is being assessed, the Patwárí will, when required by the Collector, prepare lists of rents, mortgages and sales in the forms appended to this chapter.

A.—SHAJRA NASB, OR GENEALOGICAL TREE OF OWNERS.

Statement of Proprietary Tenure of Village

Pargana (or *Tahsíl*) , *District* .

Statement of the Proprietors.		Detail of coparcenary shares abstracted from the Khewat.				Genealogical Tree of Proprietors.	
Concerning the previous history of the village.	Concerning the constitution of the main divisions of the village.	Revenue.	Area of Holding.	Share or Measure of Right.	Reference to Khatauni Holdings.	Names and Descent.	Tribe.
					1	...A–	
					2	...B–	
					3	...C–	
					4	...D–	
						...Y–	
					Total of *Taraf*		
					5	...E– –X	
					6	...F–	
					7	...G–	
					Total of *Taraf*	...Z–	
					8	...H–	
					9	...I –	
					10	...K–	
					Total of *Taraf*		
					11	Village common.	
					Total of Village		

1. The Shajra Nasb should be drawn on one continuous sheet, not on separate leaves—on strong paper, similar to that used for the Khasra Girdáwári. For strength, one-inch slips of thin cloth should be pasted on the back of the folds.

2. *Share or measure of right.*—The share or measure of right entered should be that which governs the relation of the holding to the whole village or taraf, and according to which the Khewat is made. In a bhayachára village the entry will be "*possession.*" If shares prevail, they should be described by the term current among the owners; artificial symbols not so current should never be used. All employés and officers will take great care that the shares are not complicated artificially.

3. *Land and Revenue.*—When holdings are owned jointly by several owners, whose names do not come together in the Shajra Nasb, the land of these holdings should not be artificially divided in the Shajra Nasb. The whole should be shown against the first name with the word "*minjumla*" prefixed; and against the second name in the column *land* there should be a reference to the previous entry "*entered under holding No.*" The revenue entries should agree with the Jamabandi. These two columns should not be filled up until the end of measurements. Give the totals of each patti or taraf; and if a patti or taraf has common land, enter it before those totals. The Khatauni number should be entered in pencil when the Shajra Nasb is first drawn up, and be inked in at the end of measurements at the Revenue Officer's final attestation.

4. Only two or three generations should be entered, or so many as are necessary to explain existing shares. Every care should be taken to avoid raising disputes or entering fictitious genealogies. And no special order need be observed in the ranking of the several families; only this should be attended to that the owners of each patti or taraf be brought together, and inside these divisions the men of each tribe or *got*. If any doubt still remains, follow the order of the jamabandi. Thus far in respect of new Shajra Nasbs. In villages in which a Shajra Nasb already exists do not alter or add to it, except so far as may be necessary in order to show the facts which have occurred since it was prepared.

5. The kaifiats concerning each patti or taraf, and concerning the whole village should be written briefly, and doubtful tales should be excluded. The statement of the proprietors concerning the previous history of the village should be arranged under the following heads:—

(*a*) Origin of rights and primary division of the land;
(*b*) The foundation of the village, and how named;
(*j*) Method of collection of the revenue under former Governments and under British rule.

6. The names of persons who have left no male issue, and of widows and daughters, should not be entered, except for some special reason. Under the names of agnates still living, but not in possession, should be entered the words "out of possession" and a brief note of where they now live. Mortgagees' names will not be entered.

7. In cases in which a father and son both own land in separate holdings, enter the son's name in the genealogical tree in red ink.

8. If an owner has lost his land (whether by sale or by diluvion), but he claims a share in the *shámilát*, note this under his name in the genealogical tree; but no such holding will be shown in the *Khatauni or Jamabandi*.

9. If property is divided by wells, add a column showing the "*name of well*" before the "Area" column.

10. An owner by purchase should be entered on the left of the sub-division (*taraf* or *patti*) in which he has purchased; a note should be added below his name, showing from whom he has purchased; and if the purchaser has no share in the shámilát, this should be stated.

B.—KHATAUNI OR HOLDING SLIP.

Tahsíl ______________ *Mauza* ______________ { *Taraf or Patti* } ______________

Last Jamabandi No.	*Owner*
New Khatauni No.	
No. in Register of Mutations.	*Tenant*

1		2	3	4	5
No. and name of field.		Name of well or other source of irrigation.	Area and class of land and total of holding.	Rent.	REMARKS.
Former.	New.				

1. This form will be printed on one-eighth of a sheet, that is to say, on paper size 10″ × 6½″. It will be printed on one side only. If necessary, the Patwárí can continue the entries on the other side. Lines will be printed across columns 1—3 for the separate entry of each field. The whole will be sewed together at top, like a *bahi*, the alphabetical index being added. A leather patta will also be added to protect the paper of the same sort as is used to protect *bahís*. One leaf will usually be sufficient for each holding.

2. The Khatauni numbers will be entered in ink before measurements are commenced. There is no real reason why an accurate list of the holdings should not be made. If by chance one or two holdings are subsequently discovered, these can be added in their place by sub-numbers. When the Tahsíldár attests the village finally after close of measurements, the series of numbers can be corrected once for all.

3. The names and shares of owners and cultivators should be entered with great care and after careful attestation. If names and shares have already been entered in one holding in full detail, and in a subsequent holding it is desired to incorporate the same entry by reference, this may be done; for example, *Shám Singh and others, as in holding No.* (3) *three.* But the number of the holding must be entered in such cases in figures and in words; and care should be taken that short entries referring to different holdings are not made in nearly identical terms. Also the reference should always be to the Khatauni number; the measurer has nothing to do with Jamabandi numbers.

4. Enter shares in the plainest terms, just as the Patwárí enters them in his ordinary annual papers; for example—

A. and B. in even shares.

D. and F. half, and G. and H. in even shares, half.

Several persons (stated by name) in the following shares:—

K. and L. in even shares, half; M. N. and others, half, on 3 shares;

M. and N.	O. P. & R.
2 shares.	1 share.

(1) Ordinary drinking wells need not be entered in this statement; but care is needed that wells which are likely to be used for agriculture are not counted.

(2) Draw a red circle round the name of every well made since last Settlement.

(3) In column No. 11 enter for each well—

(*a*) History of well and when built or repaired, and when the present rights in it were acquired.

(*b*) Method of working the well with other irrigation arrangements now in force.

(*c*) Mode of distributing the revenue.

(*d*) Particulars of exemption from irrigated rates, if any.

F.—FIELD BOOK.

No. of field.	No. of Khatauni.	Area calculation.

1. The field book will be a blank book of the same size as the Khatauni and will be prepared as directed in the mensuration manual. Also in order to make it easy to refer from the field map to the Jamabandi, write a list on the margin of each sheet of the field map, thus :—

No. of field.	No. of Khatauni in which entered.

G.—LIST OF RENTS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
No. in this list.	Khatauni No.	Names of owner and tenant written short.	Lands with detail of soil.	Rent, with rate and amount.	Date when rent was fixed.	Crops grown.	REMARKS.

1. The tenants should be entered in this list in seven groups, *viz.* :—

(*a*). Tenants with right of occupancy paying at revenue rates, with or without málikána.

(*b*). Tenants without right of occupancy paying at revenue rates, with or without málikána.

(*j*). Tenants with right of occupancy paping cash rents, whether by lump sums or by biga rents.

(*d*). Tenants without right of occupancy paying cash rents, whether by lump sums or by biga rents.

(*h*). Tenants with right of occupancy paying by a share of the produce or by appraisement, or by cash rates (*zabti*) on crops.

(*w*). Tenants without right of occupancy paying by a share of the produce or by appraisement, or by cash rates (*zabti*) on crops.

(*z*). Mortgaged land on which the mortgagor has agreed to cash rents to the mortgagee.

2. Enter cash rents with care, so as to make it clear whether the rent is paid on the crop, or per harvest, or per annum.

3. So also, as regasds grain rents take care to show any deductions allowed before the owner's share is divided; and any cesses taken by the owner in addition to his share, and whether the owner takes a share of the straw.

4. In column 4 do not detail the fields; only enter the land of each holding with detail of soils.

H.—LIST OF MORTGAGES WITH POSSESSION NOW EXISTING.

Serial No.	Khatauni No.	Mortgagor and mortgagee written short.	Land with detail of soil.	Amount of mortgage debt.	Date of mortgage.	REMARKS.

Enter the morgages in three groups:

(*a*). Mortgages to agriculturists of the village.
(*b*). Mortgages to agriculturists of other villages.
(*c*). Mortgages to money-lenders.

If a money-lender has purchased land and has so become one of the village-owners, he should nevertheless be reckoned as a money-lender, not as an agriculturist.

No list of collateral mortgages will be drawn up.

J.—LIST OF SALES SINCE LAST SETTLEMENT.

(Form and arrangement same as above prescribed for list of mortgages.)

CHAPTER VIII.

RELATING TO THE SUPPLY OF SURVEY EQUIPMENT, STATIONERY, AND FORMS REQUIRED BY PATWARIS AND IN RESPECT OF THE PERIOD FOR WHICH EACH RECORD SHALL BE KEPT BEFORE IT IS DESTROYED.

85. When the Patwárí comes to the tahsíl to file his Jamabandís, he shall be supplied by the Office Kánúngo with the following forms for the ensuing year :—

Abstract Statements ...	Kharíf Jinswár. Rabi do. Extra Rabi do. Yearly totals of mutations. Area Statement. Revenue account.	1 copy of each for each estate in the Patwárí circle, plus 1 of each to spare.
Abstract Statements of ownership, occupancy, rent and cattle, and lists of revenue assignments.	Two copies for every village for which these returns are to be prepared during the year.	

Diary.—One volume per Patwárí or Assistant Patwárí.

Register of mutations ... Jamabandi ... Harvest Inspection Statements...	As many forms as are required for the circle.
Mapping paper ... Khataunís ... Statement of rights in wells ... Field book ... Blank paper ...	According to annual requirements.

86. The leaves of each diary volume shall be numbered by the Patwárí, and the total number of leaves be certified in his writing under the Office Kánúngo's signature before the Patwárí takes it away from the tahsíl. The tahsíl seal shall also be stamped on each page of the diary.

87. The Office Kánúngo shall keep a register showing in the detail required by Section 85 the supplies of diaries, printed statements, and blank paper required and received annually by each Patwárí in the tahsíl. At the beginning of the register the estimated value of each item shall be entered. The register shall contain a page for each Patwárí's circle on which the first entry shall be the estimated annual requirements of the circle; and below this shall be entered the supplies actually issued each year.

88. The Patwárí shall give a receipt for these supplies in his own writing, stating their value according to the rates entered in the first page of the Stationery Register. And the value of these issues shall then be charged to the Patwárí cess or recovered from the Patwárí's next issue of pay, as the current district orders sanctioned by the Financial Commissioner may require. In the latter case the Tahsíldár will give a written order to the Patwárí stating the sum thus to be deducted from his pay and the portion thereof to be recovered from each village ; and the Patwárí will recover according to this order from the Lambardárs of his villages, noting the recoveries in his diary.

89. A Patwárí, who for any reason requires to renew his supply during the year, can apply for whatever he requires to the Office Kánúngo when attending at the tahsíl for his pay. But all such additional supplies will be at the cost of the Patwárí himself, their value being deducted from his next issue of pay ; and he will not recover such deductions.

1 Chain with 10 iron pins.
1 Cross staff.
12 or 15 bamboo flag staves.
1 Plotting scale.
1 Board 2½ × 2 feet.

NOTE.—In hill circles a plane table and sighting rod will be supplied in place of the board.

90. Survey equipment, as per margin, will be supplied to each Patwárí, the cost thereof being met as may be directed for each district in the orders issued by the Financial Commissioner under Rule 3.

91. Every Patwárí will provide at his own expense a leather outside cover (*patta*) for his diary, for the Harvest Inspection statement of each village, and for the Jamabandi of each village. These covers will be used to protect the papers actually in use by the Patwárí, and will never be sent into the Tahsíl Office.

92. Patwárís will also provide, at their own expense, pens, pencils, red and black ink, paper for occasional reports, and such like petty items.

93. When a Patwárí brings the Jamabandís of his circle to the tahsíl each year at the end of August, or beginning of September, he shall bring with him all Khasra Girdáwarís, abbreviated Jamabandís, and diaries of the circle that are more than 12 years old.

These old papers shall be at once destroyed by the Office Kánúngo.

94. The remainder of the records kept by the Patwárí, *viz.* :—

(*i*) Copies of Settlement records ;

(*ii*) Mutation Registers ;

(*iii*) Detailed Jamabandís, and the maps, statements of irrigation and customs, and genealogical trees and lists of revenue assignments, appended thereto ;

(*iv*) Field maps and Field books ;

(*v*) Abstract registers of crops, mutations, area, revenue, ownership, occupancy, rent and cattle ;

shall be preserved permanently by the Patwárí.

95. The records filed by the Patwárí in the tahsíl from year to year shall be treated in the following way :—

(1) *Abstract Statements.**—To be destroyed one year after date ; the Office Kánúngo being responsible that they have first been copied into his registers.

* *viz.* :—
Crop abstracts.
Yearly totals of mutations.
Area statement.
Revenue account.

(2) *Mutation Lists, Jamabandis, Field Maps and Khataunís, and Genealogical Tables and Statements of Irrigation and Customs, and Lists of Revenue Assignments.*—Whenever a detailed Jamabandi of an estate is filed, that Jamabandi and all previous Jamabandís with all Maps and papers attached shall be sent to the District Office in the month of January next following.

96. The District Office will preserve permanently—

(*i*) Records of expired Settlements ;

(*ii*) Mutation Registers ;

(*iii*) Detailed Jamabandís and the maps, statements of irrigation and customs, and genealogical trees and lists of revenue assignments appended thereto.

(*iv*) Khataunís and abbreviated Jamabandís will be destroyed 12 years after the date when they were filed by the Patwárí.

97. Patwárí papers which under these rules have to be filed in Government Offices should not be bound in boards.

CHAPTER IX.

OF THE APPOINTMENT, PAYMENT, CONTROL AND REMOVAL OF KANUNGOS.

Grades of Kánúngos.

98. There will be three classes of Kánúngos in each district—

(*i*) The Field Kánúngos, each of whom will have charge of about 20 Patwárí circles ;

(*ii*) The Office Kánúngo, of whom there will usually be one to each tahsíl, and one working as an assistant under the Sadr Kánúngo ;

(*iii*) The District Kánúngo.

The establishment of each district will be fixed by the Local Government.

Kánúngoships not hereditary.

99. Kánúngoships will not in future be hereditary posts.

Pay and allowances of Kánúngos.

100 (1). A Kánúngo shall on first appointment receive a salary of Rs. 20 per mensem.

(2). When he has served for one year, and has obtained a certificate of efficiency from the Director of Settlemants, he shall receive a salary of Rs. 25 per mensem.

(3). In each district one-fourth of the Kánúngos will be allowed a salary of Rs. 30 per mensem at the discretion of the Collector.

(4). For purposes of the above salaries, the Field and Office Kánúngos of each district will be reckoned as belonging to one list.

(5). In addition to the above salaries, a Field Kánúngo, who has drawn a salary of Rs. 25 for one year, and holds a certificate of efficiency from the Director of Settlements, may be awarded by the Collector a field allowance, which will not count as salary.

(6). In each district the number of field allowances thus awarded shall not exceed half the number of Field Kánúngos; and of these allowances half will be at the rate of Rs. 5 per month, and half at the rate of Rs. 10 per month.

(7). Field allowance will be payable half-yearly, *viz.*, in July for the six months ending 30th June, and in January for the six months ending 31st December. And they will be awarded at the end of each half-year to those Field Kánúngos who have, in the Collector's opinion, best deserved them by good and reliable work.

(8). No Kánúngo is entitled to travelling allowance for journeys in the district to which he is attached, journeys by rail under the orders of the Collector excepted.

(9). Every Field Kánúngo will receive from Government a stationery allowance of 8 annas per mensem. This will be distributed half-yearly at the same time as the field allowances.

101. In order further to increase the value of the Kánúngo service,

(*i*) A District Kánúngo, whether holding that appointment permanently or officiating, shall be eligible for admission to the Tahsíldár's examination; and on passing he may be selected as a candidate for the post of Náib-Tahsíldár.

(*ii*) A Kánúngo who has served Government for 5 years, including 2 years' approved service as a Field Kánúngo, may be selected as a candidate for the post of Náib-Tahsíldár.

102. (*i*) Vacancies in the post of Field Kánúngo, whether permanent or temporary, shall, with the exceptions noted below, be filled up in each district by the Collector from the register of accepted candidates for that post. This register shall be kept up in English in the same form as that prescribed at the end of Chapter I. And the following rules shall be observed in entering candidates' names in this register and in making appointments from the names so entered.

Method of appointing Field Kánúngos.

(*ii*) The majority of the accepted candidates shall, if possible, be Patwárís. No Patwárí's name shall be entered in the register unless he has three years' approved service, and is a first or second grade Patwárí. And if reduced to a lower grade, his name shall be struck off the register.

(*iii*) The Collector may enter in the register a limited number of men who, being below the age of 25, have passed the Entrance Examination, provided that such candidates, before appointment as Kánúngo, shall first qualify by at least two years' service as a Patwárí or as an apprentice learning the work of a Patwárí.

(*iv*) Any person who has passed the Tahsíldár's or Náib-Tahsíldár's examination may be appointed to the post of Field Kánúngo at the discretion of the Collector.

(*v*) At least two vacancies out of every three shall be given to accepted candidates who are Patwárís. And, if necessary, in order to maintain the observance of this rule, vacancies may be given to the accepted candidates of other districts.

(*vi*) Patwárís may be appointed to the post of Field Kánúngo up to the age of 35; but not ordinarily above that age.

Method of appointing Office Kánúngos.

103. Office Kánúngos shall be appointed by selection from the older Field Kánúngos.

Method of appointing District Kánúngos.

104. District Kánúngos shall be appointed by selection from the Office and Field Kánúngos. Collectors are enjoined to appoint to this post only men of distinct superiority in ability, education, experience and physical activity, and to consult the Director of Settlements before making any appointment to this post.

105. The Director of Land Records will bring to the notice of the Commissioner of Division any case in which he considers a newly appointed District Kánúngo is wanting in the requirements indicated by the preceding clause.

Knowledge of English numerals.

106. No Kánúngo shall be granted a certificate of efficiency by the Director of Land Records, unless in addition to the main qualifications of his office, he can read and write English numerals with efficiency and accuracy.

Riding and personal activity.

107. No one shall hold the appointment of District or Field Kánúngo unless he is able to ride and move about actively.

Other points to be considered in appointing Kánúngos.

108. (*i*) In filling up all appointments on the Kánúngo establishment, the Collector shall consider the circumstances of the vacancy, and of the circle, tahsíl or district in which it has occurred. No particular class of men shall be allowed to absorb too many Kánúngoships in the same tahsíl or district. Men whose relations are engaged in money-lending should be discouraged from seeking places on the establishment. And such preference as is practicable should be given to candidates who are better educated than others, or whose families have rendered good service to Government in any capacity.

(*ii*) In no case shall a newly appointed Kánúngo have any right to succeed to the actual charge or salary of the Kánúngo to whose vacancy he is appointed. All new appointments will be placed at the bottom of the roll of Kánúngos, and be located as the interests of the service may require.

Residence within their charge.

109. Every Field Kánúngo shall, under penalty of dismissal, reside himself with his family within the limits of his charge, unless he shall receive the written permission of the Collector to reside or to locate his family elsewhere. And he shall not leave his charge except on duty or with sanction.

Disabilities of Kánúngos. Trade, money-lending, landholding, debt, documents.

110. (*i*) A Kánúngo shall not engage in trade. Nor shall he lend money to agriculturists, or have any interest, direct or indirect, in such transactions, either in his own charge or elsewhere. And he shall not acquire land within his own charge otherwise than by inheritance.

(*ii*) The tenure of any land or of any interest in land by a Kánúngo, whether within his charge or elsewhere, shall be notified by him to the Collector; and may be made a reason for his dismissal, if not so notified, or if it appears that he is thereby prejudiced in the performance of his duties.

(*iii*) A Kánúngo who borrows money from an agriculturist of his charge, or is in a condition of serious pecuniary embarrassment, may be dismissed.

(*iv*) No Kánúngo shall write, attest or witness any deed or agreement, except as required in these rules, unless he is personally or unavoidably interested therein.

Punishments.

111. A Kánúngo may be fined, suspended, or dismissed for misconduct, neglect of duty, or incapacity. All fines shall be realised by stoppages from his pay, not exceeding in any case half his monthly stipend.

Making over records on vacating.

112. On dismissal, resignation, or transfer, a Kánúngo is legally bound to make over his papers, records and equipment to his successor in office, who shall give him a receipt for the same. But this receipt shall not be a valid discharge until endorsed by the Tahsíldár; or in the case of a District Kánúngo until endorsed by the Revenue Superintendent of the Collector's office.

Chaprási.

113. A chaprási shall be told off from the fixed tahsíl establishment to accompany every Field Kánúngo.

Prohibition of employment of Office Kánúngos on extraneous duties.

114. An Office Kánúngo shall not, without the sanction of the Financial Commissioner, be employed on any class of work or duties other than those indicated in these rules. Nor shall he be allowed to leave the place where his office is located, except with sanction.

Prohibition as regards Field and District Kánúngos.

115. A Field Kánúngo or District Kánúngo may be required by the Collector to make any inquiry respecting the correctness of entries in village records, or to collect any information or conduct any inquiry relating to land or agricultural produce. But he shall not be called on to execute commissions issued by order of Court, revenue or civil, nor be employed on any class of work or duties, other than those indicated in these rules, or as expressly laid down in other orders issued by Government or by the Financial Commissioner.

116. No legal practitioner or Revenue Agent shall be heard in any case relating to the appointment, dismissal or punishment of a Kánúngo.

CHAPTER X.

DUTIES OF OFFICE KANUNGOS.

117. (*a*).—The Office Kánúngo of each tahsíl shall maintain for each estate, for each assessment circle, and for the tahsíl, registers showing—

(*i*) Statistics of each year's area;

(*ii*) The results of each harvest;

(*iii*) Yearly revenue account;

(*iv*) The yearly totals of mutations of every kind;

(*v*) Abstract of ownership, mortgages and revenue assignments;

(*vi*) Abstract of cultivating occupancy;

(*vii*) Rents;

(*viii*) Cattle.

These registers shall be kept in the same form as those kept by the Patwárís.

(*b*) The Office Kánúngo shall also maintain any other registers especially prescribed or made over to him by order of the Financial Commissioner.

(*c*) The Office Kánúngo shall also be responsible for—

(*i*) The custody of all Patwárí and assessment records filed in the tahsíl;

(*ii*) The custody of blank forms and their issue to the Patwárís;

(*iii*) The accounts of the Patwárí cess of the tahsíl, both income and disbursement, and those of the Kánúngo's establishment;

(*iv*) The accounts of mutation fees;

(*v*) The supply of any information required by the Deputy Commissioner or Tahsíldár respecting entries in records in his charge;

(*vi*) Bringing to the immediate notice of the Tahsíldár reports of calamities submitted by Patwárís in order to their being forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner.

118. Office Kánúngos shall submit to the Tahsíldár, in such forms and on such dates as may be prescribed, periodical returns showing agricultural data and the progress of the various branches of the work of the Kánúngos and Patwárís. And the Tahsíldár shall be responsible that such returns are forwarded to the Collector in due order and correctness and by due date.

119. Office Kánúngos shall also keep a diary and submit copies of it in the same manner as prescribed for Field Kánúngos.

CHAPTER XI.

DUTIES OF FIELD KANUNGOS.

120. A Field Kánúngo is responsible for the conduct and the work of the Patwárís in his charge; and it is his duty to report bad work, or neglect of duty, or misconduct on the part of any Patwárí for the orders of the Revenue officer, to whom he is subordinate.

121. During the time the Patwárís of his charge are inspecting the crops and preparing the bách and mutation papers, and alluvion or diluvion papers of their villages, the Field Kánúngo's whole attention shall be given to the supervision of that work.

122. The Field Kánúngo will attest, by personal examination of the papers concerned, every entry made by the Patwárí in his register of mutations; noting briefly that he has done so (with date) in the last column of the register under the Patwárí's report. He is responsible for seeing that all these entries are accurate and completed prior to the Revenue officer's attestation thereof.

123. At other times of the year he will visit each Patwárí's circle once in the month, and supervise the timely and accurate completion of the jamabandís and the statements which accompany them.

124. The jamabandís having been filed at the end of August, the Field Kánúngos will spend September at tahsíl head-quarters checking them. The checking of the jamabandi will be principally directed to two points—

(*i*) that the mutations attested by the Revenue officer have been properly incorporated ;

(*ii*) that the abstracts filed with the jamabandi are correct.

The Kánúngo who examines a jamabandi shall write upon it a report that he has done so, adding a list of any alterations made. Such alterations will be in red ink, and shall be signed by him ; and a copy of this list shall be taken by the Patwárí when he next comes to the tahsíl for his pay.

Patwárís shall not be detained at the tahsíl while this check work is going on. Any inquiries that are necessary should also, as far as may be convenient, be reserved for the same occasion, or be made by the Field Kánúngo on his return to the circle.

If errors are numerous and important, they should be brought before the Tahsíldár for his orders.

Field Kánúngos shall not be detained at the tahsíl for office checking later than the end of September ; and if the state of the harvest so requires, they should be dismissed sooner.

125. When harvest inspection and alluvion and diluvion work is not going on in a Field Kánúngo's charge, the Tahsíldár is authorized to retain each Field Kánúngo for three days each month at the tahsíl when he comes to receive his pay, in order that he may assist the Office Kánúngo in writing up so much of the Office Kánúngo's registers as relate to the Field Kánúngo's charge. A Tahsíldár will be called strictly to account if a Field Kánúngo is detained at the tahsíl under this rule in order to work at any other registers than those of his own villages.

126. Every Field Kánúngo shall keep a diary, in which he will state day by day the manner in which he has been employed. The entry for each day shall be made not later than the following morning. A copy of the diary for the previous half month shall be posted by the Field Kánúngo to the Tahsíldár on the 1st and 16th of each month ; and will be forwarded by the Tahsíldár to the Sadr Kánúngo. Each half month's diary will close with an abstract of the half month's work in such form as may be prescribed from time to time.

127. Whenever a Field Kánúngo visits a Patwárí's circle, he shall carefully read the entries in the Patwárí's diary made since last visit; and make inquiries on the matters noted in paras. 19 and 20 of these rules; and he shall report to the Tahsíldár any of these matters which are important or require his orders.

128. There shall also be kept up by the Field Kánúngo a register, in form annexed, showing the character of each Patwárí's work. The Field Kánúngo will send this register to every Tahsíldár or other Revenue Officer who enters his circle for inspection duty ; and that officer will before leaving the Kánúngo's circle enter briefly the result of his inspection against each Patwárí inspected, and return the register to the Field Kánúngo. The attendance of the Field Kánúngo is not necessary.

REGISTER OF PATWARIS TO BE KEPT BY FIELD KANUNGOS.

[*N.B.*—There will be 6 pages for each Patwárí's circle. On pages 1 and 3 of each circle will be entered by the Field Kánúngo data of each year's ordinary work, and on pages 2 and 4 will be entered remarks by superior officers. Pages 5 and 6 will show the quadrennial return work of the year. Six pages are required instead of 3, in order that the register may last about 12 or 15 years. A Patwári may be allowed to take copies of the entries relating to his own work, if he so desires.]

Form of pages 1 *and* 3.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Agricultural year.	Patwárí's name and date of appointment.	Date by which kharíf crop statements were filed.	Date of completion of annual báchh papers.	Date of completion of alluvion and diluvion papers.	Date by which rabi crop statements were filed.	Date by which extra rabi statement was filed.	Date of filing jamabandís.	Reports or complaints against Patwárí during year.	Result and final order by whom given.

Form of pages 2 *and* 4.

11	12
Dates of visits of superior officers, including Sadr Kánúngo.	Brief remarks of superior officers showing character of Patwárí's work in each year. (*N.B.*—Entries should be very brief.)

Form of page 5.

QUADRENNIAL RETURNS AND SURVEY.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	VILLAGE MEASURED.								
Agricultural year.	Name.	Holdings.	Fields.	Area.	Date of commencement of work by Patwárí.	Date of completion of work by Patwárí.	Date of completion of attestation by Kánúngo.	Date of attestation by Tahsíldár or Náib-Tahsíldár.	Remarks, stating particulars and area of any other petty survey work necessitated by alluvion or diluvion or other special cause.

(Page 6 will be the same as page 5.)

CHAPTER XII.

DUTIES OF THE DISTRICT KANUNGO.

129. The District Kánúngo will receive in the Collector's office all returns and records due from tahsíl offices relating to the work of Kánúngos and Patwárís, submitting them to the Collector or Assistant Collector in charge of the Department) for his orders. And he shall issue all orders passed in connection with this work.

130. He shall keep for each assessment circle, for each tahsíl, and for the total district, registers in the same form as those prescribed for Office Kánúngos at tahsíls, any other registers specially prescribed or made over to him by order of the Financial Commissioner, and also all statistical returns furnished to the Collector by the Kánúngo and Patwárí agency.

131. He shall also keep up a register of the Patwárí circles of each tahsíl in form annexed.

132. From the 1st of October to the 30th April he shall be on tour not less than 15 days in each month. And during the remaining months of the year he shall inspect the registers of the Office Kánúngo of at least one tahsíl every month.

N.-W. P. Kánúngo's rules, s. 137.

133. The District Kánúngo's inspection of the Patwárí's papers when he is on tour will be mainly directed to testing the work that the Field Kánúngos have tested. His tours shall be so arranged that he shall test the work of each Field Kánúngo at least once in the year. And for this purpose he shall spend not less than three days in each Kánúngo's charge. It shall be the duty of the Field Kánúngo to accompany the District Kánúngo during the inspection of his circle, except when harvest inspection work is in progress.

134. The results of each day's inspection shall be written by the District Kánúngo in red ink in the diary of the Field Kánúngo whose charge is under inspection; and the entry shall be copied by the Field Kánúngo in the diary of the District Kánúngo. Such entries shall always show the number of fields inspected, date of testing by Field Kánúngo, the number of these fields of which the entries were found right, and the number of fields of which the entries were found wrong, and the general character of the work. The District Kánúngo will also notice the general state of the work of the Kánúngo's charge in progress at the time of his inspection, in respect of its forwardness or backwardness.

135. Whenever the District Kánúngo returns from tour, his diary shall be examined by the Collector or Assistant Collector in charge of the Department.

136. The results of the District Kánúngo's inspection of the records of an Office Kánúngo shall be reported to the Collector not later than the day following, the report being submitted through the Tahsíldár. Each tahsíl office shall be inspected by the District Kánúngo not less than once in the half-year ending September, and once in the half-year ending March.

137. The District Kánúngo is responsible for the accounts of the Patwárí cess; and he will bring to notice any delay in the payment of the Patwárís at the intervals laid down in the orders passed for each district by the Financial Commissioner under Section 3 of the rules.

DISTRICT KANUNGO'S REGISTER OF PATWARI CIRCLES OF TAHSIL——

Note.—(1). The register will open with an Index of the circles in alphabetical order, giving the page at which each will be found.

(2). The Index will be followed by a page for each Field Kánúngo's charge, in the same form as the rest of the register, except that column 2 will be left blank; and in columns 3 to 9 will be entered the total figures of the charge, instead of the details of each Patwárí's circle.

(3). Then will follow the entries for each Patwárí circle, a page for each circle; the circles being arranged in the same order as the District Rent-roll.

(4). A copy of the register, the last column excepted, will be kept by the Office Kánúngo at the tahsíl.

(5). The entries in column 3 will be kept up to date; those in columns 4—9 will be corrected for each village, whenever its quadrennial returns are received, by drawing a line through the previous data of the village and entering its new data below the last village of the circle.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			DETAIL OF VILLAGES INCLUDED IN CIRCLE.						
Name of Field Kánúngo's circle.	Number and name of Patwárí's circle.	Name of Patwárí, father's name and caste, native village, date of appointment and age when appointed.	Mauza.	Total area and cultivation.	Total land revenue assessment.	Number of Khasra entries.	Number of Khatauni entries.	Number of Jamabandi entries.	Special remarks on the character of the work.

[NOTE.—Omit fractions, and write in figures, not in *rakms.*]

CHAPTER XIII.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE GUIDANCE OF TAHSILDARS IN SUPERVISING THE PATWARI AND KANUNGO AGENCY AND IN ATTESTING VILLAGE RECORDS.

138. Every village shall be visited and its mutations shall be attested by the Tahsíldár or Náib-Tahsíldár at least once every year.

139. For the purpose of this work each tahsíl shall be divided between the Tahsíldár and Náib-Tahsíldár. This division shall be made by the Collector in July of each year, and shall hold good for the agricultural year following. And in order to maintain the Tahsíldár's responsibility, the portion of the tahsíl allotted to the Náib-Tahsíldár shall be changed every year.

140. Either the Tahsíldár or the Náib-Tahsíldár shall be in camp inspecting and attesting village records during the seven months, 1st October to 1st May. Usually each of these officers will be in camp during this period by alternate half-months. All failures to work up to this rule should be noted and explained in the Quarterly Business Returns. During the remaining five months these officers will spend so much time in camp as the Collector or Commissioner may require of them.

141. The Tahsíldár and Náib-Tahsíldár shall do their best to secure correct harvest inspections. It is the wish of Government that each village should be seen by one of these officers twice a year, *viz.*, at harvest time, before the crops of each harvest are cut. Collectors will endeavour to secure this result, as far as it can usefully be attempted with reference to the size of each tahsíl, especially in bad seasons.

142. In addition to the mutation work in respect of which instructions are given in Chapter V, disputed partition files and lambardári and revenue assignment files will also usually be investigated by the Tahsíldár or Náib-Tahsíldár when he visits the village.

143. In short, every effort should be made to avoid summoning agriculturists from their villages. All revenue work should be done at the village to which it relates. By this means the presence of all parties interested will be secured, and the facts bearing on each case will be easily ascertained. But the same village should not be visited too often, and civil cases should not ordinarily be set down for hearing on dates when a Tahsíldár is on tour.

CHAPTER XIV.

LANGUAGE IN WHICH RECORDS ARE TO BE MADE.

144. Except where the Financial Commissioner may by special order otherwise direct, all records and registers made pursuant to the foregoing rules shall be made in the Urdu language.

CHAPTER XV.

REPEAL OF FORMER RULES.

145. All rules made under Act No. XXXIII. of 1871 as to Patwárís or Kánúngos or as to the record of mutations of rights over or possession of land are hereby cancelled.

By order, &c.,

H. C. FANSHAWE,

Offg. Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab.

The 1*st March* 1888.

No. 75.—*Notification.*—In exercise of the powers conferred up on him by Section 17 (1) of the Punjab Land Revenue Act of 1887, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to make the following rules for regulating the procedure of Revenue Officers under the said Act.

RULES.

1. (*i*).—The statements and pleadings made by or on behalf of parties to a Revenue proceeding, whether oral or written, shall be as brief as the nature of the case admits; and shall not be argumentative, but shall be confined as much as possible to a simple and concise narrative of the facts which the party by whom or on whose behalf the statement or pleading is made believes to be material to the case, and which he either admits or believes that he will be able to prove.

(*ii*).—Every written application or statement filed by a party to a Revenue proceeding shall be drawn up and verified in the manner provided by the Civil Procedure Code for written statements in suits.

Cf. Section 114 of Civil Procedure Code.

2. The death of one of the parties to a Revenue proceeding, or in a proceeding to which a female is a party, her marriage, shall not cause the proceeding to abate. And the Revenue Officer before whom the proceeding is held shall have power to make the successor in interest of the deceased person or of the married female a party thereto.

3. In fixing dates for the hearing of parties and their witnesses, in adjourning proceedings, and in dismissing applications on default or for other sufficient reason, a Revenue Officer will, so far as the nature of the case may require or permit, be guided generally by the principles of the procedure for the time being in force in Revenue Courts.

4. The provisions of Chapter XXV of the Civil Procedure Code in respect of commissions shall apply in the case of proceedings before a Revenue Officer.

5. (*i*).—A Revenue Officer may at his discretion award to a witness attending on summons a sum on account of his expenses, not exceeding the sum to which the witness would have been entitled for a like attendance in a Civil Court.

(*ii*).—The sum so awarded shall be costs in the proceeding.

6. (*i*).—In proceedings under Section 34, sub-section (4), of the Land Revenue Act, no detailed record of the statements of parties and witnesses shall be made; but the order of the Revenue Officer shall state briefly the persons examined by him, the facts to which they deposed, and the grounds of the order.

(*ii*).—In other proceedings under the Land Revenue Act, not being proceedings under Section 117, the Revenue Officer shall make with his own hand a brief memorandum of the statements of parties and witnesses at the time when each statement is made.

(*iii*).—If the Revenue Officer's mother-tongue is English, this memorandum shall be written in English and be translated into Urdu. In other cases it shall be written in Urdu.

7. (*i*).—In every proceeding in which an order is passed on the merits after inquiry, the Revenue Officer making the order shall also record a brief statement of the reasons on which it is founded.

(*ii*).—Orders under Section 34, sub-section (4), and under Section 56 shall be written in Urdu. But if the Revenue Officer's mother-tongue is English, he may at his discretion write the order in English and translate it into Urdu.

(*iii*).—In every other case referred to in sub-section (1) the order and the reasons for it shall—

(*a*) if the Revenue Officer's mother-tongue is English, be written by him in English, and be translated into Urdu;

(*b*) if the Revenue Officer's mother-tongue is not English, be written by him in Urdu.

8. (*i*).—In proceedings in which costs have been incurred, the final order shall apportion the costs between the parties to the proceeding.

(*ii*).—Costs thus apportioned shall be recoverable by the Revenue Officer by attachment and sale of the moveable property of the person liable for the same, in the manner prescribed in Section 70 of the Land Revenue Act.

9. (*i*).—Orders of ejectment from, and delivery of possession of, immoveable property shall be enforced in the manner provided in the Code of Civil Procedure for the time being in force in respect of the execution of a decree whereby a Civil Court has adjudged ejectment from, or delivery of possession of, such property.

(*ii*).—And in the enforcing of these orders a Revenue Officer shall have all the powers in regard to contempts, resistance and the like which a Civil Court may exercise in the execution of a decree of the description mentioned in sub-section (1).

By order, &c.,

H. C. FANSHAWE,

Offg. Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab.

The 1*st March* 1888.

No. 76.—*Notification.*—In exercise of the power conferred upon him by Section 155 (3) of the Punjab Land Revenue Act of 1877, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to sanction the following rules made by the Financial Commissioner under Sections 9, 28, 29, 31, 46, 51, 56, 59, 61, 63, 64, 97, 100, 145, and 155 (1), clauses (*a*), (*f*) and (*g*).

RULES UNDER THE PUNJAB LAND REVENUE ACT, 1887.

Part II.

INDEX.

CHAPTER I.

RULES UNDER SECTION 9 OF THE PUNJAB LAND REVENUE ACT, 1887, FOR THE APPOINTMENT AND REMOVAL OF TAHSILDARS AND NAIB-TAHSILDARS.

Of Naib-Tahsildars.

1. The Commissioner of each Division is responsible for keeping up a list of qualified candidates for the post of Náib-Tahsíldár, and in discharging this duty he shall be guided by the following instructions.

2. (*i*).—The Commissioner shall from time to time select persons whom he considers likely to fill the post of Náib-Tahsíldár with credit from among—

(*a*) the leading agriculturists and persons of good social standing who reside permanently in his Division;

(*b*) officials employed in the Revenue, Civil, Police, or Canal Establishments of his Division.

(*ii*).—In selecting candidates from time to time the Commissioner shall, so far as possible, take a proportionate number of candidates from each district.

(*iii*).—The number of persons of Class (*a*) selected by him in each district shall not ordinarily be less than the number selected under Class (*b*).

3. (*i*).—No person shall ordinarily be selected under Class (*a*) unless he has passed the Anglo-Vernacular Entrance test or other higher standard of an Indian University.

(*ii*).—But in districts where the education of the agricultural classes is in a backward condition, the Commissioner may, with the sanction of the Financial Commissioner, select a person belonging to a leading agricultural family who has passed only the Anglo-Vernacular Middle School Examination, if he possesses special merits on the ground of local influence or services rendered to Government by his family.

4. No person shall be selected under Class (*b*) unless he possesses the following qualifications :—

(*i*) he shall have passed the Anglo-Vernacular Entrance test or other higher standard of an Indian University; or

(*ii*) he shall have been in Government service for not less than five years, of which not less than two shall have been spent in the duties of a Field Kánúngo.

5. When the Commissioner has selected a candidate, he shall record the grounds of his selection in a roll in Form A appended, forwarding the roll to the Financial Commissioner for information; and if the candidate belongs to Class (*a*), he shall at once call on the candidate to qualify himself for the post of Náib-Tahsíldár in the following manner.

6. (*i*).—The candidate shall serve for a term of not less than one year and not more than two years in the Revenue Establishment of a district to be named by the Commissioner. And during this time—

(*a*) if not already in possession of a Kánúngo's certificate, be thoroughly trained in the duties of a Patwári and of a Kánúngo;

(b) after he has been thus instructed in the duties first above named, he shall discharge any other duties of the Collector's Establishment which may be assigned to him by the Collector of the District. The discretion vested in a Collector to select these duties shall be so exercised as to give to each candidate a training in those duties of a Náib-Tahsíldár of which he has no previous experience.

(ii).—A limited sum will be provided by the Local Government, from which stipends will be paid to deserving candidates of Class (a) while under training for a period in each case not exceeding two years.

7. (i).—Candidates selected under Class (b), and a candidate of Class (a) who has served for one year in the manner prescribed in Rule 6, or a candidate of Class (a) accepted prior to the enactment of these rules, may present themselves for examination.

(ii).—The examination shall include all subjects prescribed for the Kánúngos' Examination, and in addition—

the Land Revenue Act and Rules under that Act;

the Tenancy Act and Rules under that Act;

Parts I to V of the Civil Procedure Code;

Parts I to VI of the Criminal Procedure Code, except Chapter XXIII;

the account work of a Tahsíl Office;

the duties of a Tahsíldár under the Excise, Stamp and Registration Acts.

(iii).—The examination shall be held yearly, or half-yearly if necessary, at the head-quarters of the Division or of any adjacent Division.

(iv).—The Examiners shall be the Director of Land Records and an Assistant Collector of the 1st Grade nominated by the Commissioner.

(v).—Detailed instructions in respect of the conduct of the examination, the marks to be allotted to each subject, and the number of marks required to pass will be issued from time to time by the Financial Commissioner.

8. If the candidate fails to pass within two years from his first selection, the Commissioner may admit him to the examination within two years following the conclusion of this term.

9. (i).—A candidate who has been trained in the manner and has passed the examination above prescribed may, if well reported on in respect of his character and ability, be certified by the Commissioner to the Financial Commissioner as a qualified candidate for the post of Náib-Tahsíldár. The Commissioner's report shall be in Form B hereto appended.

(ii).—The number of candidates thus certified shall not exceed for the whole Division the number of Náib-Tahsíldárships of the Division, nor ordinarily in any district the number of the Náib-Tahsíldárships in that district.

10. Appointments to the post of Náib-Tahsíldár shall be made by the Commissioner of the Division from among—

(i) candidates who have been certified to the Financial Commissioner as duly qualified under these Rules;

(ii) candidates who having been accepted for the post of Náib-Tahsíldár have passed the Tahsíldárs' Examination according to the rules hitherto in force prior to the issue of these rules.

11. If a Commissioner is unable to appoint any qualified candidate of his own Division to a vacant post of Náib-Tahsíldár, he shall report the vacancy for the orders of the Financial Commissioner.

Of Tahsildars.

12. No person shall be appointed to be a Tahsíldár—

(*i*).—In the case of appointments made before the 1st of January 1889, unless he is qualified for that post under the rules hitherto in force.

(*ii*).—In the case of appointments subsequent to that date, unless—

(*a*) he is the Superintendent or Head Clerk of a Commissioner's or Deputy Commissioner's Office, or is a Náib-Tahsíldár or Deputy Superintendent of Settlement of not less than two years' standing ; and

(*b*) he has passed the Tahsíldárs Examination or the lower standard prescribed for Assistant Commissioners, with such exceptions as are prescribed for Tahsíldárs in the rules relating to that standard.

(*iii*).—Nothing in this rule shall be understood as assuring to a Náib-Tahsíldár eventual promotion to the grade of Tahsíldár. The claims of thoroughly efficient Náib-Tahsíldárs to be promoted in order of seniority will be duly considered. But the early advancement of Náib-Tahsíldárs specially distinguished by good work, education, or other merit will be borne in mind.

13. (*i*).—When a vacancy occurs in the post of Tahsíldár, the Commissioner shall submit to the Financial Commissioner a recommendation framed in accordance with the preceding rule for filling up the vacancy.

(*ii*).—Appointments to vacancies shall be made by the Financial Commissioner.

Of provisional appointments.

14. (*i*) In the case of a temporary vacancy in the post of Tahsíldár not exceeding in duration one month, or

(*ii*) in the interval between the occurrence of a vacancy and the arrival of the successor appointed by the Financial Commissioner,

the Commissioner may appoint the Náib-Tahsíldár of the tahsíl or any other Náib-Tahsíldár to officiate as Tahsíldár, notwithstanding that he may not be fully qualified to succeed to that post.

15. The Government reserves to itself the power of directing the Financial Commissioner to appoint to the grade of Tahsíldár or Náib-Tahsíldár a person not eligible under the above rules, subject to his passing the prescribed examinations in a period not exceeding two years.

Of suspensions and dismissals.

16. Before a Tahsíldár or Náib-Tahsíldár is called upon to answer a charge of any offence or misconduct, otherwise than under the orders of a criminal court having jurisdiction to entertain the charge, the Collector must obtain the sanction of the Commissioner to institute the inquiry.

17. The Financial Commissioner may direct that a Tahsíldár or Náib-Tahsíldár be suspended from his office pending the decision of a charge brought against him. And in a case of emergency the Commissioner or the Collector may suspend a Tahsíldár or Náib-Tahsíldár for misconduct in anticipation of that sanction; the suspension being reported immediately to the Financial Commissioner and being subject to his orders.

18. Tahsíldárs and Náib-Tahsíldárs may be dismissed by the Financial Commissioner.

Of transfers and grade promotion.

19. (*i*).—The Commissioner may post and transfer Tahsíldárs and Náib-Tahsíldárs at his discretion within his own Division; and may grant privilege leave to Tahsíldárs and Náib-Tahsíldárs for a period not exceeding one month.

(*ii*).—Transfers of these officers from one Division to another, and their promotion from one grade to another, shall be made by the Financial Commissioner.

Form A. (Rule 5.)

District }
Division } ____________________

Nomination Roll of a Selected Candidate for the post of Náib-Tahsíldár.

1. Name, age, and height.	
2. Father's name, caste, and family residence.	
3. Occupation of father, claims and services of family, land owned, jágír or pension held by applicant or his near relations.	
4. How educated; examinations passed, with date thereof; also note especially proficiency in English.	

Posts previously held under Government or otherwise.

5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
			Duration of Employment.				
					Period.		
District.	Post.	Pay.	From	To	Years.	Days.	How ended.

13. *Recommendations and orders.*

(Each officer submitting, forwarding, or disposing of this application will enter his remarks and orders *seriatim* on the rest of this sheet.)

Form B. (Rule 9.)

Division————————. *Final qualification report of a candidate selected for the post of Náib-Tahsíldárs.*

1. District from which nominated.	
2. Official or non-official candidate.	
3. Appointment, if any, now held by candidate.	
4. Candidate's name, father's name, caste and present age.	
5. Date of nomination roll in which candidate's selection was reported, and reference to other correspondence concerning him.	

(i.) The candidate (A. B.) named above passed the Náib-Tahsíldárs' examination on the day of 188 , as per certificate of Director of Land Records hereto appended.

(ii.) He has also received the practical training required by Section 6 of the Rules under the Land Revenue Act, as per report of the Collector of the District hereto appended.

(iii.) The Collector of that District has in the same report certified that this candidate is by character and ability fitted for the post of Náib-Tahsíldár.

(iv.) And being myself satisfied in respect of all the matters aforesaid, I now certify this candidate as qualified for the post of Náib-Tahsíldár.

DATED AT ————————
The ——— *of* ———————— 188 .

Sd. ————————
Commissioner of ———————— *Division.*

ANNEXURES.—*Director of Land Records' Certificate (para. i)*
Collector's Certificate (para. ii).

CHAPTER II.

DRAFT RULES UNDER CHAPTER III OF THE LAND REVENUE ACT.

ZAILDARS.

20. (*i*).—The office of Zaildár shall not be established in any local area except with the previous sanction of the Local Government.

(*ii*).—When that sanction has been obtained, the limits of the charge, that is to say, of the zail of each Zaildár, shall be fixed by the Collector with the sanction of the Financial Commissioner; and the first appointments to the office shall be made as hereinafter provided.

(*iii*).—An office established under this rule shall not be abolished except by order of the Local Government; nor shall the limits of a zail be altered except with the sanction of the Financial Commissioner.

21. No person is eligible for appointment as a Zaildár unless he is a headman in the zail in which he is to be appointed, or unless he is a land-owner or a tenant holding from Government in the zail who has been approved by the Commissioner as a suitable candidate for the office.

22. (*i*).—In the appointment of Zaildárs regard shall not be had to any alleged hereditary claim, but regard shall be had among other matters to—

(*a*) extent of property in the zail possessed by the candidate;

(*b*) services rendered to the State by himself or by his family;

(*c*) his personal influence, character, ability, and freedom from indebtedness;

(*d*) the degree in which the candidate is by race or otherwise fitted to represent the majority of the agriculturists who reside in the zail.

(*ii*).—For the better determination of the merits of contending candidates in respect of the matters detailed in clauses (*c*) and (*d*) of sub-section (1), the Collector may, if he considers that this course can be usefully resorted to, direct that the votes of the headmen of the circle be taken in respect of these candidates.

(*iii*).—If the Collector directs that votes be taken, he shall take them himself at a place appointed by him for this purpose in the zail to which the inquiry relates. And when the result of the voting has been ascertained, it shall be taken into consideration along with the finding at which the Collector may himself arrive in respect of the matters specified in sub-section (1).

23. (*i*) —A Zaildár vacates his office by—

(*a*) death;

(*b*) resignation with the sanction of the Collector;

(*c*) dismissal.

(*ii*).—A Zaildár shall be dismissed when—

(*a*) he is sentenced to imprisonment for one year or upwards or to any heavier punishment;

(*b*) he ceases to be a land-owner in his zail;

(c) his holding has been transferred, or the assessment thereof has been annulled, for an arrear of land revenue;

(d) he has mortgaged his holding and has delivered possession thereof to the mortgagee.

(iii).—A Zaildár may be dismissed for any reason which would justify the dismissal of a headman of an estate.

24. When the office of a Zaildár has been vacated, a successor shall be appointed in the manner provided in Rule 22.

25. The duties of a Zaildár are—

(i) to report heinous crime to the Police and Magistrate, to bring to their notice the presence in his zail of persons of notoriously bad livelihood, and to assist in the investigation and prevention of offences and in arresting criminals;

(ii) to see that the headmen, chief headmen and patwárís of the zail perform their duties properly: provided that the Zaildár must not personally interfere in the performance of their duties by these officials except under directions from a competent officer;

(iii) to render such assistance in the work of survey, crop inspection, preparation of records and assessments, or other branches of revenue administration within the zail as the Collector may require;

(iv) to report any repairs necessary to Government buildings, roads, or boundary marks within the zail;

(v) to notify in the estates of the zail all orders of Government communicated to him for that purpose, and to obey all orders which require personal obedience from himself;

(vi) to exert his influence to secure within the zail prompt obedience to all orders of Government, and to abstain from interference with cases pending in the law courts except under order from the proper authority;

(vii) to assist Government officers in the execution of their duties, to supply them to the best of his ability with any information they may require, and to attend on them when they visit the zail.

26. (i).—Where a Zaildári cess is payable in addition to the land revenue, the proceeds of that cess, and where no such Zaildári cess is leviable, then one per cent. of all land revenue assessed in the zail, or such other percentage as the Local Government may have appointed on his behalf, shall be appropriated for the remuneration of the Zaildár.

(ii).—The Collector shall collect this cess or percentage, and it shall be paid to the Zaildár in the form of an inám assigned to him out of the land revenue of any estate in the zail appointed by the Collector in this behalf.

Inamdars.

27. The following rules relating to Inámdárs apply to the districts of—

Hissar,	Jullundur,	Ráwalpindi,
Karnál,	Hoshiárpur,	Hazára,
Umballa,	Shahpur,	
Ludhiána,	Jhelum,	

and to any other district to which the Local Government may by notification hereafter extend them.

28. (*i*).—Subject to any conditions and limitations expressly made by Government when granting an inám, appointments to the office of Inámdár shall be made, the office shall be vacated, and successions to vacancies shall be filled up as nearly as may be in the manner provided in the rules relating to Zaildárs.

(*ii*).—The votes of the headmen of the zail, iláka or other circle to which the inám is allotted shall not be taken for the purpose of determining the merits of contending candidates. But this rule shall not prevent the Collector from ascertaining by show of hands which of two candidates has the greater local influence, if he thinks this course desirable.

29. An Inámdár shall perform such duties and render such assistance in the district administration as are required by the orders of Government under which the inám was first granted; and the Collector may also require him to perform any of the duties of a Zaildár. The remuneration of an Inámdár shall be paid to him in the form of an inám assigned to him out of the land revenue of any estate appointed by the Collector in this behalf in the zail or iláka in which the Inámdár holds office.

VILLAGE HEADMEN.

Of first appointments.

30. (*i*).—A sufficient number of Headmen shall be appointed to every estate, and this number when once fixed shall not be increased except by the order of the Commissioner, nor be reduced except by the order of the Financial Commissioner.

(*ii*).—If an estate or a considerable portion thereof is owned by Government, the Headman may be appointed from among the tenants. In other estates he shall be appointed from among the land-owners.

(*iii*).—The lessee of the revenue or produce of an uncultivated or forest estate owned by Government shall be during the currency of his lease the Headman thereof.

31. (*i*).—In all first appointments of Headmen, regard shall be had among other matters to—

(*a*) his hereditary claims;

(*b*) extent of property in the estate possessed by the candidate;

(*c*) services rendered to the State by himself or by his family;

(*d*) his personal influence, character, ability, and freedom from indebtedness.

Of the vacation of appointments.

32. (*i*).—A Headman vacates his office by—

(*a*) death;

(*b*) resignation with the sanction of the Collector;

(*c*) dismissal.

(*ii*).—A Headman shall be dismissed when—

(*a*) he is sentenced to imprisonment for one year or upwards, or to any heavier sentence; or

(b) in an estate owned altogether or chiefly by Government he ceases to possess the interest which led to his appointment; or

(c) in any other estate he ceases to be a land-owner in the estate or sub-division of the estate in respect of which he holds office; or

(d) he has mortgaged his holding and has delivered possession to the mortgagee; or

(e) his holding has been transferred under Section 71 of the Land Revenue Act, or the assessment thereof has been annulled under Section 73 of the same Act.

(iii).—A Headman may be dismissed when—

(a) criminal proceedings which have been taken against him show that he is unfit to be entrusted any longer with the duties of his office; or

(b) he is seriously embarrassed by debt; or

(c) owing to age or physical or mental incapacity, or absence from the estate, he is unable to discharge the duties of his office; or

(d) he neglects to discharge his duties, or is otherwise shown to be incompetent; or

(e) the estate or sub-division thereof, in respect of which he holds office, or his own holding is attached either for an arrear of land revenue or by order of any court.

Of succession to vacant Offices.

33. In an estate or sub-division of an estate owned chiefly or altogether by Government a successor to the office of Headman shall be selected without regard to hereditary claims, but regard shall be had to the other considerations stated in Rule 31.

34. (i).—In other estates the heir or nearest eligible heir who according to the custom of the village is entitled to inherit shall be appointed, but subject in every case to the following rules :—

(a) The claim of a collateral relation of the last incumbent to succeed shall not be admitted solely on the ground of inheritance, unless the claimant is a descendant in the male line of the paternal great-grandfather of the last incumbent.

(b). Where a Headman has been dismissed for a serious offence or disqualification the Collector may refuse to appoint any of his heirs whose eligibility is affected by such offence or disqualification.

(c). The Collector may also refuse to appoint a person claiming as an heir on any ground which would necessitate or justify the dismissal of that person from the office of Headman.

(ii).—Failing the appointment of an heir, a successor to the office shall be appointed in the manner, and with regard to the considerations, described in Rule 31.

(iii).—Election shall not in any case be resorted to as an aid in making appointments under this rule and Rules 30 and 33.

Of Offices vacated by proceedings for the recovery of arrears of land revenue or by mortgages.

35. (*i*).—Where an office becomes vacant in consequence of any proceedings taken for the recovery of an arrear of land revenue under Section 71, 72 or 73 of the Land Revenue Act, the transferree, agent, or farmer who under those proceedings obtains possession of the land on which the arrears were due may, in the discretion of the Collector, be appointed to the vacant office.

(*ii*).—Where a Headman, who as land-owner is individually responsible for more than half the land revenue of an estate or of the sub-division thereof in respect of which he holds office, has mortgaged his holding and has delivered possession thereof to the mortgagee, and the office of Headman has become vacant in consequence thereof, the mortgagee may in the discretion of the Collector be appointed to the vacant office.

(*iii*).—On the termination of any such transfer, farm or attachment as is referred to in sub-section (*i*), or on the release of any such mortgage as is referred to in sub-section (*ii*), a Headman appointed under this rule shall cease to hold office, and a new Headman shall be appointed with reference to the considerations stated in Rule 31.

Of the duties of Headmen.

36. In addition to the duties imposed upon Headmen by law for any purpose, a Headman shall—

(*i*) collect by due date all land revenue and all sums recoverable as land revenue from the estate or sub-division of an estate in which he holds office, and pay the same at the place and time appointed in that behalf to the Revenue Officer or assignee empowered by Government to receive it ;

(*ii*) collect the rents and other income of the common land, and account for them to the persons entitled thereto ;

(*iii*) acknowledge every payment received by him in the books of the land-owners and tenants ;

(*iv*) defray joint expenses of the estate and render accounts thereof, as may be duly required of him ;

(*v*) report to the Tahsíldár the death of any assignee of land revenue or Government pensioner residing in the estate, or the absence of any such person for more than a year ;

(*vi*) report to the Tahsíldár all encroachments on roads or on Government waste lands and injuries to, or appropriation of, nazúl property situated within the boundaries of the estate ;

(*vii*) report any injury to Government buildings made over to his charge ;

(*viii*) carry out, to the best of his ability, any orders that he may receive from the Collector requiring him to furnish information, or to assist in providing on payment supplies or means of transport for troops ;

(*ix*) assist in such manner as the Collector may from time to time direct at all crop inspections, recording of mutations, surveys, preparation of records of right, or other revenue business carried on within the limits of the estate ;

(x) attend the summons of all authorities having jurisdiction in the estate, assist all officers of the Government in the execution of their public duties; supply, to the best of his ability, any local information which those officers may require, and generally act for the land-owners, tenants and residents of the estate or sub-division of the estate in which he holds office in their relations with Government.

Remuneration of Headmen.

37. (i).—The remuneration of a Headman in an estate or sub-division of an estate owned chiefly or altogether by Government shall be such a portion of the village officer's cess, or of the income accruing to Government from the estate, as may be sanctioned by the Financial Commissioner.

(ii).—In other estates the remuneration of a Headman shall be the remuneration appointed when the land revenue of the estate was last assessed.

(iii).—In any case not provided for by sub-sections (i) and (ii) a Headman shall receive a portion of the village officer's cess equal to five per cent. of the land revenue collected by him from the estate or portion of an estate in which he holds office.

Chief Headmen.

38. In an estate in which the appointment of a Chief Headman has been sanctioned by Government, appointments to the office of Chief Headman shall be made, the office shall be vacated, and vacancies shall be filled up as nearly as may be in the manner provided in the rules relating to Headmen.

Provided that—

(a) the Chief Headman shall be appointed from among the Headmen of the estate; and

(b) in making these appointments regard shall not be had to any assertion of an hereditary claim to the office of Chief Headman.

39. (i).—In estates in which a Chief Headman has been appointed, an order may, at the option of the officer by whom it is issued, be addressed either to the Chief Headman or to any Headman who is by his office responsible for the execution thereof. And if the order is addressed to the Chief Headman, he may either execute it himself or refer to the responsible Headman.

(ii).—In addition to his own duties as a Headman, the Chief Headman shall be responsible for the due execution of their duties by other Headmen in the same estate.

(iii).—Nothing in sub-sections (1) and (2) shall be deemed to apply to the matters defined in clauses (i) to (iv) of Rule 36.

Remuneration of Chief Headmen.

40. The remuneration of the Chief Headman of an estate shall be—

(i) the remuneration appointed in respect of his office when the land revenue of the estate was last assessed;

(*ii*) or failing any such special provision, a portion of the village officer's cess equal to one per cent. of the land revenue collected from the estate ;

(*iii*) this remuneration shall be collected by the village Headmen, and be paid by them to the Chief Headman.

Of punishments other than dismissal.

41. (*i*).—Where a Zaildár, Inámdár, Headman, or Chief Headman commits a breach of or neglects the duties imposed on him by these rules or by any other law for the time being in force, the Collector may by order direct—

(*a*) that the emoluments of his office be withheld and forfeited to Government for a term not exceeding one year ; or

(*b*) that he be suspended from office for a term not exceeding one year.

(*ii*).—In a case of suspension, a substitute shall or shall not be appointed, as in the circumstances of the case the Collector shall deem necessary.

Of vicarious appointments under Chapter III of the Land Revenue Act.

42. (*i*).—Where an estate is owned by a non-resident land-owner ; or where, in an estate owned by more land-owners than one, any one of them who are individually or collectively liable for more than half the land revenue of the estate are non-resident land-owners, a substitute for a non-resident Headman may be appointed from among the resident tenants.

(*ii*).—Where, by reason of old age or physical infirmity, a Zaildár, Inámdár, Chief Headman or Headman, or by reason of minority or other good cause, a Headman is unable to perform the duties of his office in person, or for other sufficient reason, a substitute may be appointed to discharge those duties.

43. A substitute thus appointed shall be deemed to be, and shall be equally with the person in whose behalf he is appointed, the Zaildár, Inámdár or village officer (as the case may be) appointed to the office.

44. (*i*).—When the person on whose behalf the substitute was appointed vacates his office, the tenure of office by the substitute shall thereon abate.

(*ii*).—Saving as provided in sub-section (1), an order appointing a substitute shall remain in force until it is revoked, or until the substitute dies or is dismissed or resigns the appointment.

45. The appointment, dismissal and resignation of a substitute shall be governed by the same rules as apply to the appointment, dismissal or resignation of the person in whose behalf he holds office. Provided that in judging the fitness of a person who claims to be appointed a substitute, regard shall be had to the property which he will inherit from the person on whose behalf he desires to be appointed, in like manner as if he had already inherited it.

46. (*i*).—For special reason to be recorded in the order appointing a substitute, the person in whose stead a substitute is appointed may be permitted to enjoy a portion not exceeding a moiety of the remuneration of the office.

(*ii*).—In the absence of any such order a substitute is entitled to the whole remuneration of the office.

Charges under Chapter III of the Land Revenue Act due from land held free of revenue.

47. Where the land revenue of an estate or holding has been released, compounded for or redeemed, and a percentage payable out of the land revenue assessed thereon has been appointed for the remuneration of a Zaildár or village officer holding office in respect of that estate or holding, that percentage shall be a charge payable by the person who would be liable for the land revenue if it had not been released, compounded for or redeemed.

CHAPTER III.

Rules under Section 46 of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887, relating to Records of Rights.

48. The following rules relate to the making or revising of records of rights, pursuant to a notification issued under Section 32 of the Land Revenue Act.

Language.

49. Except where the Financial Commissioner may by special order otherwise direct, records of rights shall be written in the Urdu language.

Jamabandi.

50. (*i*).—The record of rights of an estate, so far as it comprises the statements mentioned in clause (*a*) of sub-section (2) of Section 31 of the Act, shall be prepared in the same form as the annual record; and the rules on the subject of the preparation of annual records shall apply to the preparation of these statements.

(*ii*).—When these statements are complete, the Collector or an Assistant Collector shall fix a date for their final approval, and shall summon the persons interested therein to appear on that date at a place in, or in the immediate vicinity of, the estate.

(*iii*).—On the date and at the place appointed, the Revenue Officer aforesaid shall ascertain by such inquiry as he shall deem sufficient that the statements have been duly and correctly prepared; and on being so satisfied, he shall sign the statements, adding at their foot an order declaring that they have been duly attested.

Wájib-ul-arz.

51. (*a*).—The statement of customs respecting rights and liabilities on the estate shall be in narrative form; it shall be as brief as the nature of the subject admits, and shall not be argumentative, but shall be confined to a simple statement of the customs which are ascertained to exist. The statement shall be divided into paragraphs numbered consecutively, each paragraph describing as nearly as may be a separate custom.

(*b*).—The statement shall not contain entries relating to matters regulated by law; nor shall customs contrary to justice, equity or good conscience, or which have been declared to be void by any competent authority be entered in it. Subject to these restrictions, the statement should contain information on so many of the following matters as are pertinent to the estate:—

(1) Common land, its cultivation and management, and the enjoyment of the proceeds thereof.

(2) Rights of grazing on common land.

(3) Rights to the enjoyment of sayer produce.

(4) Usages relating to village expenses (málba).

(5) Customs relating to the irrigation of land.

(6) Customs relating to mills, tanks, streams or natural drainages.

(7) Customs of alluvion and diluvion.

(8) Customs relating to the habited site.

(9) The rights of cultivators of all classes not expressly provided for by law (for instance, rights to trees or manure, and right to plant trees); and their customary liabilities other than rent.

(10) Customary dues payable to village servants, and the customary service to be rendered by them.

(11) The rights of Government to any nazúl property, forests, unclaimed, unoccupied, deserted or waste lands, quarries, ruins or objects of antiquarian interest, spontaneous products, and other accessory interest in land included within the boundaries of the estate.

(12) Any other important usage affecting the rights of land-owners, cultivators or other persons interested in the estate, not being a usage relating to succession and transfer of landed property.

(*c*).—Where the record of rights is being made for the first time, if the persons interested are not agreed as to the existence of any alleged custom, the Collector or an Assistant Collector of the 1st Grade shall decide the dispute in the manner provided in Section 36 of the Land Revenue Act. Where the record of rights is being revised, the Collector or Assistant Collector of the 1st Grade shall similarly decide disputed entries; but in doing so he shall have regard to the provisions of Section 37 of the Land Revenue Act.

(*d*).—When the statement is complete, the Revenue Officer aforesaid shall fix a date for its final approval, and shall summon the persons interested to appear on that date at a place in, or in the immediate vicinity of, the estate to which the statement relates. And on the date and at the place appointed the statement shall be read over in the presence of such of the persons as are in attendance; and after such further correction as may be then found necessary, the Revenue Officer aforesaid shall sign the statement, and shall add at its foot an order declaring that it has been duly attested.

52. The map of the estate shall be prepared in the manner prescribed in the rules relating to annual records.

53. (*i*).—The documents comprising the record of rights of an estate shall be bound together in one or more volumes.

(*ii*).—The record shall commence with a proceeding stating—

(*a*) the authority under which and the Collector by whom it has been prepared;

(*b*) the documents comprised in the record;

(*c*) the date of the commencement and completion of the record.

CHAPTER IV.

RULES UNDER SECTIONS 51 AND 155 (1) (*g*) OF THE PUNJAB LAND REVENUE ACT REGARDING THE METHOD OF ANNOUNCING THE ASSESSMENT OF AN ESTATE.

54. (*i*).—Before announcing the assessment of an estate a notice shall be issued summoning the Headman and other persons interested to attend at a place and on a date specified in the notice.

(*ii*).—On the date and at the place so appointed the Collector by whom the assessment is made shall announce the assessment; and if the Headman or other persons interested who have attended pursuant to the notice so desire, he shall give to them a memorandum showing the particulars of the assessment.

CHAPTER V.

RULES UNDER SECTION 56 OF THE PUNJAB LAND REVENUE ACT, 1887, CONCERNING THE DISTRIBUTION OF ASSESSMENTS OVER THE HOLDINGS OF AN ESTATE.

In respect of fixed assessments for a term of years.

55. Before making or revising the distribution of an assessment over the several holdings of an estate, the Collector shall enquire into the usage followed in the previous distribution; and in deciding the method of the new distribution he shall have regard to that usage and to the wishes of the land-owners, so far as may be practicable and equitable.

56. (*a*).—The Collector shall then make an order setting forth the method of the former distribution, and the method by which the new distribution is to be made, and shall direct that a record of the new distribution be prepared showing—

(1) serial number of holding;

(2) land-owner (with description) liable for the land revenue on each holding;

(3) area of holding, with such details as are necessary to the distribution;

(4) rate or measure by which the new distribution is made;

(5) } Amount charged to each holding { by former distribution;
(6) } { by new distribution;

(7) rates and cesses payable by the holding, which are charged by a percentage on the land revenue.

(*b*).—Where the rent of a tenancy is the whole or a share of the land revenue thereof, with or without an addition in money, kind or service, the tenancy and the result of proceedings (if any) taken under Section 27 of the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887, shall be shown in this record under the land-owner's holding of which the tenancy is a part; an additional entry showing the tenant's name being inserted between entries (2) and (3).

(*c*).—Where there are superior and inferior land-owners in the same estate, both classes of land-owners shall be shown in the record under entry (2); and there shall be added after entry (7) any málikána due to the superior land-

owner, which is charged by a percentage on the land revenue; or if part of the land revenue is payable to the superior land-owner, details showing the amount so due to the superior land-owner shall be shown under entry (6).

57. (*i*).—The record thus made shall be published by delivering a copy of the order and record made under Rule 56 to the Headman of the estate; or in his absence by posting these copies in a conspicuous place in or near the estate.

(*ii*).—A copy shall also be given to the Patwári.

In respect of assessments under which the land revenue varies according to the results of each year or harvest.

58. If the assessment is in the form of rates chargeable according to the results of each year or harvest, the Revenue Officer to whom the Collector may assign this business by order under Section 12 of the Land Revenue Act, shall cause a record of the sum chargeable to each holding to be prepared for each year or harvest (as the case may require), giving the particulars (entry No. 5 excepted) set out in Rule 56, and shall publish it in the manner prescribed in Rule 57.

CHAPTER VI.

Rules under Section 59 of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887, relating to special assessments.

When land revenue which has been released or assigned is resumed.

59. When in any district or tahsíl an assignment of land revenue is resumed, if that land revenue was assessed in the same form and by the same method as that in and by which land revenue paid to Government on the same estate or on adjacent estates was assessed at the last general assessment, no new assessment of the resumed assignment shall be made until a general re-assessment of the district or tahsíl is undertaken.

60. If the land revenue enjoyed by the assignee was not so assessed, or if, where the assignee was himself the land-owner, no assessment of his land has hitherto been made, the Collector shall assess land revenue on the land of which the revenue has been resumed, in conformity with the principles and instructions on which the current assessment of the tahsíl or district was made.

When assessments of land revenue require revision in consequence of the action of water or sand.

61. (*i*).—Where land of an estate paying land revenue is injured or improved by the action of water or sand, the land revenue due on the estate under the current assessment shall be reduced or increased in conformity with the instructions issued from time to time in this behalf by the Financial Commissioner with the sanction of the Local Government.

(*ii*).—And in every such case the distribution of the land revenue over the holdings of the estate shall be revised, so as to similarly reduce or increase the sum payable in respect of the holding in which the land that has been injured or improved is situated.

Or in consequence of calamity of season or other cause not above provided for.

62. (*i*).—On the application of the land-owners the Financial Commissioner with the sanction of the Local Government may order the current assessment of an estate to be revised, if, owing to calamity of season or other cause not above provided for, the profits of the estate have been materially reduced.

(*ii*).—In revising an assessment under this rule the Collector shall, except in cases in which the Local Government may by special order otherwise direct, be guided by the principles and instructions which were followed when the last general assessment was made.

(*iii*).—And the distribution of the land revenue over the holdings shall be revised in conformity with the revised assessment of the estate.

Assessments on account of pasture or natural products of land or water.

63. (*i*).—Where revenue due to Government on account of pasture or other natural products of land, or on account of mills, fisheries or natural products of water, or on account of any rights of Government described in Sections 41 and 42 of the Land Revenue Act, has not been included in the current assessment of an estate, the Collector shall, when directed by the Financial Commissioner, from time to time assess the revenue so due in accordance with the instructions issued to him by that authority in each case.

(*ii*).—These instructions may prescribe the term for which the revenue shall be assessed and leased, the persons or class of persons to whom the lease shall be given, the form of the lease, and the procedure to be followed in granting the lease; and may further direct that the assessment be determined by tender or by public auction.

Other special assessments.

64. When waste lands are sold, leased or granted by Government, land revenue shall be assessed in accordance with the conditions of the sale, lease or grant.

65. In making all other special assessments of land for which provision is made in Section 59 of the Land Revenue Act, and which are not dealt with in the foregoing rules, the Collector shall be guided by the principles and instructions which were followed in making the current assessment of the district or tahsíl in which the land is situated.

Terms of special assessments.

66. Except as may be provided by the instructions of the Financial Commissioner with reference to the matters dealt with in Rule 63, or by the special order of the Financial Commissioner in any case, the special assessment of any land shall be made for the remainder of the term of the current assessment of the district or tahsíl in which that land is situated.

CHAPTER VII.

RESPECTIVE LIABILITY OF SUPERIOR AND INFERIOR LAND-OWNERS FOR THE LAND REVENUE (SECTION 61 OF PUNJAB LAND REVENUE ACT, 1887).

67. Where there are superior and inferior land-owners in the same estate or in the same holding, the inferior land-owner shall, in the absence of any special order of the Financial Commissioner to the contrary, be liable for the land revenue.

CHAPTER VIII.

RULES UNDER SECTIONS 63 AND 64 OF THE PUNJAB LAND REVENUE ACT, 1887, REGULATING THE PLACES AND MANNER AT AND IN WHICH LAND REVENUE IS TO BE PAID, THE CIRCUMSTANCES AND TERMS IN AND ON WHICH ASSIGNED LAND REVENUE MAY BE COLLECTED BY THE ASSIGNEE, AND THE CHARGE TO BE MADE FOR THE COLLECTION OF ASSIGNED LAND REVENUE BY THE COLLECTOR.

Place of payment.

68. (*i*).—Land revenue payable in cash shall be paid at the office of the tahsíl to which the estate belongs except in the following cases:—

(*a*). Where the Tahsíl Treasury at the district head-quarters has been incorporated with the District Treasury. In this case the payment shall be made into the District Treasury, the statement of the manner in which the sum paid is to be appropriated being first checked and attested by the Tahsíldár.

EXCEPTION 1.—When Tahsíl Treasury at head-quarters has been incorporated with the District Treasury.

(*b*). Where a special arrangement has been made with the sanction of the Commissioner authorizing any person under engagement to pay land revenue to pay direct into the District Treasury. In this case the payment shall be made as provided in clause (*a*).

EXCEPTION 2.—Special arrangement that payments should be made into District Treasury.

(*c*). Where the land revenue is assigned, and the assignee has made arrangements satisfactory to the Collector for receiving such revenue at any place approved of by him on or within fifteen days after the dates fixed for the payment of the instalments of the Government demands. In this case the payment shall be made at the place so approved.

EXCEPTION 3.—Assignees of land revenue making their own collections.

(*ii*).—If only part of the land revenue of an estate has been assigned, the assignee shall not be permitted to appoint under this rule a place for payment of the land revenue due to him other than a place in the estate.

69. (*i*).—Where by the terms of the current assessment the land revenue is payable in cash, but the amount to be paid at each harvest is determined by appraisement of the produce, the appraisement shall be made by the Revenue Officer or other agent appointed by the Collector in this behalf at the place where the produce is grown, but the land revenue determined to be due shall be paid at the place and in the manner provided under the last foregoing rule.

(*ii*).—Where in a case under this rule the land revenue is assigned, the Collector may in his discretion permit the assignee to make the appraisement.

70. (*i*).—Where land revenue is payable in kind, the produce shall be divided at the place where it is grown in the presence of a Revenue Officer or agent appointed by the Collector to superintend the division, and the produce thus ascertained to be due as land revenue shall be paid to that Revenue Officer or agent at the same place.

(*ii*).—Where in a case under this rule the land revenue is assigned, the Collector may in his discretion authorize the assignee to make the division and to receive the land revenue in person or through an agent.

71. (*i*).—No order under the foregoing rules, by which arrangements made by an assignee for the receipt of assigned land revenue payable in cash are approved, shall authorize the assignee to receive payment otherwise than from the village headman empowered by rule under Chapter III to collect the same from the land-owners.

(*ii*).—If the land revenue is not paid to the assignee by the date fixed for payment, the Collector of his own motion or on the application of the assignee may order that it be paid to himself in the same manner and at the same place as is appointed for the payment of land revenue due to Government in the same tahsíl.

72. The Collector may at any time cancel an order made in favour of an assignee of land revenue under Rule 68, 69 or 70. And the land revenue due to the assignee shall thereafter be paid or the produce be appraised or divided (as the case may be) in the same manner and at the same place as is appointed in respect of estates in the same tahsíl of which the land revenue is due to Government.

73. (*i*).—Land revenue due to assignees, that is, paid under the foregoing rules into a Government Treasury, shall be held in deposit at the credit of the assignee, and shall be paid to him on his demand.

(*ii*).—A charge of 2 per cent. for expenses of collection, or such other charge as may in any case have been prescribed, shall be deducted by the Collector from all such sums.

Special arrangements for payment into the District Treasury conditional on punctuality.

74. The continuance of such special arrangement as is referred to in the second Exception to Rule 74 for payment of land revenue direct into the District Treasury shall depend on the punctual payment of the revenue, and on any arrear falling due the Collector shall make an order cancelling that arrangement.

Rules for the Payment of the Land Revenue of the Jagir of Kulai and Badnak, held by the Nawab of Amb, in the Haripur Tahsil of the Hazara District.

75. The revenue of the Kulai and Badnak jágír in the Hazára District shall be paid at the village of Swábi to the Kárdár of the jágír, who shall hold his appointment under the orders of the Commissioner of the Pesháwar Division.

76. A charge of 3 per cent. on the net collections of the jágír shall be made to the Jágírdár for the remuneration of the Kárdár.

77. The Kárdár shall conform to the same rules in respect of the receipt of revenue as are prescribed for the observance of Tahsíldárs, and shall keep written accounts of his collections and of his payments to the Jágírdár. These accounts shall be at all times open to the inspection of the Deputy Commissioner.

78. Excepting the matters above dealt with, the payment of the land revenue of this jágír will be subject to the same rules as are in force in the rest of the district.

CHAPTER IX.

Rules under Section 64 of the Land Revenue Act, 1887, regulating the suspension and remission of land revenue.

Suspensions.

79. (*i*).—The Collector may by order direct that the whole or part of the land revenue falling due in an estate be suspended.

(*ii*).—All orders thus issued by the Collector shall be at once reported by him for the sanction of the Commissioner, and the Commissioner may cancel or modify the Collector's orders as to him seems fit.

80. (*i*).—In the order by which land revenue payable by an estate in suspended no date shall be fixed for the recovery thereof. But the Collector shall, not later than one month before the first instalment of land revenue of each succeeding harvest falls due in the estate, by order determine the amount of the suspended land revenue which shall be recovered in addition to the land revenue of the current harvest.

(*ii*).—The orders thus issued for the realization of suspended revenue shall be reported to the Commissioner, and may be cancelled or modified by him as to him may seem fit.

81. All orders made under the two last foregoing rules shall be reported without delay to the Financial Commissioner.

Remissions.

82. When it is proposed to remit land revenue, the amount in respect of which the proposal is made, if not already suspended, shall be suspended, and the case shall be reported by the Collector to the Commissioner, who, if he agrees, will forward the case to the Financial Commissioner for such sanction as may be necessary under the orders of Government.

CHAPTER X.

Rules under Section 97 of the Land Revenue Act, 1887, relating to the recovery of arrears on the application of village officers.

83. (*i*).—An application under Section 97 of the Land Revenue Act shall be made either to the Collector or to the Tahsíldár, and shall state—

(*a*) the name and description of the defaulter;

(*b*) the arrear of which recovery is desired;

(*c*) the circumstances which have made the application necessary.

(*ii*).—Any number of defaulters residing in the same estate may, at the discretion of the Revenue Officer to whom the application is made, be included in the same application, but the arrear due from each defaulter shall be separately specified.

84. (*i*).—If the application is in due form, and the arrear of which recovery is desired has not been due for more than six months, the Revenue Officer shall fix a date for the hearing of the case, and shall serve a writ of demand on the defaulter, together with a summons to attend on that date.

(*ii*).—If the arrear has been due for more than six months the application shall be rejected, unless the applicant satisfies the Revenue Officer that the delay in realizing the arrear is not due to his neglect. And, if so satisfied, the Revenue Officer shall proceed as in sub-section (1).

85. On and after the date fixed for the attendance of the defaulter the Revenue Officer shall make an inquiry into the existence of the arrear. And if it is proved, he shall record an order stating the amount of the arrear and the person who is the defaulter, and shall thereafter proceed to recover the same.

CHAPTER XI.

RULES UNDER SECTION 100 OF THE LAND REVENUE ACT, 1887, AS TO THE MANNER IN WHICH THE BOUNDARIES OF ESTATES ARE TO BE DEMARCATED, AND AS TO THE SURVEY MARKS TO BE ERECTED WITHIN ESTATES.

86. At every angle on the boundary between two estates and at such other places on the boundary line as may be necessary for the convenient determination of the boundary of an estate, pillars of mud or stone shall be erected, not less than three feet in height.

87. At every point where the boundary of more than two estates meet a tri-junction pillar of the following specification shall be erected :—

Material.—Masonry of stone or burnt brick with lime mortar; upper surface to be plastered with pakka lime plaster.

Shape.—Cubic; each edge of the cube not less than three feet long.

Position.—The lowest side of the cube to be accurately bedded upon a levelled surface, and only half the cube to be above ground.

88. In estates surveyed on the square system, the extremities of a side of one square shall be marked by survey marks of stone or concrete, each mark being not less than 18 by 6 by 6 inches in size.

89. In estates not surveyed on the square system, if traverse stations are fixed by the Survey of India, they shall be marked by similar survey marks.

90. Where boundaries are marked by rivers or hills, or where land is exposed to the action of rivers or floods, or in other cases for sufficient reason, the Collector may by order dispense with the construction of the survey marks prescribed in the foregoing rules.

91. Where an order is made under the last foregoing rule, the Collector may direct the erection of such other survey marks of the specification prescribed in Rules 86, 87 and 88 as are necessary to furnish a base or guide from which the boundary of the estate can be from time to time marked out and its interior survey be accurately renewed.

CHAPTER XII.

RULES UNDER SECTION 155 (*i*) (*g*) OF THE PUNJAB LAND REVENUE ACT, 1887, RELATING TO LISTS OF VILLAGE CESSES.

92. The list of village cesses levied on an estate shall be in the form of a proceeding, and shall state in respect of each village cess entered therein—

(*a*) whether it has been approved by the Local Government, and if it has been so approved, the particulars of that approval; or

(*b*) whether it has been judicially established, and, if so, sufficient particulars of the judicial order to enable a reference to be made to the order.

93. The list of village cesses, if prepared when a record of rights is being made, shall be filed along with the record of rights after the statement of customs; and if prepared when a general re-assessment is in progress shall be filed along with the order by which the assessment is determined.

CHAPTER XIII.

RULES UNDER SECTIONS 29 (3) AND 155 (*i*) (*a*) OF THE PUNJAB LAND REVENUE ACT, 1887, FIXING THE NUMBER AND AMOUNT OF THE INSTALMENTS, AND THE TIMES AND PLACES, AND THE MANNER BY, AT AND IN WHICH RATES AND CESSES OF WHICH A RECORD HAS BEEN MADE UNDER THE LAND REVENUE ACT ARE TO BE PAID.

Number of instalments and amount.

94. (*i*).—Where the annual land revenue of an estate is payable at one harvest, the demand of each year from that estate on account of rates and cesses shall be paid at the same harvest.

(*ii*).—In all other cases the demand of each year from an estate on account of rates and cesses shall be paid in two instalments, *viz.*, one at the kharíf harvest, and the other at the rabi harvest; and each instalment shall bear the same proportion to the total demand of the year as the instalment or instalments of land revenue due on the same estate for the same harvest bear to the total land revenue payable by the estate for the same year.

95. Rates and cesses due at each harvest shall be payable on the date on which the first instalment of land revenue due from the same estate on account of the same harvest is payable, and, except as by these rules is otherwise provided, at the Revenue Office appointed for the receipt of land revenue due to Government in the same tahsíl.

96. Where no land revenue is payable by an estate, the rates and cesses due therefrom shall be payable by the same instalments and at the same dates by and at which the rates and cesses of the adjacent estates are payable. And the Collector shall by order determine the instalments and dates which are applicable under this rule.

97. Where the land revenue of an estate is suspended or remitted, a proportionate amount of the rates and cesses shall be similarly suspended or remitted.

98. (*i*).—A headman, when paying an instalment of rates and cesses as required by Rule 95, shall be entitled to withhold—

(*a*) any portion of the due demand which consists of produce in kind due to village officers holding office in the estate;

(*b*) the remuneration due to persons other than the Patwárí;

(*c*) the proceeds of any cess levied on account of village expenses.

(*ii*).—It shall be the duty of the headman to pay sums thus withheld to the persons entitled to the same.

CHAPTER XIV.

RULES UNDER SECTION 155 (*i*) (*f*) OF THE PUNJAB LAND REVENUE ACT, 1887, DECLARING WHAT SHALL BE THE LANGUAGE OF REVENUE OFFICES.

99. The language of Revenue Offices shall be—

(*a*) English, in cases in which English is the mother-tongue of both the parties to a revenue proceeding; and

(*b*) Urdu in all other cases.

100. A party to a proceeding to which clause (*b*) of the last foregoing rule applies, or his legal practitioner, may make an application and plead in the English language if both the parties or their legal practitioners understand English and the presiding officer consents to the use of English.

By order, &c.,

H. C. FANSHAWE,

Offg. Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab.

The 1*st March* 1888.

No. 77.—*Notification.*—In accordance with the power conferred upon him by Section 85 of the Punjab Tenancy Act of 1887, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to make the following rules for regulating the procedure of Revenue Officers under the said Act :—

RULES.

1. (*i*).—The statements and pleadings made by or on behalf of parties to a revenue proceeding, whether oral or written, shall be as brief as the nature of the case admits ; and shall not be argumentative, but shall be confined as much as possible to a simple and concise narrative of the facts which the party by whom or on whose behalf the statement or pleading is made believes to be material to the case, and which he either admits or believes that he will be able to prove.

(*ii*).—Every written application or statement filed by a party to a revenue proceeding shall be drawn up and verified in the manner provided by the Civil Procedure Code for written statements in suits.

Cf. Section 114 of Civil Procedure Code.

2. The death of one of the parties to a revenue proceeding, or in a proceeding to which a female is a party, her marriage shall not cause the proceeding to abate. And the Revenue Officer before whom the proceeding is held shall have power to make the successor in interest of the deceased person or of the married female a party thereto.

3. In fixing dates for the hearing of parties and their witnesses, in adjourning proceedings, and in dismissing applications on default or for other sufficient reason, a Revenue Officer will, so far as the nature of the case may require or permit, be guided generally by the principles of the procedure for the time being in force in Revenue Courts.

4. The provisions of Chapter XXV of the Civil Procedure Code in respect of commissions shall apply in the case of proceedings before a Revenue Officer.

5. (*i*).—A Revenue Officer may at his discretion award to a witness attending on summons a sum on account of his expenses, not exceeding the sum to which the witness would have been entitled for a like attendance in a civil court.

(*ii*).—The sum so awarded shall be costs in the proceeding.

6. (*i*).—In proceedings before a Revenue Officer under the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887, the Revenue Officer shall make with his own hand a brief memorandum of the statements of parties and witnesses at the time when each statement is made.

(*ii*).—If the Revenue Officer's mother-tongue is English, this memorandum shall be written in English and be translated into Urdu. In other cases it shall be written in Urdu.

7. (*i*).—In every proceeding in which an order is passed on the merits after inquiry, the Revenue Officer making the order shall also record a brief statement of the reasons on which it is founded.

(*ii*).—In every case referred to in sub-section (*i*) the order and the reasons for it shall—

(*a*) if the Revenue Officer's mother-tongue is English, be written by him in English, and be translated into Urdu ;

(*b*) if the Revenue Officer's mother-tongue is not English, be written by him in Urdu.

Costs.

8. (*i*).—In proceedings in which costs have been incurred, the final order shall apportion the costs between the parties to the proceeding.

(*ii*).—Costs thus apportioned shall be recoverable by the Revenue Officer by attachment and sale of the moveable property of the person liable for the same in the manner prescribed in Section 70 of the Land Revenue Act.

9. (*i*).—Orders of ejectment from, and delivery of possession of, immoveable property shall be enforced in the manner provided in the Code of Civil Procedure for the time being in force in respect of the execution of a decree whereby a civil court has adjudged ejectment from, or delivery of possession of, such property.

(*ii*).—And in the enforcing of these orders a Revenue Officer shall have all the powers in regard to contempts, resistance and the like which a civil court may exercise in the execution of a decree of the description mentioned in subsection (1).

10. The provisions of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887, with respect to arbitration shall apply to proceedings before a Revenue Officer in respect of any matter described in the first and second groups of Section 76 of the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887.

By order, &c.,

H. C. FANSHAWE,

Offg. Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab.

The 1st March 1888.

No. 78.—*Notification.*—In accordance with the power confered upon him by Section 106 (3) of the Punjab Tenancy Act of 1887, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to sanction the following rules made by the Financial Commissioner under Sections 46 and 106 (1) of the said Act:—

RULES UNDER THE PUNJAB TENANCY ACT, 1887.

RULE UNDER SECTION 46 PRESCRIBING THE FORM OF APPLICATIONS FOR ISSUE OF NOTICE OF RELINQUISHMENT OR EJECTMENT.

1. Every application for the issue of a notice of relinquishment, or of intended transfer of a tenancy, or for the issue of notice of ejectment from a tenancy, shall be accompanied by an extract from the last annual or other record showing—

(*a*) the name and description of the landlord ;

(*b*) the name and description of the tenant ;

(*c*) the fields from which it is proposed to eject the tenant, and their area ;

(*d*) the rent at which the tenant holds ;

and the extract shall be signed by the Patwárí, or by the Office Kánúngo of the Tahsíl, or by the District Record-keeper.

RULES UNDER SUB-SECTION (4) OF SECTION 77, LIMITING THE JURISDICTION OF ASSISTANT COLLECTORS OF THE 2ND GRADE.

2. A Náib-Tahsíldár invested with the powers of an Assistant Collector of the 2nd grade shall not hear and determine a suit of any description mentioned in the 3rd group of sub-section (3) of Section 77 in which the rent or sum claimed exceeds Rs. 100 in amount.

3. Other Assistant Collectors of the 2nd grade shall not hear and determine a suit of any description mentioned in the 3rd group of sub-section (3) of Section 77 in which the rent or sum claimed exceeds Rs. 500 in amount.

RULE UNDER CLAUSE (*d*) OF SUB-SECTION (1) OF SECTION 106.

4. A Revenue Officer or Revenue Court shall not, except for reasons of urgency to be recorded, issue any process of arrest against a tenant or against a land-owner who cultivates his own land between the 1st day of April and the 31st day of May, nor between the 15th day of September and the 15th day of November.

RULES UNDER CLAUSE (*f*) OF SECTION 106, DECLARING WHAT SHALL BE THE LANGUAGE OF REVENUE OFFICES AND COURTS, AND DETERMINING IN WHAT CASES PRESIDING OFFICERS MAY BE ADDRESSED IN ENGLISH.

5. The language of Revenue Offices and Courts shall be—

(*a*) English, in cases in which English is the mother-tongue of both the parties to a revenue proceeding ; and

(*b*) Urdu in all other cases.

6. A party to a proceeding to which clause (*b*) of the last foregoing rule applies, or his legal practitioner, may make an application and plead in the English language if both the parties or their legal practitioners understand English and the presiding officer consents to the use of English.

FORMS OF NOTICES.

RULES UNDER CLAUSE (*g*) OF SUB-SECTION (1) OF SECTION 106 OF THE PUNJAB TENANCY ACT, 1887, FOR THE GUIDANCE OF REVENUE OFFICERS AND OTHER PERSONS IN MATTERS CONNECTED WITH THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE ACT; AND PRESCRIBING UNDER SECTION 46 OF THE SAME ACT THE FORM OF APPLICATIONS AND NOTICES OF EJECTMENT, AND THE MANNER IN WHICH THEY SHALL BE ATTESTED.

7. The forms hereto appended shall, so far as may be practicable, be used for all notices of relinquishment and of intended transfer of right of occupancy issued on the application of a tenant, and for all notices of ejectment issued on the application of a landlord.

NOTICE ISSUED BY A. B., ASSISTANT COLLECTOR OF THE DISTRICT.

NOTICE OF RELINQUISHMENT issued pursuant to Sub-section (2) of Section 36 of the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887.

Tenant on whose application this notice is issued.	C. D. (*with father's name, caste, and residence*).
Landlord on whom this notice is to be served.	E. F. (*with father's name, caste, and residence*).
Tenancy to which this notice relates. [*Give for each field included in the tenancy its number and its area ; also the total area of the tenancy, and the estate and tahsíl in which situate.*]	

In accordance with the application of C. D., the tenant, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to E. F., the landlord, that the tenant will relinquish the tenancy above described at the end of the agricultural year now current.

Dated at the Revenue Office of
This *day of* 188 . } (*Seal and signature of Revenue Officer.*)

NOTICE ISSUED BY A. D., ASSISTANT COLLECTOR OF THE DISTRICT.

NOTICE OF EJECTMENT issued pursuant to the provisions of Sub-section (1) of Section 44 of the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887.

Landlord on whose application this notice is issued.	C. D. (*with father's name, caste, and residence*).
Tenant on whom this notice is to be served.	E. F. (*with father's name, caste, and residence*).
Tenancy to which this notice relates. [*Give for each field included in the tenancy its number and its area; also the total area of the tenancy and the estate and tahsil in which situate.*]	

WHEREAS on the day of 188 in the Court of at a decree for Rs. and costs Rs. on account of an arrear of rent due in respect of the tenancy above described was passed in favour of the said C. D., landlord, plaintiff, against E. F., tenant, defendant; and whereas a sum of Rs. is still due under this decree as set out in the account annexed,

THIS NOTICE OF EJECTMENT is issued against E. F., the said tenant; and he is hereby informed that, if he does not pay to this office the said amount of Rs. which is still due under the decree within fifteen days from the receipt of this notice, he will be ejected from the said tenancy.

Dated at the Revenue Office of
This day of 188 . } (*Seal and signature of Revenue Officer.*)

ACCOUNT OF SUMS DUE UNDER THE DECREE.

Amount of decree	...	...
Costs decreed against defendant		...
Costs of execution to date	...	...
Total Rs.	...	...
Paid by defendant	...	...
Balance now due ...		...

NOTICE ISSUED BY A. B., ASSISTANT COLLECTOR OF THE DISTRICT.

NOTICE OF EJECTMENT issued pursuant to the provisions of Sub-section (1) of Section 45 of the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887.

Person on whose application this notice is issued.	C. D. (*with father's name, caste, and residence*).
Person on whom the notice is to be served.	E. F. (*with father's name, caste, and residence*).
Tenancy to which the notice relates. [*Give for each field included in the tenancy its number and its area; also the total area of the tenancy, and the estate and tahsíl in which situate.*]	

WHEREAS C. D. has made an application to this office stating that he is the landlord of the tenancy above described, and praying that E. F., the tenant thereof, be ejected; and

WHEREAS it appears from the annual record that E. F. holds as a tenant of C. D., and is liable to ejectment by notice in accordance with the provisions of clause 6 of Section 42 and of Sections 43 and 45 of the Tenancy Act,

THIS NOTICE OF EJECTMENT is issued against E. F., the said tenant; and he is hereby informed that—

(1) he must vacate the land before the first day of May next following, or, if he intends to contest his liability to be ejected, he must institute a suit for that purpose in a Revenue Court within two months from the date of the service of this notice; and further that—

(2) if he does not intend to contest his liability to be ejected, but has a claim for compensation on ejectment, he should within two months from the date of the service of this notice prefer his claim to an Assistant Collector of the 1st Grade.

Dated at the Revenue Office
of
This *day of* 188 . (*Seal and signature of Revenue Officer.*)

NOTICE ISSUED BY A. B., ASSISTANT COLLECTOR OF THE DISTRICT.

NOTICE OF TRANSFER OF RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY issued pursuant to the provisions of Sub-section (2) of Section 53 of the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887.

Tenant on whose application this notice is issued.	C. D. (*with father's name, caste, and residence*).
Landlord on whom this notice is to be served.	E. F. (*with father's name, caste, and residence*).
Land to which this notice relates. [*Give for each field its number and its area; also the total area to which the notice relates, and the estate and tahsíl in which situate.*]	

In accordance with the application of C. D., tenant, who has a right of occupancy in the land above described, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to E. F., the landlord, that the tenant, C. D., intends to transfer (*a*) of his right of occupancy in the said land by (*b*) to G. H., son of , caste , residing at .

And E. F., the landlord, is hereby informed that if he wishes to claim to purchase the right of C. D., tenant in this land, he should prefer his claim to an Assistant Collector of the 1st grade within a period of one month from the date on which this notice is served.

Dated at the Revenue Office of .
This day of 188 . } (*Seal and signature of Revenue Officer.*)

(*a*) The whole or a share, as the case may be.
(*b*) Sale, gift, or other form of transfer, as the case may be.

__________ DISTRICT.

NOTICE OF SALE OF RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY in execution of a decree or order of Court issued to the landlord pursuant to the provisions of Sub-section (2) of Section 55 of the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887, by the Court of held at in the district aforesaid.

Landlord on whom this notice is to be served.	A. B. (*with father's name, caste, and residence*).
Tenant whose right of occupancy is to be sold.	C. D. (*with father's name, caste, and residence*).
Tenancy to which this notice relates. [*Give for each field included in the tenancy its number and its area; also the total area of the tenancy, and the estate and tahsíl in which situate.*]	

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to A. B., the landlord of the tenancy above described, that the right of occupancy of C. D., the tenant, will be sold by this Court at o'clock of the day of 188 in execution of the decree described below; and the landlord is hereby informed that if at any time before the close of the day on which the sale takes place he pays to the Court or to the officer conducting the sale a sum equal to one-fourth of the highest bid made at the sale, he shall be declared to be the purchaser of the tenant's right of occupancy at the amount of that bid.

Dated at the Court of
This day of 188 . } (*Seal and Signature of the Court.*)

(*Particulars of decree in execution of which this sale is ordered.*)

By order, &c.,

H. C. FANSHAWE,

Offg. Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab.

The 1st March 1888.

No. 79.—*Notification.*—In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by sub-section (3), Section 155 of the Punjab Land Revenue Act of 1887, and by sub-section (3), Section 106 of the Punjab Tenancy Act of 1887, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to sanction the following Rules made by the Financial Commissioner under clause (*d*) of sub-section (1) of Section 155 of the former Act, and clause (*d*), sub-section (1) of Section 106 of the latter.

Supplementary Rules under the Punjab Land Revenue Act and the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887.

RULES REGULATING THE PROCEDURE IN CASES WHERE PERSONS ARE ENTITLED TO INSPECT RECORDS OF REVENUE OFFICES OR REVENUE COURTS, OR TO OBTAIN COPIES OF THE SAME, AND PRESCRIBING THE FEES IN RESPECT THEREOF.

I.—INSPECTIONS.

1. The following are the documents which may be inspected and of which copies may be granted :—

(*a*) Records of rights and annual records and maps, and any other record or proceeding framed under the Land Revenue Act.

(*b*) Records of Revenue Courts and of any proceeding under the Tenancy Act, or under any other Act pursuant to which a Revenue Officer has jurisdiction.

2. (*i*).—Inspections of records and cases that are not pending are subject to the control of the head of the office in which they are kept for custody.

(*ii*).—The inspection of pending cases is subject to the control of the Revenue Officer or Court before whom they are pending. And they shall not be inspected on a day fixed for the hearing thereof, except with the special permission of that Officer or Court. Ordinarily they are open to the inspection of the parties only and of their pleaders or agents.

Time and place of inspection.

3. The inspection of records shall be made at such time, in such place and in the presence of such officials as the head of the office, in the case of records of decided cases, and the presiding Revenue Officer, in the case of records of pending cases, may direct.

Application for inspection.

4. Application for inspection of records shall be made in writing on plain paper, and shall distinctly specify the record inspection of which is desired.

The application shall be accompanied by the prescribed fee.

Fees.

5. (*i*).—The following fees shall be paid for inspection, *viz.*—

	Rs.	A.	P.
For the first hour or part of an hour ...	1	0	0
For each subsequent hour or part of an hour	0	8	0

If more time than is covered by the fee paid with the application be occupied in the inspection, the balance shall be paid at the close of the inspection.

(*ii*).—The fee prescribed by this rule is not payable in respect of records sent for and inspected by a Revenue Court or Office on the application of a party in a suit or proceeding pending before it.

Separate application and separate fee for each record.

6. A separate application shall be made and a separate fee paid for each record inspection of which is desired, unless the records are so closely connected that, in the opinion of the head of the office or presiding Revenue Officer, they may be regarded as one, in which case one application and one fee will suffice.

Refund of fees.

7. If any record for inspection of which an order has been given is incomplete or absent from the record room, or for any sufficient cause not available for inspection, the head of the office or presiding Revenue Officer shall direct refund of the fee, and shall pass such order regarding future inspection as he may think right.

Copying of documents prohibited.

8. The copying of any document or paper of a record during inspection and the use of pen and ink are strictly prohibited. Pencil and paper may be used for the purpose of taking notes, but no mark shall be made on any record or paper inspected. Infringement or attempted infringement of this rule shall deprive the person infringing of the right of inspection.

Appropriation of fees.

9. Fees realized under these rules shall be credited to the Record Office Fund.

Establishment.

10. The Collector, and in offices of a higher class the head of the office, may, subject to Budget rules, appoint any establishment necessary for the inspection of records, provided the cost does not exceed the income derived from inspection fees.

Crediting of fees.

11. Fees received in the offices of a place where there is a Government Treasury shall be paid daily into the Treasury, and fees received in all other offices shall be so paid in monthly, the intermediate custody being provided for by the presiding officer of the office.

12. An account of income and expenditure shall be submitted in the prescribed form to the Financial Commissioner by Commissioners and Collectors with the annual Revenue Administration Report.

II.—COPIES AND COPYISTS.

(*a*).—APPOINTMENT, REMUNERATION AND CONTROL OF COPYISTS.

13. Copyists in the English and Vernacular Departments shall be appointed by Collectors for all offices under their control, and in higher offices by the head of the office, the candidate's capability of writing fast and well being first tested. And only such a number shall be appointed as are absolutely required.

Remuneration of copyists.

14. Each copyist will receive nine-tenths of the entire copying fee taken from the person demanding a copy; the remaining one-tenth shall be the remuneration of the Head Clerk of the English Office, Clerk of the Court or Record keeper, as the case may be, whose duty it will be to see that the copy tallies with the original, and is thoroughly well written. The practice of funding the copying fees and entertaining copyists on fixed salaries is forbidden.

Duties of Head Clerks and Superintendents attesting copies.

15. The affixing by a Head Clerk, Clerk of Court or Record-keeper of his signature to a copy is a certificate that the official in question has personally satisfied himself of its accuracy after a personal comparison of the copy with the original.

The payment to Head Clerks, Clerks of Court and Record-keepers sanctioned in Rule 14 is intended to remunerate those officials for the extra labour imposed upon them by this additional duty.

Penalty for bad copying.

16. In case of bad copying the copyist shall prepare a fresh copy entirely at his own expense, stamps, &c., included.

Penalty for improperly appropriating copying fees.

17. Any Head Clerk, Clerk of Court or Superintendent, or other person improperly appropriating any portion of the copyists' fees shall be liable to immediate dismissal.

(*b*) — RULES FOR DISPOSAL OF APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFIED COPIES OF RECORDS.

18. (*i*).—A party to a suit or proceeding is entitled at any stage thereof to obtain copies of the record, including documents finally accepted as evidence.

(*ii*).—But a party who has been ordered to file a written statement is not entitled to inspect or take a copy of a written statement filed by another party, until he has first filed his own.

19. (*i*).—A stranger to a suit or proceeding has no right to obtain copies of documents put in evidence, except with the consent of the person by whom they were produced.

(*ii*).—But, with the exception aforesaid, a stranger may, after a suit or proceeding has been decided, obtain copies of the rest of the record, or, for sufficient reason shown to the satisfaction of the presiding Revenue Officer, he may, with the same exception, be granted copies of any part of the record while the suit or proceeding is still pending.

20. Any person may obtain a copy of a record of rights, annual record or list of village cesses, or of the record of distribution of an assessment over the holdings of an estate, or of an entry in a Register of Mutations.

(*c*).—RULES FOR FURNISHING COPIES OF DECREES, JUDGEMENTS OR OTHER DOCUMENTS FOR THE PURPOSES OR RECORD OR APPEAL.

One officer to receive applications.

21. At the head-quarters of each district an officer should be specially appointed to receive all applications for copies daily at a fixed hour.

Applications to be entered in a register.

22. Each application as received, after endorsement on it of the date of receipt, should be entered in a vernacular register of the form given in Appendix A, or such other form as the Financial Commissioner may approve.

Applications to be accompanied by a deposit in cash for copying fees. Stamps to be filed when copy is ready for delivery.

23. All applications for copies should invariably be accompanied by a deposit in cash sufficient to cover the fees chargeable under these rules. When not so accompanied, the application should be returned with instructions as to the amount of deposit required; and the date of return, with a note of the instructions given, should be entered on the

application. The court-fee stamp which the law requires to be affixed to the copy should not be taken from the applicant until the copy is ready for delivery, but at the time of receiving his application the applicant should be informed that a court-fee stamp of the prescribed value will be required when the copy is ready for delivery, and that unless it is furnished the copy will not be delivered to him.

Copies to be written legibly and on the prescribed description of paper.

24. Every copy shall be written in a fair, legible hand upon paper of the prescribed pattern. When the copy is of an order in vernacular, it must be written in the *nastalík* style. Head Clerks, Clerks of Courts and Record-keepers are responsible that the copies which they attest are properly written on the prescribed kind of paper.

25. (*i*). Every copy of the records mentioned in Rule 20 shall be commenced with a sufficient short description of the record, and with the name of the estate, tahsíl, and district to which it relates.

(*ii*). Every copy of a judgment or order of a Revenue Court or Officer shall be commenced with a heading containing the following information :—

(*a*) The Court or Office by which the case was decided, giving the name and powers of the presiding officer ; and in an appellate case the name and official designation of the officer whose order was appealed, and the date of that order ;

(*b*) the date of the institution of the suit, proceeding or appeal, as the case may be ;

(*c*) the name and description of the parties ;

(*d*) the subject-matter of the suit or proceeding, and the estate, tahsíl and district in which situate.

Ordinarily copies of judgments and decrees only to be given for purposes of appeal.

26. Copies of more than the judgment and decree or final order in a suit or proceeding will not be given unless specially applied for. Where, however, an Appellate Court has referred issues for trial to the Lower Court, a copy of the order of remand should be supplied, as well as the final order passed on receipt of the return to the remand.

Sheets of paper containing copy to be stitched together in book form.

27. In granting copies of judgments or orders for the purpose of appeal the sheets of paper on which the copy is made should be stitched together in book form, and not attached one to the end of another so as to form a roll.

Copyist how to act on completion of copy.

28. The copyist will present the copy when ready to the officer entrusted with the duty of receiving and admitting applications for copies. On receipt of the copy the applicant will be called, and on his furnishing the necessary stamp the copy will be delivered to him with any balance of the sum deposited for copying fees after the following points have been noted on the copy and in the register :—

(*a*) Date of presentation of application for copy.

(*b*) Date of return for deposit of copying fees, if so returned.

(*c*) Date of making the required deposit for copying fees.

(*d*) Amount paid as copying fees.

(*e*) Name of copyist.

(*f*) Date when copy was ready for delivery.

(*g*) Date of delivery of copy to applicant.

The register should be signed at the time of delivering the copy by the officer in charge.

29. Should the applicant not be present when first called to receive the copy, his name should be called on three successive days, and if he fails to present himself within that period, his application should be filed, and the copy will not be given to him until a fresh application is made on a one-anna stamp.

Absence of applicant when called.

30. The cause of delay in preparing a copy beyond the third day from the date of application should invariably be noted on the copy, and should be certified by the Head Clerk of the English Office, Clerk of Court or the Record-keeper, according as the copy is in English or the vernacular. In every office the officer charged with the duty of superintending the issue of copies should be careful to see that the prescribed period of three days is not exceeded, except in cases when it is really impracticable to supply the copy within that time.

Cause of delay in preparing copy to be explained.

31. It must be understood that these instructions apply to vernacular as well as to English copies, and to copies taken out for the purpose of record as well as for appeal. The particulars required to be noted by Rule 28 should be endorsed in the vernacular on vernacular copies, and in English on English copies, by the persons making the copies.

Rules apply to vernacular as well as to English copies.

32. (*i*). For every copy there will be charged a copying fee and a record office fee.

(*ii*). The record office fee will be a sum charged in addition to the copying fee, equal to one-fourth of its amount.

(*iii*). The following will be the scale of copying fees :—

Scale of copying fees.

English Copies.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Two hundred words and under ...	0	6	0
Every additional 100 words ...	0	2	0

Vernacular Copies.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Two hundred words and under ...	0	3	0
Every additional 100 words ...	0	1	0

These rates include the cost of the paper which will be supplied by the copyist. For field maps, boundary maps, tabular work, &c., a special charge will be fixed by the officer granting the copy.

(*iv*). The Financial Commissioners desire it to be understood that this scale of fees is intended to show the maximum rates leviable, and that a lower scale may be fixed in any district if it is found possible to get really good copying done at a cheaper rate.

(*v*). The copying fees levied should be disposed of strictly in accordance with Rule 14. The record office fee will be credited to the record office fund.

33. The officer in charge of the copying department should daily examine the register of applications for copies, and he will be responsible that the court fees on copies are duly entered in the prescribed register. The Collector should

Register to be examined daily.

occasionally inspect the register. The register will be in the form given in Appendix B, or in such other form as the Financial Commissioner may approve.

Stamps on copies to be cancelled by the attesting officer before issue.

34. The officer attesting copies must before issue cancel the court-fee labels affixed to them by punching out a portion of the label in such a manner as to remove neither the figure-head nor that part of the label upon which its value is expressed. As an additional precaution the signature of the attesting officer, with the date, should be written across the label and upon the paper on either side of it.

35. Whenever an application is made for a copy of a document in a case in which the files are before the Financial Commissioner, the application should be forwarded to the Financial Commissioner for disposal.

36. The provisions of these rules shall be read subject to any directions restricting the grant of copies that may be contained in any Act of the Legislature; nor do they in any case authorise the inspection of or the granting of copies of official correspondence.

APPENDIX A.

Register of applications for copies.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Name of applicant.	Name of officer who passed the order of which copy is required.	Number of case and names of parties.	Nature of case.	Date of decision.	Date on which application for copy was preferred.	Date of return for deposit of copying fees, if so returned.	Date of furnishing the requisite deposit.	Date when copy was ready for delivery.	Date on which copy was supplied.	Name of copyist.	Number of words.	Amount of copyist's fees.	Record office fees.	REMARKS.

APPENDIX B.

Daily Register of Court Fees realized in the Court and Office of the

1	2		3		4		5		6
Date.	Process fees.		Amount realized under Act VII of 1870, Schedule I, Articles 1 to 9 inclusive.		Amount realized under Schedule II.		Total.		REMARKS.
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	

H. C. FANSHAWE,

Offg. Juinor Secretary to Government, Punjab.

The 1st March 1888.

No. 80.—*Notification.*—In accordance with the powers conferred upon him by Section 38, clause (1) of the Punjab Land Revenue Act (XVII of 1877), the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct that the following scale of fees shall be levied for every entry relating to the acquisition of any right in an estate made in an annual record under sub-section (5) of Section 34 of the said Act, or relating to the acquisition of any interest in land other than that of a tenant-at-will holding on an annual lease made in the said record under clause (*b*) of Section 35, *viz* :—

(*a*) When the entry is made in consequence of the acquisition of a right or interest by inheritance, a fee reckoned at the rate of Re. 1-4 per cent. on the revenue assessed, provided that the minimum charge shall not be less then 4 annas ;

(*b*) when the entry is made in consequence of the acquisition of a right or interest otherwise than by inheritance, a fee reckoned at Rs. 2-8-0 per cent. on the revenue assessed, provided that the minimum charge shall not be less than 8 annas.

One-fifth of the fee shall be paid to the Patwári making the entry in the said record, and the balance shall be credited to Government.

Where more than the minimum fee is charged, fractions of an anna shall be reckoned as a full anna.

H. C. FANSHAWE,

Offg. Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab.

The 1st March 1888.

No. 81.—*Notification.*—In supersession of Notification No. 736 of 1st November 1877, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, in exercise of the powers vested in him by Section 10 of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887, is pleased to direct, and hereby directs—

(1) that the functions arising under the chapters and sections of that Act which are specified in Schedule A hereto annexed shall be discharged only by Collectors and officers of a higher class ;

(2) that the functions arising under the sections and chapters of that Act which are specified in Schedule B hereto annexed shall be discharged only by Assistant Collectors, 1st Grade, and officers of a higher class ;

(3) that in any case in which a rule made or hereafter to be made under the Act specifies the class of Revenue Officer by whom a function is to be discharged, that function shall be discharged by an officer of that class only ;

(4) that all functions arising under that Act in respect of which the class of Revenue Officers by whom the function is to be discharged is not specified in the Act, nor in any rule made under the Act, nor in this Notification may be discharged by any class of Revenue Officers.

Schedule A.

Section or Chapter.	Subject.
Chapter III	The appointment, punishment, suspension or removal of Kánúngos, Zaildárs, Inamdárs, or villages officers.
Chapter V	Assessment.
Section 66	Certification of statement of account of arrears of land revenue.
Section 145	Preparation of list of village cesses.

Schedule B.

Section or Chapter	Subject.
Section 36 (2)	Placing persons in possession of disputed property.
Section 70 (1)	Distraint and sale of moveables and crops for an arrear of land revenue.
Section 97 *cum* 70 (1)	Ditto on application of a village officer.
Sections 101 and 103	Defining boundaries and erection of boundary marks.
Section 150	Prevention of encroachments.

H. C. FANSHAWE,

Offg. Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab.

Government Gazette Extraordinary

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1888.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

The 15th March 1888.

THE following Gazette Extraordinary, issued by the Governor-General in Council, is republished by order of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor :—

Official intelligence having been received from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India that the funeral of His late Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Germany will take place on the 16th instant, the Governor-General in Council directs that, as a mark of respect to His Imperial Majesty's memory, flags shall be hoisted half-mast high from sunrise to sunset on that day in all forts and stations throughout India, and that 91 guns, corresponding with the age of His late Imperial Majesty, shall be fired at all head-quarters stations.

C. L. TUPPER,

Offg. Secretary to Government, Punjab.

Punjab Government Press, Lahore.—15-3-88.—640.

Government Gazette Extraordinary

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

Published by Authority.

LAHORE, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1888.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

THE following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 2nd October, 1888, and was referred to a Select Committee :

No. 15 of 1888.

A Bill to amend the Punjab Courts Act, 1884.

XVIII of 1884. WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Punjab Courts Act, 1884 ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Title, extent and commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Punjab Courts Act, 1888.

XVIII of 1884. (2) It has the same local extent as the Punjab Courts Act, 1884 ; and,

(3) Except in so far as it amends section 43 of that Act, it shall come into force on the first day of November, 1888.

(4) In so far as it amends that section, it shall come into force on the first day of April, 1889.

Substitution of new section for section 3, Act XVIII, 1884.

XVIII of 1884. 2. For section 3 of the Punjab Courts Act, 1884, the following shall be substituted, namely :—

Definitions.

"3. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

"(1) 'small cause' means a suit of the nature cognizable by a Court of Small Causes under the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887 : IX of

"(2) 'land-suit' means a suit relating to land as defined in section 4, clause (1), of the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887, or to any right or interest in such land : XVI

"(3) 'unclassed suit' means a suit which is neither a small cause nor a land-suit : and

"(4) 'value,' used with reference to a suit means the amount or value of the subject-matter of the suit."

Repeal of proviso to section 8 (1), Act XVIII, 1884.

3. The proviso to section 8, sub-section (1), of the Punjab Courts Act, 1884, is hereby repealed. XVI 1884

Amendment of section 14, sub-section (1), clause (b), Act XVIII, 1884.

4. For clause (*b*) of section 14, sub-section (1), of the Punjab Courts Act, 1884, the following shall be substituted, namely :— XVI 1884

"(*b*) declaring what persons shall be permitted to practise as petition-writers in the Courts of the Punjab, regulating the conduct of persons so practising, and determining the authority by which breaches of rules under this clause shall be tried ;".

XVIII of 1884.

Substitution of new Chapter for Chapter IV, Act XVIII, 1884.

5. For Chapter IV of the Punjab Courts Act, 1884, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"CHAPTER IV.

"APPELLATE JURISDICTION IN CIVIL CASES.

Appeals from original decrees.

"39. Save as otherwise provided by any enactment for the time being in force, appeals from decrees of Courts exercising original jurisdiction shall lie as follows, namely:—

(a) to the District Judge from a decree of a Munsif in a small cause of value not exceeding five hundred rupees or in an unclassed suit of value not exceeding one hundred rupees;

(b) to the Chief Court from a decree of a Subordinate Judge or District Judge in any original suit of value exceeding five thousand rupees or from a decree of a Divisional Court in any original suit; and

(c) to the Divisional Court from a decree passed in an original suit by a Munsif, Subordinate Judge or District Judge and not hereinbefore provided for.

Appeals from appellate decrees of Divisional Courts.

"40. (1) A further appeal shall lie to the Chief Court in any of the following cases from an appellate decree of a Divisional Court on any ground which would be a good ground of appeal if the decree had been passed in an original suit, namely:—

(a) if the value of the suit is one thousand rupees or upwards, or the decree involves directly some claim to, or question respecting, property of like value;

(b) in a land-suit if the Divisional Court consists of a single Judge and the decree varies or reverses, otherwise than as to costs, the decree of the Court below;

(c) in a land-suit if, in a Divisional Court consisting of more than one Judge, the appeal is heard by two or more Judges and there is not a majority of those Judges concurring in the decree of the Divisional Court confirming, varying or reversing, otherwise than as to costs, the decision of the Court below;

(d) if on the application of any party a Judge of the Divisional Court certifies that there is a question of law or custom or of general interest involved, and that the case is, in his opinion, of sufficient importance to justify a further appeal:

Provided that—

(i) an application under clause (d) of this sub-section shall not be received after the expiration of thirty days from the date on which the decree of the Divisional Court is passed, unless the applicant satisfies the Judge that he had sufficient cause for not presenting it within that period; and

(ii) a further appeal shall not lie in any small cause of value not exceeding one thousand rupees or in any unclassed suit of value not exceeding one hundred rupees.

(2) When an application under clause (d) of sub-section (1) has been refused, and an application for revision is presented to the Chief Court under section 622 of the Code of Civil Procedure as amended by this Act, the Chief Court may certify that a question of law or custom or of general interest is involved, and that the case is, in its opinion, of sufficient importance to justify a further appeal, and the Chief Court may thereupon deal with the application for revision as if it were a further appeal. XIV of

Appellate decrees of District Judge or Divisional Court otherwise final.

"41. Subject to the provisions of the last foregoing section and of sections 595 and 622 of the Code of Civil Procedure, an appellate decree of a District Judge or Divisional Court shall be final. XIV

Power to confer appellate jurisdiction on Subordinate Judge.

"42. (1) The Local Government may confer on a Subordinate Judge the powers of a District Judge for the purpose of hearing appeals from the Courts of Munsifs in any local area, and withdraw those powers.

(2) A Subordinate Judge shall, for purposes connected with the exercise of powers so conferred, be deemed to be a District Judge.

Period of limitation.

"43. (1) The period of limitation for an appeal under section 39 or section 40 shall run from the date of the decree appealed against, and shall be as follows, that is to say:—

(a) when the appeal lies to the District Judge—thirty days;

(b) when the appeal lies to the Divisional Court or the Chief Court—sixty days.

(2) In computing these periods of thirty and sixty days, and in all respects not herein specified, the limitation of the appeals shall be governed by the provisions of the India Limitation Act, 1877: XV of

Provided that, in computing the period of sixty days for an appeal under clause (d) of section 40, sub-section (1), the time during which the application under that clause has been pending shall be excluded.